



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

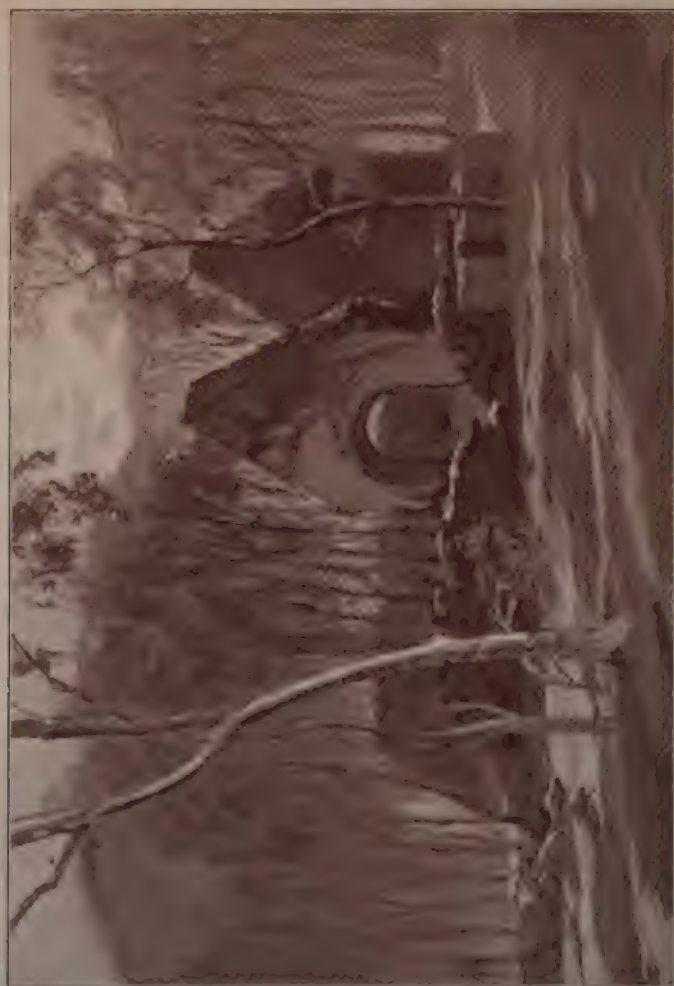
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





History of the
Lands and Their Owners
In Galloway



CRUGGLETON CHAPEL.

From a Sketch taken by the Author in 1873.

History of the Lands and Their Owners In Galloway

With
Historical Sketches of the District

BY
P. H. M'KERLIE
F.S.A. SCOT., F.R.G.S., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED

NEW EDITION. VOLUME II.

PAISLEY : ALEXANDER GARDNER
Publisher by Appointment to the late Queen Victoria
1906

LONDON :
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., LMD.

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER GARDNER, PAISLEY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PARISH OF MOCHRUM, ...	3
Myrton, or Merton,	7
Mochrum, ...	26
Monreith, ...	74
Drumtrodden and Landberrick, ...	88
Arrioland and Milton, ...	89
Dreuchtag and Boghouse,	91
Garchlerie, or Craiglarie, ...	93
Barrachan, ...	93
Corsemalzie, etc., ...	96
Craigheach, ...	98
Chippermore, ...	98
Chang and Derry,	99
Alticry, ...	101
Glentriploch, ...	101
Clantibuies, ...	102
Skeat and Scarseduchan,	103
 PARISH OF PENNINGHAME,	 107
Newton-Stewart, ...	110
Penninghame, ...	112
Fintalloch, ...	120
Castle Stewart, ...	123
Myrton M'Kie, now Myrton Hall,	129
Clary, or Clachary, ...	133
Grange of Cree, ...	138
Grange of Bladnoch, now Mochrum Park,	139
Baltersane, ...	140
Barvennan, ...	140
Kirkchrist, ...	142
Threave, ...	143
Killiemoire, ...	144
Cullach and Blackpark, ...	145

	PAGE
PARISH OF WIGTON,	149
The Martyrs,	162
The Standing Stones of Torhouse,	167
Torhouse,	168
Torhouse-M'Kie, etc.,	171
Balmeg, or Torhousemuir,	172
Borrowmoss, etc.,	177
Glenturk, etc.,	180
PARISH OF KIRKINNER,... ..	185
Longcastle,	187
Barnbarroch,	190
Baldoon,	220
Barwhanny, or Barquhannie,	228
Dalreagle,	229
Culbae and Capenoch,	232
Cairnfield,	233
Campford,	234
Lybrack,	236
Blairshinnoch,	237
Over or Meikle Airies,	239
Little Airies,	242
Kildarroch,	243
Culmalzie,	244
Airless, or Airlies,	245
PARISH OF SORBIE,	249
Poltoun or Powton—Galloway House,	254
Cruggleton,	304
Sorbie,	405
Kilsture,	410
Egerness and Penkill,	411
Whitehills,	413
Palmallet,	413
Dowalton,	414
Blair,	414
Balzier,	414
PARISH OF WHITHORN,... ..	417
Whithorn,	420
The Priory,	422
Broughton,	447

CONTENTS.							vii.
							PAGE
Tonderghie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Castlewigg,	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Cutreoch, ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	472
Drummoral,	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
Barmeill, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476
Drummastoun,	...	...	...	..	...	...	478
Sheddoch and Cutcloy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	481
Auldbreck,	...	...	...	...	...	...	482
Bailliewhir, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	483
Bishoptons, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
High Mains,	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
PARISH OF GLASSERTON,	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Glasserton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	491
Physgill, ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	496
Ravenston or Castle-Stewart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Cairilton, now Carleton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
Appleby and Craiglemine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	514
Craighdu, or Craighdow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516
Balcragie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
Moure, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
INDEX, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Cruggleton Chapel, ...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Mochrum Castle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>to face page 70</i>
Baldoon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 226
Cruggleton Castle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 392
Carvings on Capitals, Cruggleton Chapel, ...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 396
Kirkmaiden-in-Fernes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 488

ERRATA.

- Page 11, line 17—*read* Malta *for* Malton.
„ 16, „ 14— „ Bush *for* Bash.
„ 26, „ 2— „ Airlour *for* Airtour.
„ 38, „ 16— „ Knave of Cards *for* Calds.
„ 54, „ 29— „ Bombie *for* Boubie.
„ 59, „ 5— „ 1648 *for* 1948.
„ 63, „ 4— „ hopeless *for* hopeful.
„ 76, „ 32— „ Cowhill *for* Corshill.
„ 118, „ 4— „ Barraer *for* Barrver.
„ 127, „ 13— „ Buittle *for* Brittle.
„ 131, „ 14— „ Pitrichie *for* Pidrichie.
„ 132, „ 15— „ Von Heiderstein *for* Son Heiderstain.
„ 150, „ 4— „ 18— *for* 1643.
„ 171, „ 18— „ 1896 *for* 1796.
„ 245, „ 21— „ Candida Casa *for* candida casa.
„ 292, „ 22— „ u *for* a.
„ 316, „ 21— „ O'Hart *for* O'Hare.
„ 375, „ 18— „ Fintalloch *for* Tyntalloch.
„ 379, „ 3 and 38—*read* Cockpool *for* Cokhule and Lokpule
„ 382, „ 3—*read* 1898 *for* 1878.
„ 408, „ 37— „ Lerida *for* Lorida.
„ 462, „ 4— „ Cassencarie *for* Capencary.
„ 473, „ 36— „ Altoune *for* Autoune.
„ 487, „ 16— „ 1470 *for* 1740.

PARISH OF MOCHRUM.

HISTORY OF GALLOWAY.



PARISH OF MOCHRUM.

THERE are several places in Galloway and Carrick named Mochrum, and as many different opinions as to its derivation. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, made not a few mistakes, and one of them is his statement that it signified the swine's ridge. We mention it to show the absurd meanings often given. He evidently had not visited the parish. Robertson, in his Gaelic topography, derives it from murgh-druim, the ridge of the plain. All we can say is, that it is a level tract, largely moorland, with some fells here and there, in height 387 to 646 feet.

Saint Finan was the patron saint, and a chapel dedicated to him stood close to Cornwall Port, on the shore under the cliff. There was also Myrton, or Merton chapel, in the south, near the old castle of Myrton. There is (or was) a well bearing Saint Finan's name. As there were three saints so named, and rather close to each other, it is difficult to arrive at conclusive evidence, but the first, as given by Butler, was Saint Finian or Finan, bishop of Cluain Irard (called Clonard), in Ireland. He is described as having been one of the most famous of the primitive teachers of the Irish Church, next to Saint Patrick. He was a native of Leinster, but went to Wales, and remained there for about thirty years. He returned to Ireland about 520, and was consecrated bishop of Clonard. He erected there the great monastery, a famous seminary of sacred learning. He was considered a great saint, and died on the 12th December, 552; some state in 564. Probably this is the same saint mentioned by Forbes (*Scottish Saints*) as born in Ireland, and died on the 18th March, 575.

Keith, in his list of Saints, gives a Saint Finnan who was bishop of Northumberland, and confessor in Scotland. He died in 674, and his festival is held on the 17th February. Also another Saint Finnan, who was bishop and confessor, and died in 689. His festival was held on the 18th March.

Mochrum parish is believed to have been dedicated to a Saint Finan, which is all that we can state. The church of Mochrum belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn. About 1562, John Stevenson, vicar of Mochrum, reported the value of his vicarage, including the glebe and kirk lands, at £80 Scots yearly. In 1565, with consent of Malcolm, commendator, and the canons of Whithorn, a charter was granted of fie firm to John Ramsay and Margaret Muir, his spouse, of the church lands belonging to the vicarage, extending to two and a half merklands of old extent. A new church was built at Mochrum in 1795.

There are a good many forts in this parish. Heretofore they have been called British, that is, Cymric or Welsh, and in that language are known as ysgor. North of Garheugh farm-house there is one. At Chippermore there are four, contiguous to the sea; at Corwall another, north of the farm-house. North of Aireolland farm-house there are two more. At Corshalloch Point, a fort on the brae has been supposed to be Scandinavian, the formation being square, but there are different opinions in regard to it; at Doon of May one which was vitrified. This latter hill is 457 feet high, and the vitrified stone is the remains of a wall on its summit, a specimen of which we possess, given to us by Mr. M'Ilwraith, author of *Guide to Wigtonshire*. West of Loch Eldrig there is another fort; and south-west of Drumnescot farm-house there are the remains of one. We have to observe, however, that we cannot vouch for all being as mentioned by us, for constant destruction is still carried on, although in a less degree.

In the *Statistical Account* there is mention made of an Anglo-Saxon camp on the eastern extremity of the sea-coast of the parish. The exact position is not given, and the term Anglo-Saxon is erroneous. The Rev. G. Wilson, F.S.A. Scot., Glenluce, however, drew our attention to the site of a curious camp on Chippermore farm, as quite different to the circular forts there and in other parts of the parish. In diameter it is forty-five yards. It is close to the sea beach. We have no doubt it is the

same as mentioned in the *Statistical Account*, for the bearings agree when the Admiralty Chart of the coast and maps are compared. It is not specially shown on the Ordnance Map. It is circular in form, with two inner raised circular mounds, and a cairn in the centre of one. We have stated that it is not specially shown on the Ordnance Map, but it is indicated for the most complete chain of forts to be found anywhere are given. They stood E.N.E. from the shore in front, with Chippermore farm-house, close to Bennan Hill, 500 feet high, as the apparent place to be defended. In front of the farm-house there are two forts in a line, with a short distance between them. In advance, there is a fort on each flank, with another further to the north, nearly in line. In the rear of Bennan Hill, to the east, there is another fort. Then on the adjoining farm of Aireolland, south-east of Bennan Hill, there are two forts in line, with another further to the west, shown on the Map as on the shore, but one of these being on a peat moss (about 60 acres), with a circular enclosure 54 feet in diameter, which has been found on examination to be a crannog, and, owing to the use of flag-stones, it is perfect. The usual relics are stated to have been found. The site was, therefore, a loch originally. However, that a station of much importance existed, is quite clear, and, from the formation of the forts, the occupiers seem to have been the Cymric colonists.

The cairns are also numerous. At Garheugh, to the north-west, is a large one called Cairn Buy, in which we have a record of a Norseman's grave. There are two others near the shore. At Corwall farm-house there are several. At Craiglarie Fell there is a cairn on the summit. Near to the west of Craigheach Fell there are several. East of Doon of May is Court Cairn, but why so named we have not discovered. Near to it are several other cairns. On Mochrum Fell there is one (Pont gives a cross on top); another at Brae; and several in the Low Moor at Corwall. One on the hill at this farm was opened, in which a stone cist was found, containing some relics of humanity, in the form of pieces of bone, etc. West of Whitedyke farm-house there is another cairn. North of Aireolland farm-house there are two, and one north of the Castle Loch.

The lochs in the parish are—Castle Loch, which is large, with several islets, and the site of a castle on an island near the north-

east end. There is also Mochrum Loch to the east of the above, with the old place or castle of Mochrum at the north end. There are several islets. At Challochglass is Black Loch, with one or two islets; with the small loch, Hempton, to the east. West of Craigheach is Loch Wayoch (which Pont gives as Boyachy), south of which is Fell Loch, with islets. At Craigheach Moor, north and south of each other, are two small lochs, called respectively White and Black. At Craighalloch Moor is Loch Gower (Pont spells it Gaur). At Dounan is Loch Chesney, south of which is Loch Lennous; White Loch at Myrton, and Eldrig Loch north of the village. There is also a small loch at Chilcarroch.

The highest land in the parish is Mochrum Fell, which is 646 feet high (in the Admiralty Survey of Coast it is given as 628 feet); Doon of Moy, 457 feet; Eldrig, 432 feet; Craigheach Fell, 426 feet; Milton Fell, 418 feet; and Craiglarie Fell, 387 feet high.

On the lands of Drumtroddan, now absorbed in the Monreith grounds, are the "Standing Stones of Myrton," as locally called. Two of them, about fourteen feet high, are still standing—the other is prostrate. There is no tradition concerning them. At Arrielick there is a sculptured stone, found in the foundations of an old outhouse, and now part of a pillar in a cart-shed. It appears to be part of a cross. South of Derry farm-house is a stone called the Carlin Stone.

On the south side of the Doon of May there is a large block of rock called the Rocking Stone. It is apparently many tons in weight. It is rent now, and cannot be rocked. Whether or not it ever was a rocking stone, is not clear.

At Boghouse, north of Mochrum village, and not far from the parish church, which is situated about a mile and a half from Port William, there is one of those large earthen mounds with a deep ditch, or fosse, round it. It is difficult to learn to what purpose this mound was devoted. The ditch around is against the idea of it having been used as a mote-hill, although other respects it seems to have been well suited for the purpose. At Crailoeh there is a moat, that is, a place of defence; and near it a chapel in ruins, of which we know nothing.

The parish church, school, etc., are at Mochrum village, inland

from Port William. Eldrig village is also inland. The village of Monreith is at the bay now bearing that name.

Port William is a small, prosperous village, with a harbour, and a considerable coasting trade. Vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can enter on spring, and of ten feet on neap tides.

The equinoctial springs rise to twenty-two feet, ordinary springs to eighteen feet, and neap tides to ten feet.*

The extent of the parish is twelve miles as the greatest length, and the average breadth between four and five miles.

In May, 1873, what was called an ancient British hammer was found at Loch-end, Eldrig. It was of greenish grit, and nine and a half inches in length, five in breadth, and three in depth. It weighed seven and a half pounds. It was somewhat similar to one described by us under Whithorn parish. Such finds have been common of late years.

The population in 1871 was 2,450; in 1881 it was 2,315; in 1891 it was 2,166, and in 1901 it was 1,928.

MYRTON OR MERTON.

This was the principal property of the chief family of the M'Cullochs. Much obscurity has existed in regard to their origin. One account is that, in the time of the Crusades, a Scottish warrior, carrying on his shield a boar (which in Gaelic is cullach), was conspicuous for his personal daring in the Holy Land; and on his return, William the Lion, on account of his prowess, granted him the lands of Myrton, Glasserton, Killeser, and Auchtnaught, and he took as his patronymic the word Culach. His son who followed was Mac Culloch, and called Godfrey, after Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem. This account, of course, relates to the first crusade, which started from Europe in 1096. The principal leader was Godfrey de Bouillon, who conquered, and was made King of Jerusalem in 1099. The first M'Culloch, however, could not have got the lands mentioned from William the Lion, for he did not commence to reign until the 9th December, 1165. This account is therefore not

* Admiralty Survey and Sailing Directions.

supported by dates. Then we are told elsewhere that the M'Cullochs are the descendants of Ulgric, who, with Dovenald, was killed at the battle of the Standard in 1138. In our account of the M'Dowalls, given under Kirkmaiden parish, we have shown that they had nothing to do with Dovenald. Neither, as we have stated at page 143, in *Galloway: Ancient and Modern*, had the M'Cullochs anything to do with Ulgric. Both Dovenald and Ulgric were only chiefs at the battle. Ulgric or Ulric was a Norse or a Danish name, also known in Northumberland, also a parish in Caithness-shire still called Olric; and in the valley of Barbreck, Craignish parish, Argyllshire, there is a grey stone which marks the spot where Ulric, a Norse or a Danish chief, was slain. Galloway, from Carrick to the Solway, was under the rule of the Norsemen from the tenth to the twelfth centuries. Knowing nothing about Ulgric, we cannot follow the descent of the M'Cullochs from him.

We have gathered from the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, that Kulhwch was the name of one of the chiefs. The Cymri or Welsh were certainly in possession of Galloway for some time, but whether Kulhwch ever had any connection with those in after times known as M'Culloch, it is difficult now to assert. It is right, however, to point out that in going over the original sheets called the Ragman Roll, under date 1296, we found William and Michael Mac Ulagh. At the same time, as we have mentioned elsewhere, reliance cannot be placed on the way names are spelled in documents, as those who wrote them went entirely by sound. The priests had the monopoly of the knowledge of reading and writing, many of whom were from England or the Continent.

The first M'Culloch to be found was Duncan, who is stated to have founded the Priory of Ardchattan in Lorn in 1230. Fordun calls him Duncan Mackowlo, and Spottiswoode states that "ane Maccolloch, a man of great wealth, founded the Priory of Ardcatton, in Lorne." Balfour's *Annals* gives the date 1231. This confirms our belief that the family came from Argyllshire. We may add that in Bishop Keith's Catalogue of Scots Saints, there is—"29th Janr. : Makwolok, Bishop in Scotland 720." In the Obit Book of Fearn, an abbey in Ross-shire, is recorded the death of Sir Thomas M'Culloch, abbot there, who died on the

17th July, 1316. Again, that, on the 3rd January, 1557, the dormitory of Fearn was burned by the negligence of a boy named Hutcheon M'Culloch. Also, we find M'Culloch of Kindace among the obits, date not given, but prior to the Reformation. The foregoing proves that they were in the Western Highlands at an early period, wherever they had their origin.

The first found in Galloway was Thomas MacKulach. He not only signed the Ragman's Roll in submission to King Edward, but also appears to have been a warm supporter of the usurper. He was rewarded by being appointed Sheriff of Wigtonshire. Three of the name signed the Roll in submission in 1296, viz., Thomas, Michael, and William Maculagh. Thomas may have been the father, or the eldest brother. He and his descendants also appear to have been in the pay of the King of England—thereby traitors. No lands are mentioned, but we generally find it so in Galloway at this time. The family must have been very useful to the English: for, on the 13th March, 1337-8, a pension of £20 yearly was granted by King Edward to Patrick Maculach for his good services in Scotland; and in 1341, Gilbert Maculach received nine pounds and fourteen pennies for wages due to him in King Edward's service. Various other sums were paid to those bearing the name. Such is a good example of the manner in which many families in Scotland attempted to sell the country. The M'Dowalls acted in a similar way, as we have shown in Kirkmaiden parish. The late Mr. Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall, Anwoth parish, used to say, "Ah, the less we hear of our early history the better." So with many other families.

It has been urged in extenuation that they went with the English supporters of Baliol. We see no difference, for Baliol was a creature of Edward the First's.

In regard to Myrton, it has been stated that Myrton belonged to them in 1330. Thomas is the first mentioned in connection with that property, of which he was in possession in 1390. This is learned from a charter in that year, mentioned by Crawford; also the names of others. There is a blank after him, the next given being Alexander; and as he appears of Myrton in 1489 and 1494, we presume that he was the grandson of Thomas. With him, our information from the public records commences. In 1488,

there was remission to Alexander M'Culloch, and twenty-nine other persons, for "arte and parte of Birnyng and Refyng of Dunskey and Ardwall, in company with the Laird of Garthland" (Pitcairn). Alexander married Marjorie Sinclair. This we learn from a charter under the Great Seal, dated 14th February, 1500, granting the lands of Ardlare (Ardwall) to Alexander M'Culloch of Myrton, and Marjorie Sinclairie, his spouse. He had another charter under the Great Seal, dated 4th July, 1504, creating the village of Myrton into a burgh of barony. Another charter of the 24th May, 1504, in his favour of the lands of Ballingall (?), followed by one of the 8th July in the same year of the lands of Myrton and Auchywhonivane; and again, on the 12th November, 1509, of the lands of Morvie. These charters, as stated, were granted by King James IV., as tokens of his appreciation of the hospitality received at Myrton, when going and returning from his pilgrimages to Whithorn, which were frequent. In the old town of Myrton, a room (now used as a pigeon-house) is still known as the "King's chalmer." Alexander M'Culloch was not knighted up to 1507, but he is mentioned as "Sir Alexander" soon afterwards. He appears to have been head falconer to the King in 1511-12, as we find the following in the Lord Treasurer's Accounts:—"Item, To Schir Alexander Makculloch of Myrton, Knicht, maister falconar to the King, ane hundreth lib. assignit to him in compleit payment of the items of his compt, and in pairt payment of the Martimes terme, immediat follow-and, be his ressayt," etc. And again, the following:—"Item, The samin day (12 Sept., 1512), tint be the King at the buttis with Sande Makculloch, Lord Sinkclair, and vtheris, ij $\frac{1}{2}$ Fr. Cr."—which latter means that he lost at Butts (bow and arrow) two and a-half French Crowns or 35s. Scots. In a reprint (by David Laing, LL.D.) of a contemporary account of the battle of Flodden, it is stated that King James "caused ten to be in his awin luferay, lyk unto his awin present apparell, amangis whom was twa of his awin guard; the one called Alexander M'Cullo, and the other the Squyer of Cleish (a parish so named in Kinross-shire), who wer baith verrie lyk in makdome to the King." Sir Alexander would appear to have left no male issue. It is stated that he had two daughters—Katherine, who married Patrick M'Dowall of Logan, and Agnes, to Fergus M'Dowall of

Freugh ; but he had three, for by charter under the Great Seal dated 6th August, 1532, we find that Margaret M'Culloch was heiress of Myrton, and spouse of Henry M'Culloch of Killaser. She was therefore the eldest. This is confirmed by a subsequent charter under the Great Seal, dated 3rd July, 1546, in favour of Simon Makculloch, son and heir of Margaret Makculloch of Myrton, barony of Myrton. In connection with Sir Alexander, we find the following commission :—John Vaus of Barnbarroch, assigned by the deceased Alexander M'Culloch of Myrton to John Young, to require Adam M'Culloch, wadsetter of the lands of Durie and Ryndscalde, lying in the barony of Myrton, to receive the sum of 200 merks, for which these lands were wadset in the Kirk of St. Giles, in Edinburgh, for redeeming said lands, dated 6th April, 1541. The money appears to have been due to Janet Rynd, relict of Michael M'Queen (Barnbarroch Papers). At this time there was one of the name who was a Knight of Malton, but an ecclesiastic—one of the Pope's Knights—with sons whom he wished to be legitimatized ; and by charter under the Great Seal, dated 7th July, 1543, this was accomplished. The entry in the index runs—"Legitimatio Alexandri et Johannis Makcullochs, fratrum et Bastardorum filiorum Naturalium Domini Jacobi Makculloch Capellani." The charter was granted by Queen Mary, with the advice of her Tutors and Councillors, by which, in the plenitude of her power, she elevated them to all the liberty and faculty of legitimacy. This was to enable them to succeed to any property which their father might have ; but as to his history or property, we are not enlightened. We are therefore in the dark as to who this ecclesiastic was. There was a Jacobi M'Culloch, rector of Kirkechrist in 1584. There can, however, be no doubt that he was only a priest serving some chapel. Even in the present day in documents from Rome, the title of Dominus is usually given to priests. Sir James M'Culloch would be one.

To return to the Myrton family, Simon M'Culloch married Marion Gordon, which we learn from a charter, dated 16th April, 1566, granted by Simon M'Culloch of Myrton, and Marion Gordon, his spouse, in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, of the five merkland of Drumtroddan (Barnbarroch Papers). Their son and heir was William

Makculloch. By contract of marriage, dated 29th March, 1574, he married Elizabeth Dunbar, who, we think, was a daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and his wife, Elizabeth Mure (Rowallan), although Douglas, in his *Baronage*, states that he had only two daughters, Grizel and Eupheme. William M'Culloch, and Elizabeth Dunbar, his spouse, had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1st May, 1574, of the lands of Balshalloch. On the 3rd February, 1581, he succeeded his father, as appears by charter of that date. William M'Culloch was twice married, which we gather from a charter under the Great Seal, dated 8th March, 1584, wherein he is described as William M'Culloch of Myrton, and Marion M'Culloch of Cardiness, his spouse. He thus married the heiress of Cardiness. What issue he had by both marriages, we cannot learn, except one daughter, Janet, who, by contract of marriage, ———, 1578, married George M'Hivey (M'Haffie?), with consent of her mother and Mrs. Alison Dunbar. It is evident that he united the two houses of Myrton and Cardiness. It is almost, or we should write, impossible, to give any accurate account of this family, as all their papers are lost, and we have no other guide than what is to be culled here and there about the heirs from the public records, as the infestments had, of course, to be registered. But even this does not carry us far back, and who they married, with the younger sons and daughters, are nearly altogether lost sight of. By a contract of marriage, dated ———, 1618, between Sir John Vaus, on the one part, and Patrick Vaus, his eldest son, and Dame Grizell Johnston, Lady Orchardton, on the other part, Patrick Vaus was infest in the barony of Myrton, which was wadset by William M'Culloch of Myrton, and his predecessors, to Sir John Vaus and his ancestors (Barnbarroch Papers). They were, therefore, in trouble.

The next we find after William M'Culloch of Myrton and Cardiness, is John M'Culloch, doctor of medicine, who, under the Great Seal, had a charter dated 24th April, 1622, of the baronies of Myrton and Cardiness, but his degree of relationship we do not know. He may have been the son of William M'Culloch, but this is not stated. We are inclined to think he was not his son, and that William had no children. Dr. M'Culloch, whoever he was, succeeded. He did not, however, enjoy it long, for there

is another charter, dated 3rd May, 1623, of the baronies of Myrton and Cardnies, in favour of Margaret M'Culloch, relict of Dr. James (John ?) M'Culloch. They had issue, for in 1622, we find Alexander M'Culloch, appearand of Myrton. In 1624, he was in possession. Whom he married, we cannot trace. In March, 1629, David Rattray had sasine of the lands of Myrton, following Janet Carstaris and John Inglis; and the last-named, in July, 1632, had sasine of the barony of Myrton, and also of Culreoch. These were, no doubt, wadsets, and they prove that difficulties were increasing. Following Alexander, on the 18th July, 1639, John M'Culloch was of Myrton. We presume that he was Alexander's son. Again, on the 7th August, 1643, John M'Culloch of Myrton had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Lybreck, etc. By sasine, 27th September, 1638, we find that he married Margaret Couper, when, as his spouse, they had sasine of the lands of Lessock. She appears to have been the youngest daughter of William Couper, who was Bishop of Galloway from 1612 to 1619. On the 27th September, 1652, he had sasine of the lands and barony (?) of Floune (Clone ?); and, again, on the 22nd January, 1662. He had issue, either two or three daughters—

Grizell, who married John Vaus of Barnbarroch. This appears by marriage-contract, dated 15th June, 1649, between John Vaus of Barnbarroch, on the one part, and John M'Culloch of Myrton, for himself and his daughter Grizell, whose tocher is named at 11,000 merks. Under date 20th May, 1652, she was infeft in the lands of Apilbie and Carlton (Cairillton). (Barnbarroch Papers.)

Agnes, who married William Maxwell of Monreith, as appears by sasine, 30th April, 1652. William Maxwell gave to Agnes M'Culloch, his spouse, in implement of a contract of marriage (wherein she is described as daughter of John M'Culloch of Mairtoun (Myrton)), in the lands of Stalloch, Larroch, Barneal, and Garrary, parish of Kirkmadryne.

Janet, spouse to Hugh Alexander of Barrachan. The date under which we find the name is 1682. She may, therefore, have been the daughter of the John M'Culloch of

Myrton, subsequent. However, we introduce her name here, as it is found with Grizell, already mentioned.

In regard to the succession, we are unable to explain, for the sasine is not clear. It must have been limited to heirs male. It is dated 29th March, 1663, and is in favour of John M'Culloch, "nearest air of umquhile Johnne M'Culloch, doctor of medicine, of the lands and barnoy of Myrton, Cardynes," etc. By a charter dated 1st April, 1667, Alexander M'Culloch was then of Myrton, and described, Militis de Lagganmillan (parish of Anwoth). He should have been styled Sir Alexander, as he was created a baronet in 1634. We again find him noticed on the 2nd March, 1672, when he is styled Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrton. He must have been the son of John, who is found of Myrton on the 21st August, 1671, and after that date disappears. Whom Sir Alexander married we are unable to give, but he had a son named Godfrey. Under date 21st January, 1676, we find, "Dominus Godfredus M'Culloch de Myrton miles baronettus, hæres Domini Alexander M'Culloch de . . . Militis et baronetti, patris." Godfrey had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 9th May, 1676, of the barony of Myrton; and in September, 1676, there is sasine to Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myrton of the lands and baronie of Myrton, and Mylnes thereof, with the pertinents. He seems to have been a partizan of Claverhouse, as, in 1682-3, "he was appointed with David Graham (brother to Claverhouse), and William Coltran, provost of Wigton (so much disliked by the people) for tendering the test to the gentry and commons within the shyre of Wigton."

On the 1st September, 1685, Sir Godfrey had again sasine of the same barony, but evidently it had passed to the Maxwells: for Symson, writing in 1684, mentions that Myreton, pronounced Mertoun, the residence of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, and lately bought by him from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, is partly built (this was the tower or keep) on a little round hillock, called a mote, and it has an old chapel, within less than a bow draught's distance.

In contradiction of this statement by Symson, we find that in October, 1687, James M'Culloch, sometyme of Mule (Muill or Mool) had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrton, etc. Why this sasine was granted, we do not know, for William Maxwell of

Mochrum Loch, who succeeded to Monreith on the death of his nephew, William, a minor, acquired the barony of Myrton from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch in 1653. James M'Culloch evidently considered that the lands should not have been disposed of, and claimed them as the next in line. Sir Godfrey, as is related, squandered his inheritance, no doubt borrowing money from William Maxwell, a lawyer, under that wadset system which ruined so many in the seventeenth century. As Sir Godfrey was alive until 1697, we can only account for James M'Culloch's claim from what we have stated. His claim is, however, useful in some degree to trace, in the present century, the chief of the family.

The unfortunate end of Sir Godfrey is well known. He was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh by the "Maiden," now resting in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. This was in 1697. After having to leave Myrton, the home of his ancestors, it appears that he resided at Cardoness, which he kept possession of, although claimed by William Gordon, who resided in the neighbourhood of Bushyfield. Great animosity appears to have existed between them, and, unfortunately, Sir Godfrey went to Gordon's residence to get some cattle released, which had been pounded. They came into contact, and a gun which Sir Godfrey had with him, was raised and fired, wounding Gordon mortally. He then fled to England, but afterwards returned to Scotland, and when attending public worship in Edinburgh, on a Sunday, he was recognised by one from Galloway (name unmentioned, but stated to have had a pecuniary interest in the death of Sir Godfrey), and at the end of the service cried out, "Shut the doors—there's a murderer in the house." Sir Godfrey was thus arrested. After considerable search, we have obtained the particulars of the trial, which are as follows: Sir Godfrey was tried in Edinburgh, on the 8th November, 1697, before Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Justiciary Clericus Dominus; Colin Campbell of Aberuchill, David Hume of Crucrigge, John Lauder of Fountainhall, Archibald Hope of Rankeillor, and James Falconer of Phesdo, Commissioners Justiciaries. The charge was—

"Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myrton, prisoner, you are indyted and accused, at the instance of Elizabeth Gordon, niece and nearest of kine to the deceast William Gordone of Cardines, and

William Stewart of Castle Stewart, her husband, for his interest ; as also at the instance of Sir James Stewart, his Majestie's Advocate, for his highness's interest. That albeit by the law of God, and the ends of this and all other weil governed realmes, manslaughter and murder be a cryme of the highest nature, and ought to be severely punished by death and confiscatione of moveables ; yet, nevertheless, it is of verity, that you, the said Sir Godfrey, shaking off all fear of God, or regard to his Majestie's laws, did most maliciously and wickedly, and out of long-standing malice, upon the second of October, or ane or ither of the days of that month, or of the September preceding, in the year jajvi. and ninety years, goe to the house of the deceast William Gordoun of Cardines, who, at the time, lived in the Bash of Beil, and having caused call the said William Gordone to come furth, and speake to a man that waited for him, the said William being at the tyme in his own house, making ready to go to service, which was that day at the Kirk of Ainwith, and not apprehending the least hurt or mischeiffe, offered to goe furth, and came towards the gate, where and then, you, the said Godfrey, did shoot at him, with a gun charged, and by the shott broke his thigh bone and legg, and also wounded him in other parts of his body, so that he immediately fell to the ground, and within a few hours thereafter, dyed of the said shott and wounds ; and farder, you was so barbarous and inhuman, in perpetrating the said slaughter and murder, that you insolently insulted over the said William, fallen as saidis, in saying, *Now dog*, I have got myselfe avenged of you ; and you discharged any from lifting him up ; but ordered and commanded such as were there to drive the nolt over the Dog, as you wickedly called him ; lykeas you went thereafter to the house of Samuell Browne, in Yeat, and about ane halfe myle distant from the said Bush of Beil, and there told that you had shott at the said William Gordone, and did there stay untill you had ane account that William was mortally wounded and expyreing, whereupon you did fly the Kingdome, and being charged to appear was also denounced Rebelle, and so continued to abscond until that of late, by a remarkable providence of God, you was found lurking in the month of December last, in ane obscure house in Edinburgh, where you past under the name of Mr. —

Johnstoune, and was there seized as a suspect persone, until discovered to be what you are, viz., the said Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, guilty of the said atrocious murder, and therefore arreisted in the tolbuith where you now are; which villanous cryme of murder, by you committed, is greatly aggravated, in that your deceist father, Sir Alexander M'Culloch, and you, having a wicked designe to take from the said William Gordone his own and his father's inheritance, and having for that effect, purchased an assignatione to a few of his inconsiderable debts, and used diligence for the same, Did by letter of ejectione obtained by you, eject Marion Peebles, brother to the said William, and ane old infirme gentlewoman, out of the house of Bussabeil; and that in ane or ether of the dayes of the months of jayvj and sixty-six; and that so barbarously, that you and your accomplices, invading her in her ain house, as saidis, did first beat her almost to death with the stilt wherewith she walked, and then dragged her out of the house, and left her upon the dunghill, which shortly thereafter was the cause of her death. All quhilk is nottoris, and farder; in prosecutione of your forsaid wicked malice and designe, you and your accomplices came upon the sixth of May, jayvj and sixtie-eight, to the foresaid house, called the Bush of Beill, where the said William Gordone dwelt, and there did attacque and invade him with gunns and swords, and gave him several wounds, for which and ether haynous deeds of Ryot, oppressione, and homesacken, you was convened before the Lords of the Privy Council, and upon probatione convened and ffyned in the sowme of Three thousand merks, as the decreitt of committill herewith produced testifies; of which cryme of manslaughter and murder you are guiltie airt and pairt, which being found by the knowledge of ane assyse, you ought to be punished with death and confiscatione of your moveables, to the example and terror of others to committ the lyke in tyme coming. Sic subscribitur.

“Pursuers—Elizabeth Gordone, neice, and nearest of kine to the defunct; William Stewart of Castle Stewart, her husband; Sir James Stewart, his Majestie's Advocat; Sir Patrick Hume, his Majestie's Advocat; Mr. Robert Stewart, Senior Advocat.

“Procurators in defence—Sir David Thorres, Mr. Hugh Dal-

rymple, Mr. Thomas Skeene, Mr. Thomas Fergusone, Mr. David Dalrymple, Mr. David Forbes.

“The Indytment being debated *viva voce*, the Lords ordained the Advocates for both pairties to interchange their debates betwixt and Fryday’s night next, and ordaines the pannel to be caryed back to prisone, and to witnesses and Assyes to attend ilk persone under the paine of Two hundred merks.”

The Jury were composed of the following—William Morisane of Prestongrange, Sir James Fleming of Ratho Byres, Sir William Craigie of Gairlie, James Cathcart of Corbiestoune, Mr. Thomas Roome of Clouden, Thomas Stewart of Fintalloch, Hugh Blair, late dean of Guild of Edinburgh; Sir William Binning of Waliford, Captain John Hay, merchant in Leith; Thomas Brown, late Baylie there; Robert Hamiltone, portioner of Newbattle; Mr. George Roome, merchant in Edinburgh; Robert Hepburne of Bearfoord, Mr. George Scott of Gibbliestoune, James Blackwood, merchant in Edinburgh.

“The Assize lawfully sworne, nor objectione of the law in the contraire, the pursuer for probation adduced the witnesses after deponeing, viz. :—Alexander Murray, tennent in Boreland of Cairdiness, aged ffourty years, married, etc., saw Sir Godfrey fire the gun at William Gordoune, etc.; James M’Kewan, tennent in Borland of Cardiness, aged threatty years, married, etc., saw William Gordoune fall wounded,” etc. Andrew M’Kittrick, in High Ardwell, aged seventy years, was the next witness, and as his evidence affords more particulars we will give it—“Purged of malice, prejudice, partiall comitill, etc., and solemnly sworne, depones that the tyme lybelled, the very day that Cairdines dyed of his wounds, the deponent being a tenant at his plough, came within ane hour and ane halfe after Cairdines had received the shott, to the hous of the Bush of Beel, where he saw the deceast Cairdines lying on a bed languishing of his wound, and was desyred by me, Michael Bruce, and some others with him, to go to Kirkcudbright to call Mr. Spalding the Chirurgeon, and as he was going there with a led horse in his hand, he met the said Mr. Spalding by the way, who told him he was going to Bush of Beel to see Cardines, and accordingly they returned, and the said William Spalding having inspected Cardines leg, told the company that it was broke, and called for some materials as lint and

warne water in order to pause it, and the deponent having Cardines in his armes observed his eyes standing in his head, and immediately thereafter his head fell back, and he dyed about the gloomeing after sunsett, and depones that when he came first from the plough to see Cardines he heard him say, They have now put on the capestone, but named noe body: depones that the wound was a little below the defunct's garter, he was at the defunct's buriall," etc.

The next witness was William M'Carthnie in High Ardwall, who assisted Robert Gordoune of Heislfield to carry Cardines into the house, etc.

The last witness was David M'Culloch of Ardwall, aged thirty years or thereby, married, who deponed that "about the tyme lybelled, before twelve o'clock, Sir Godfrey M'Culloch came to his house, and told him he had shott at Cardines, whereupon he went immediately to the Bush of Beill, to see what condition Cardines was in, where he saw him lying upon the tope of a bed crying and groaning, and complaining that his leg was brocke, and that he dyed that night, and depones that one John Davidstone came to the deponent's house, when Sir Godfrey was there, about less than a quarter of ane hour after, and a gunne in his hand, and he has seen the said Davidstone who had the gunne frequently about Sir Godfrey's house, and considered him at that time as waiting upon Sir Godfrey when he was at his house. Depones that he was at Cairdines' buriall," etc.

Verdict of Assyse against Sir Godfrey M'Culloch :—

"The said day the persons who passt upon the Assyse of Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, returned their verdict, in presence of the said Lords, whereof the tenor follows: The Assyse, having elected Sir William Binnie of Walifoord thir Chancellor, and Mr. George Roome thir Clerk. They all in ane voice find it proven, by the testimony of the witnesses adduced, that the pannall Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Myrton, did give the deceast William Gordoune of Cairdines a shot in the leg, beneath the garter, by which his leg was broke, and find it also proven, by the concurring testimony of the witnesses adduced that the said deceist William Gordane of Cairdines died that same night.

" Sic Subscribitur.

" WM. BINNING, Chancler.

" GEO. ROME, Clk.

“Doom against Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, beheaded.

“The Lords Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the verdict of Assyse above written, they therefore by the mouth of John Ritchie, Dempster of Court, Decerne and Adjudge the said Sir Godfrey M'Culloch to be taken to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upon ffriday the ffifth day of March next to come, betwixt two and four o'clock in the afternoon, and there to have his head severed from his body, and all his moveable goods and gear to be estimat and in brought to his Majestie's use, which is pronounced for doom.

“Sic Subscribitur.

“A. D. COCKBURN, I.P.O.

“C. CAMPBELL.

“DAVID HUME.

“JO. LAUDER.

“J. A. HOPE,
Falconar.”

He was executed on the 26th March, 1697. His last speech has already appeared in print, but as the last of his family who held Myrton and Cardoness, we will insert it. It is as follows:—

“I am brought here, good people, to give satisfaction to justice, for the slaughter of William Gordon, designed of Cardiness; and therefore I am obliged, as a dying man, to give a true and faithful account of that matter. I do declare in the sight of God, I had no design against his life, nor did I expect to see him when I came where the accident happened. I came contrair to my inclination, being pressed by those two persons who were the principal witnesses against me (they declaring he was not out of his bed) that I might relieve their goods he had pointed. I do freely forgive them, and pray heartily that God may forgive them for bringing me to this place.

“When I was in England, I was oftentimes urged by several persons, who declared they had commission from Castle Stewart and his Lady (now the pursuers for my blood) that I might give up the papers of these lands of Cardiness, whereupon they promised not only a piece of money, but also to concur for procuring me a remission; and I have been several times since in the countrie where the misfortune happened, and where they

lived, but never troubled by any of them; although now, after they have got themselves secured into these lands without me, they have been very active in the pursuit, until at last they have got me brought to this place.

"I do acknowledge my sentence is just, and do not repine, for albeit it was only a single wound in the legg, by a shott of small hail; yet I do believe, that God in his justice, has suffered me to fall in that miserable accident, for which I am now to suffer, because of my many other great and grievous unrepented sins. I do therefore heartily forgive my judges, accusers, witnesses, and all others, who have now or at any time injured me, as I wish to be forgiven.

"I recommend my wife and poor children to the protection of Almighty God, who doth take care of and provide for the widow and fatherless, and pray that God may stir up and enable their friends and mine to be careful of them.

"I have been branded as being a *Roman Catholick*, which I altogether disown, and declare, as the words of a dying man, who am instantly to make my appearance before *the great tribunal of the great God*, that I die in the true *Reformed Protestant Religion*, renouncing all righteousness of my own, or any others, relying only upon the merits of *Christ Jesus*, through whose blood I hope to be saved, and who, I trust, will not only be my judge, but also advocate with the Father for my redemption.

"Now, dear Spectators, as my last request, *again and again* I earnestly desire to begg the assistance of your fervent prayers, that although I stand here condemned by man, I may be absolved before *the tribunal of the great God*; that in place of this scaffold I may enjoy a throne of glory; that this violent death may bring me to a life of glorious rest, eternal in the Heavens; and that in place of these spectators, I may be accompanied with an innumerable company of Saints and Angels, singing Hallelujah to the great King, to all eternity.

"Now, O Lord, remember me with that love thou bearest to thine own; O visit me with thy salvation, that I may see the good of thy chosen ones, and may glory in thine inheritance. Lord Jesus, purge me from all my sins, and from this, of blood-guiltiness, wash me in Thine own blood. Great are my impurities, but greater are the mercies of God! O let me be amongst

the number of those for whom *Christ* died ! Be thou my advocate with the Father ! Into thy hands I recommend my spirit. Come, Lord Jesus ! come and receive my soul. Amen.

“ Sic Subscribitur, SIR GODFREY M'CULLOCH.”

Sir Godfrey applied to the Privy Council for a reprieve, which was granted for some four weeks.

His dying speech is contradictory to the evidence given in court, and opposed to what seems to have been the general opinion. We find it stated that he was a dissolute character, who squandered and sold his estates. Also, that he was never married, though he avers to the contrary : but that he left behind him several illegitimate children, who, with their mother, removed to Ireland on the death of their father : and, to complete the history, that one of his grandchildren suffered capital punishment in that country for robbery, about 1760. In Paterson's *Ayrshire*, under Monkwood, he mentions that Sir Godfrey's eldest sons were boarded with Provost Muir of Ayr. Our readers must judge for themselves in regard to the contradictions : also as to the statements of his discovery and apprehension in Edinburgh. Whatever Sir Godfrey's character may have been, we are inclined to think that his pursuers may not have been altogether pure themselves. The manner in which he individually got his inheritance further involved does not appear, but is not difficult to surmise, with covetous neighbours. Under Cardoness we have given the Maxwell version from their papers. It is, however, well to remember that, at the period we are dealing with, Galloway properties were being acquired by new families who could make advances on wadsets, and then foreclosed them, thus obtaining the lands at what would now be considered nominal prices. The distress was so great that farms were let rent free, merely on paying the public burdens ; and some estates were sold for two years' purchase.

As a baronet, we thought that more information might have been gathered about Sir Godfrey's affairs ; but the date when he was created such is not to be found. We think it must have been about 1676.

That Sir Godfrey was a supporter of the Government against the Presbyterians is evident, but this was following the course his

ancestors adopted, which was always to keep with the strongest side.

We have shown under Ardwall, Stoneykirk parish, that Henry M'Culloch, grandson of James M'Culloch, sometime of Muill, entered into a process against the Maxwells of Monreith in regard to Ardwall, etc., and he therein distinctly acknowledges John M'Culloch of Barholm as the next heir, evidently not intending to marry. Such is clear enough, for we have had the stamped process in our possession. No doubt M'Culloch of Barholm was to advance the money for the proceedings at law, but he appears to have been applied to as the next lineal descendant. James M'Culloch failed, in 1687, in regaining as next heir the barony of Myrton, and so did his grandson, Henry, fail to get back Ardwall in 1757; but, as already stated, it shows us the lineal line of descent. We had in our hands a statement on this subject, written by the late John M'Culloch of Barholm, dated 5th November, 1813. He shows that M'Culloch, whose family are known afterwards as styled of Muill, married the heiress of Barholm, and her son, or one of them, who succeeded to Barholm, was his forbear. On this the authorities at the Lord Lyon Office granted Mr. M'Culloch's claim, and supporters as chief of the family were allowed to him. It was, however, overlooked that John M'Culloch of Barholm, who died in 1749, left an only daughter, who married David, second son of David M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth, and thus the Barholm claim to be chiefs was lost. The armorial bearings referred to will be found under Barholm parish of Kirkmabreck.

We have already mentioned that the Maxwells of Monreith got Myrton from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch about 1682. In 1703 they obtained a Crown charter. On the 15th September, 1705, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, knight baronet, had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrton, which was then made to comprise the tacks of Myrton and Druntrodden, Barsalloch, Dowry, Airloure, Meikle Killantrae (belonged to the barony of Mochrum), Mooremain, and Landberrick. The former size of the barony we cannot learn. The lands now joining the barony of Myrton, so called, are the same as in 1705. The Maxwells of Monreith continue to retain possession.

The armorial bearings of the M'Cullochs of Myrton were—

Arms—Ermine, a frett ingrailed, *Gules*.

Crest—A hand throwing a dart, *proper*.

Motto—*Vi et Animo*.

Further particulars in regard to the M'Cullochs will be found under Cardoness, parish of Anwoth; but we wish to mention here that, at the farm of Cairndoon, there recently resided a family who, as a branch of the old house, claimed the right of interment within the ancient church of Kirkmadrine in Glasserton parish. Alexander M'Culloch, tenant of the farm, had six sons and two daughters; the last of whom died about thirty years ago, and with him his family ended; but he had two brothers and some sisters. What issue they may have had, and where located, we do not know. They were described as a reserved and dignified family. An ancient carved oak chest, with the date 1560 in bold relief, was in their possession, and unfortunately, from want of knowledge as to its value, was, at the sale of the effects, sold for fourpence, to be broken up. As is too often the case in Galloway, they had no papers to prove their descent in legal form. They appear to have branched off prior to the time of Sir Godfrey, and the several generations were buried in the old kirk from first to last. This ancient structure, now a ruin, is close to the shore, and the scene of many ghost adventures. In fact, even now, the lonesome place causes a somewhat disagreeable feeling. It was disused soon after the Reformation. The account of the founding we will give under Glasserton, the proper parish; but we will tell here the curious legend about the pulpit and bell, so full of the superstitious feeling which used to be so prevalent, as it relates to the M'Cullochs. The story runs that when the church became disused, they, with permission, were shipped for conveyance to the church of Kirkmaiden, on the opposite side of Luce Bay, to be used in the Protestant church service. It was a calm morning, and the port to arrive at was Drumore, but ere long a heavy gale arose, at the instance, as reported, of the patron saint, which sent all to the bottom of Luce Bay. From thence, as each representative of Myrton departed this life, the solemn tolling of the bell was heard by those on shore. So far as our researches have been successful, this must have happened on not a few occasions, as the lives of the proprietors were short.

The burgh of barony has disappeared long ago, and the present Monreith house is on the site of the village. The tower, now in ruins, is on the eastern side of the White Loch, on a ridge, being built on a moat, and between it and what was once the Black Loch, now drained. The water of the White Loch, Symson informs us, could wash linen as well without soap as many others could do with, and thence the name. It was also believed to have curable properties, as several persons, both old and young, were cured of diseases by washing therein. With the present times all those valuable properties have disappeared.

In regard to names, Myrton is from the Norse myrr, and tun, a dwelling at the moor or morass. In Drumtrodden we have a compound, from the Gaelic druim, a hill, and the Norse word trod, for pasture. The last syllable, en, is found in the old Norse as a suffix to various words. Barsalloch is a compound from bar and shalloch (see Kirkcolm, etc.). Dowry seems to be a corruption of the Cymric word dyrys, meaning intricate, and applies to underwood, branches, etc. In Land-Berrick we have a compound. The first syllable is from the Norse, which means land as in English, with the suffix found in Jamieson, as an enclosure, etc., and in Galloway as a shepherd's hut. Pont spells it Lamberick, in a manner confirming what we have given. Killantrae is spelled Killentrae by Pont, and probably is composed of the Gaelic words cill-an-traigh. The prefix may either mean a church or a wood, as corruptions of cill or coille, as we have already mentioned elsewhere on more than one occasion. The suffix may be from an-traigh, by the sea-shore, or the shore of a loch or river. In support of this, there was a chapel near Myrton tower, or, as described by Symson, "less than a bow's draught from it." There may have been a wood, but it is not shown by Pont. As to water, there is Killantrae burn, a tributary of which, Skeat burn, rises in the flow of Drumneseat, and bounds or flows through Meikle Killantrae, discharging into the Bay of Luce at Port William; also, Little Killantrae is bounded on the west by the shore of the Bay of Luce. We have found it rendered from the Gaelic ceathramhadh (carrow) an-traigh, land quarter of the shore. What this is meant to convey is rather difficult to understand. Airlour is spelled Airlair by Pont, and, if correct, may in the prefix be from the Norse ar, a stream or

river, and lair or lare, for mire, a bog, etc. There is also air, used in Orkney and Shetland, applying to a sandbank. Airtour is close to Port William, Bay of Luce.

MOCHRUM.

The first notice we have of Mochrum, is in a charter granted by Robert the Bruce, of the lands of Mughrum (Mochrum) and Carnsmole, in the vicinity of Wigton, to his nephew, Alexander Bruce. Afterwards, it is understood that Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, was the owner of Mochrum, David II. having rented it to him. The lands were, however, held but a short time by the Flemings, who resigned them into the hands of King David, because they were unable to retain them against the natives. They were afterwards granted to Patrick, Earl of March. As their name appears in after-times in connection with Sorbie and Whithorn parishes, and as they were for a short period lords of the district, we think that an outline history is necessary.

The first, according to Crawford, whom we will follow to some extent, was a Fleming, who came to Scotland, like so many others of his countrymen, in the reign of King David I., and took his surname, Flandrensis (Latinized) or le Fleming, from his native country. Like all the new comers into the country at this period, we find the Flemings in connection or in favour with the Church. Baldwin le Fleming, in the reign of the Saint-King, as he is called (but who brought so much after-misery on Scotland through his introduction of the Church of Rome, and Anglo-Norman, etc., settlers), was a witness to the grant which Robertus Episcopus St. Andrea made to Herbert Episcopo Glasgu de Ecclesia de Locherworna, with consent of King David, and Prince Henry, his son. There was a Jordanus le Fleming, a witness to another ecclesiastical grant. William Flandrensis or le Fleming also appears as a witness to grants to ecclesiastics, and is believed to have been the first who settled in the west of Scotland. Duncan, in the reign of Alexander II., was a witness to a grant of lands to the convent of Paisley. After him, we come to Robert le Fleming, stated to be the direct ancestor of the Earls

of Wigton. He joined Robert the Bruce, and had bestowed on him the lands of Lenzie, and Cumbernauld, Lanarkshire (although in that county, it is stated to be in the parish of Dumbarton), forfeited by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue—

Malcolm, his successor.

Patrick, who obtained the lands of Biggar, Peebleshire, by his marriage with one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Simon Fraser.

Malcolm succeeded to Cumbernauld, etc., and obtained from King Robert I., the lands of Auchendenan, Renfrewshire, and Pontoun (Polton) in Wigtonshire. He was afterwards made sheriff of Dumbartonshire, and governor of the Castle of Dumbarton. He was also closely connected with the Church, and obtained in 1321 an annuity from the abbot and convent of Holyrood House, out of the barony of the Corse. Whom he married, is not known. He was succeeded by his son—

Malcolm.

He also was governor of Dumbarton Castle. He opposed Edward Baliol, and was a staunch supporter of King David II. He went to France with the King, returned, again went, and came back with the King, arriving on the 2nd July, 1342. David was even more lavish than his father in gifts to his supporters, and Malcolm Fleming was created Earl of Wigton, as worded in the charter, "*Comes de Vygton.*" The charter for lands runs—"*Omnes terras nostras de Farynes et de Rennys et totum burgum nostrum de Wigtoun . . . per metas et divisas suas subscriptas a capite vadi aque de Creeth et sic sequendo illam aquam quosque perveniat ad mare ubi aqua de Creeth currit in mare et sic per mare usque Molorounysuagis et de Molorounysuagis per mare usque ad antiquas metas Comitatus de Carrik,*" etc.

"*Testibus—Roberto senescallo Scotiæ Nepote Nostro, Johanne Ranulphi Comite Moraviæ Domino Valli Annandiæ et Manniæ, Consanguineo Nostro, Patricio de Dunbar Comite Marchiæ, Maurico de Moravia,*" etc. Signed at Ayr.

Whom he married does not appear ; but he had a son—

John.

He is stated to have died in 1351, before his father, but left a son—

Thomas.

The name of his mother is unknown. He succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Wigton. He sold the earldom, with the Lordship of Galloway, to Archibald Douglas. This was dated at Edinburgh, 8th February, 1371-2, and confirmed by King Robert II., on the 7th October following. He then became known as Sir Thomas Fleming of Cumbernauld. He died without issue, and was succeeded in Cumbernauld by his cousin, Sir Thomas Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, and the line continued until Robert, a younger and only surviving son, was created Lord Fleming. The date is not known; but his name first appears in Parliament in 1466. It is supposed that it was bestowed by King James II., who died in 1460. They seem to have had no connection with Galloway after the sale of the earldom in 1371-2, until John, sixth Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, was created Earl of Wigton by King James VI. and I. of England, on the 19th March, 1606. It was signed at Whitehall, London.

At the same time that King Robert I. gave the wily prior and monks of Whithorn a charter of one third of Cruggleton, the particulars regarding which will be found under that name in Sorbie parish, the King granted another portion of that estate, called Powton (now Polton), to Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, already mentioned, as closely connected with the Church. It was the first grant which the Flemings had in Galloway. As already shown, his son Malcolm succeeded him, and subsequent to 1342, was not only created Earl of Wigton and Lord of Galloway by King David II., but also obtained a grant of the lands of Mochrum, all of which, however, his grandson, Thomas, second Earl, sold to Archibald Douglas in 1371-2. It must have been then ratified, for the transfer appears to have been effected in 1369.

We have read a statement that Malcolm Fleming was created Earl of Wigton by the King, to check the power of the Douglasses, Lords of Galloway. This is a mistake, as the Douglasses were not in that position, nor do they appear to have had at the period any other land in the district besides Botel

(Buittle), granted by King Robert I. to Sir James Douglas. We are distinctly told that the Flemings gave up the lands of Mochrum, etc., because they could not retain them against the natives.

The Flemings were of Flemish origin, and there is no doubt that the first of the Douglasses came from the same country. Those who settled had at first been traders. An account of the Douglasses will be found under Threave Isle, parish of Balmaghie.

In 1569, John, fifth Lord Fleming, and Great Chamberlain of Scotland (appointed for life), threatened to attack Robert, brother of James, Earl of Moray, who had taken refuge in Craggleton Castle. As mentioned under this place (parish of Sorbie), James, who had been prior of St. Andrews, and raised to an earldom, and Robert, who had been prior, and after the Reformation commendator of Whithorn priory, were two of the illegitimate children of King James V., and had, at least outwardly from worldly motives, become Protestants. Lord Fleming, again, had been a zealous supporter of Queen Mary. Hence, no doubt, the feud. That he wished to recover the title of Earl of Wigton is also apparent. In this, his son succeeded, as we have shown. but it brought no lands.

We have entered thus fully into their history, as an impression seems to have been generated that the Flemings belonged to, and had resided in Galloway. This they evidently never did, and therefore could not have been buried at Whithorn priory, as supposed. The stone stated to have been over their remains we have seen, but could make nothing of it. Besides, stones over graves, as a rule, are rarely found in Galloway prior to the seventeenth century. A John Fleming married Agnes, a daughter of John Cunninghame of Powton, as sasines dated in 1628 and 1632 show. That they were husband and wife there can be no doubt. Possibly an offshoot of the principal family may have been located in the district for a time, and buried at Whithorn, but of this there is no information.

A tower called Redhall (situated at the foot of the hill), situated in Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Douglas, is supposed to have been the earliest residence of the family.

The Dunbars are the family who were connected with. It is necessary to trace their history. Heretofore

an opinion has existed that they were direct descendants in the male line from the early Saxon kings. This upon investigation we have found to be erroneous.

According to Camden and other authorities, Northumberland was brought under the Saxon yoke by Oscar, the brother of Hengist, and his son Jebusa. When the kingdom of the Bernicians (whom the Britons called *guir-a-Brinaich*, that is mountaineers) was erected, the best part of it lay between the Tees and the Firth of Forth, and was subject to the Kings of Northumberland. When this kingdom came to an end, all beyond the river Tweed reverted to Scotland; and about A.D. 820, Egbert, King of the East Saxons, annexed Northumberland. King Alfred afterwards gave it to the Danes, who were driven out by Athelstane.

We will next pass to Edred, who succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. He reduced Northumberland to an earldom, of which York was constituted the chief city. The title of earl by most authorities is stated to have had a Saxon origin, and known as *Comes*, as it was his duty, *Comitari*, to accompany or wait on the king, to assist with his counsel. However, before the title was known in Scotland or England, it was in use with the Norsemen. Earl is a corruption of the Norse *jarl*. The Celtic title of *mormaer* in Scotland and *thane* in England both gave place to it. The latter, however, never held the high position of the former. *Mormaers* were really district kings, who gave small obedience to the king in chief. As given by Seaham and Whellan in their *History of York*, etc., *thanes* (i.e., servants) were officers of the Crown, whom the King recompensed with lands to be held by him, with some obligation of service or homage. The *ealdermen* (aldermen) and dukes under king's *thanes* were succeeded by barons under Norman rule. *Mass thanes* were those who held their lands in fee from the Church. *Middle thanes* were those who held very small estates of the king, or parcels of land of the king's greater *thanes*. The *ealdermen* (aldermen) were the chief *thanes*, and acted as governors, or viceroys. The *mormaers* in Scotland were also governors, but owing to the weakness of the kings in their time, they assumed regal power.

We may remark that the term Saxon has been largely misapplied, arising from the Romans having confused the Norsemen with them, both having fair complexions and hair. The Bernician kingdom was principally peopled by Angles and Jutes, and styled the Kingdom of Northumberland. It embraced Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland. The union of the seven kingdoms in South Britain, in 827, then formed England, *alias* Anglaland.

King Edred having divided the northern districts of England into portions, placed governors over them. The first was Osulf, in A.D. 952, who assumed the title of Earl of Northumberland. The population then was chiefly Angle and Jute. Osulf was succeeded by Oslac, followed by Eadulph. The next was Waldeof or Waltheof, in 969, who is stated to have been succeeded by his son, Uchtred. Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, states that Uchtred was the son of Lyolf. The succession was not hereditary, but it is recorded that King Ethelred II. appointed Uchtred * earl or governor, for his services against the Scots, and finally gave him his daughter Elfgiva in marriage. It is mentioned that, as earl, Uchtred assisted to build the first church at Durham, which was dedicated in 999. Again, it is stated that he submitted to Swein the Dane, and, in 1016, to Canute the Great, but was treacherously slain by Turebrand, a Dane, and Elric made earl in his place.

Uchtred was thrice married. He does not seem to have waited for the death of his wives, but sent them home. His first wife was Ecgfrida. Who she was does not appear. By her he had issue—

Aldred.

Eadulph.

Sending Ecgfrida away, he married, secondly, Sigen, of whose family we also learn nothing. By her he had issue—

* The claims of descent from Uchtred are not few. Among them those named Knox, from Knock, designed of Ranfurly and Craigends, Renfrewshire, some of whom passed over to Ireland. One of the name, from Glasgow, was created Earl of Ranfurly in 1831, who claims to represent the family.

Gospatric, who had issue—

Uchtred, who owned the lordship of Raby in the time of Edward the Confessor and William the Norman. He had issue two sons—Dolphin, who succeeded to Raby, and Eadulph.

Sigen made way for his third wife, Elfgiva, daughter of King Ethelred II., and had issue—

Aldgitha.

Elric or Eilric the Dane, as we have shown, succeeded Uchtred as earl. He was supported by the people, but King Edred expelled him, and appointed Eadulph Cudel, brother of Uchtred, as earl. He again was succeeded by Aldred, the eldest son of Uchtred. He slew Turebrand, the murderer of his father, but for which his life was sacrificed, as Carle, son of Turebrand, revenged his father's death by slaying Aldred in a wood. Aldred was succeeded by his brother Eadulph. With him the succession of Uchtred's family ended, his third son, Gospatric, never having obtained the earldom.

The next earl was Siward, who is stated to have been uncle of Malcolm, son of Duncan, King of Scotland. This connection appears to have arisen from Duncan, when Tanist of Scotland and Prince of Cumberland, having married the sister of Siward or Syward. (Hume, in his *History of England*, states that she was his daughter.) Duncan succeeded his grandfather as king in 1033, but was slain by Macbeth in 1039. Siward married Ulflæda, daughter of Aldred, son of Earl Uchtred. He appears to have possessed extensive lands, was a great warrior, and, as related, he died in his armour. The county of York, which belonged to him, was given to Tosti, Tosto, or Tostig, the brother to Harold and Morcar. Waldeof, his son and heir, did not succeed to the governorship of Northumberland, but the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon were bestowed on him. Tosti or Tostig, already mentioned, obtained the earldom or governorship of Northumberland about 1056. He was followed by Edwin, who again was succeeded by his brother, Morcar (his brother was governor of Chester) who was governor of York in 1068. The next in succession was Osculf. He was governor when William

the Norman conquered the district. He dispossessed Osculf, and put in his place one of his own followers named Copsi, who was very tyrannical, and was soon after slain by Osculf, who in his turn was killed by a robber. In another account (Seaham and Whellan's *History of York, etc.*) it is stated that Copsi was slain at Durham, the Northumbrians having risen and attacked him there, the leaders being Edgar (heir to the throne) and Gospatric, of whom we will shortly deal.

Having given this outline history of the governors of Northumberland, and the rule of each of them being so short as to prove the uncertainty of their tenure, we next come to the object in view, which is to try and discover the true origin and history of Gospatric, styled Earl of Northumberland.

We have already given an account of Uchtred and his issue. By his third wife, as shown, he had a daughter named Aldgitha. She married Maldred, the son of Crinan, and had issue—

Gospatric.

Robert.

Ughtred.

The two youngest sons became robbers. There are no means of finding out who Crinan was. Some writers call him the Thane, which rank we have already described. No thane as a governor could have existed in his time. In Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, we find Cronan Mac-Tigernaigh; Cronan, abbot of Dunkeld; and Cronan of Balla, mentioned. The abbot of Dunkeld is no doubt the same found elsewhere as Crinen, abbot of Dunkeld, Perthshire. We find his name spelled Crinan, Cronan, Cran (*Description of Scotland*, MSS. Brit. Mus. Cott.). In the *Annals of Ulster* there is an entry, "A.D. 1015, Crinan died." This cannot refer to the abbot, as it is recorded that he was slain in 1045. It is stated that he married Beatrix, a daughter of Malcolm II. We also find in Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, under A.D. 1040, "Douchadh Mac Crinain, rex Alban, a Quis Occisus est." In the *Description of Scotland*, already referred to, there is also Cronan, son of Eocnaid, son of Muredach; Cronan, son of Eocha Find; and Cronan, son of Tulchan. Godred, surnamed Crovan, the son of Harold the Black, escaping from Iceland, came to Godred, son of Sygtrig or

Sitric, King of Man. In A.D. 1066, Godred Cronan, also found spelled Crovan, returned to, and took the island, of which he then became king. He next reduced Dublin, and also had the Galwegians in subjection. The power of the Kings of Man extended to the western islands on the coast of Scotland. Crinan, Crionan and Cronan, appear to be one and the same name differently spelt, and there is no doubt that it was a Norse one. Probably from the power to which Godred Cronan attained, from him we have Loch Crinan, on the Argyllshire coast, by which name the well-known Crinan Canal is called. Pont spells it Krinen, and also Grinen.

The next name we have to deal with is Maldred, the son of Crinen. This name, we think, should be spelled Maeldred, the prefix mael being often found in Cymric or Welsh and Irish names,* borrowed apparently from the Norse, as it is particularly observable where the Norse adventurers had settled, and intermarried with the inhabitants. The suffix "dred" seems to be a corruption of Aldred, which again seems to be the same as the Norse Eldrid.

The name Uchtred is not to be found among the kings of Northumberland, etc. So far as known, the Uchtred we have to deal with was a landowner, and rose to distinction by his services against the Scots. The next point is that Maldred, by marrying Uchtred's daughter, obtained for himself and issue a strong position in the north.

We will now proceed with the history of Gospatric, the earldom of Northumberland being purchased by him from the Conqueror, but of which he was almost immediately afterwards deprived, Waldtheof, the son of Siward, being placed in possession. This was 1073. Waldtheof revenged the death of Earl Aldred, by making a terrible slaughter of the family of Carle, son of Turbrand. His earldom, however, cost him his head, when a

* In the *Annals of Ulster*, circa 900, there will be found Maelpoil Mac Aidella, Maelpadraig Mac Morain, Maelchriche Mac Concubuir, Mac Maelmordhu, Maelduin Mac Aeda. The well-known name Malcolm is found as Mael and Macile-Colum and Maelcoluim, from which it is derived. In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, under date, 935, we find Maelpatraic, son of Maeltuile, Bishop, died; and in 937, Maelpatric, Bishop of Lughmhagh, quievit.

Churchman named Walcher, bishop of Durham, was raised to the dignity, who, again, was followed by Robert de Comin or Comyn, the progenitor of the family of that name in Scotland, an outline account of whose history will be found under Buchan Forest, parish of Minnigaff, etc. The two last-named were assassinated by the inhabitants.

It will be seen that Gospatric scarcely held the governorship of Northumberland, having been so soon deposed. We gather that he had more to do with Cumberland. That district was held by the Kings of Scotland from the tenth century, when Edmund, King of England, bestowed it on Malcolm I., King of Scotland, on condition that he would do homage for the same, and keep the North of England clear of the Danes. This was between A.D. 941 and 946. From what we have already given, we are inclined to believe that the progenitors of Gospatric were of Norse blood, and had settled in Cumberland prior to the advent of William the Norman. This is confirmed, if the belief of different writers is accepted that the parish there called Aspatria or Aspatric was so named from Gospatric, whose son Waldeve, as will be shown, returned to Cumberland, and had various lands bestowed on him. As we go along, we will also show connection with the Isle of Man.

It is evident that Gospatric went over to the side of William the Norman, without loss of time, when he conquered England. As already stated, Cumberland then belonged to Scotland, and the eldest son of the king acted as governor. William the Norman, however, seized on the district. This, no doubt, arose from the war between Malcolm III. and William, soon after the Conquest, on account of the first-named having given both refuge and encouragement to the fugitives from England. Edgar Atheling, the only heir of the Saxon line, was unfit to govern, and fled to Scotland in 1068, his two sisters, Margaret and Christina, accompanying him. The eldest became Queen of Scotland. Gospatric is stated to have been of their retinue. Hodgson, in his *History of Northumberland*, mentions that he accompanied Edgar Atheling, but returned to Cumberland, and after the death of Copsi, purchased the earldom of Northumberland, which he was deprived of in 1070, and had from Malcolm the

adjacent in the Lothians. This as regards the earldom we consider to be erroneous.

The dates of the progress of the Conqueror are the only guidance in tracing this history. The battle of Hastings, deciding the fate of England, was fought on the 14th October, 1066. As we have mentioned, Edgar Atheling fled to Scotland in 1068. It is stated in Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, that in 1069-1070, Malcolm, King of Scotland, proceeded to Cumberland, which belonged to him, and from thence passed to Northumberland, laying waste the district of Teasdale; while at the same time Gospatric, styled Earl of Northumberland, proceeded in retaliation to Cumberland, and ravaged that part. It is also learned that about the same period the Conqueror gave Cumberland to Ranulph de Meschines; to his brother Galfrid the county of Chester, with the earldom; and to his younger brother, William de Meschines, the land of Coupland, between Duden and Derwent. The dates and information given, if correct, prove that Gospatric could not have accompanied Edgar Atheling and his sisters to Scotland, as a settler there; and they also prove that, instead of being then in favour with King Malcolm, it was the reverse. The raid into Cumberland by Gospatric, and his return to Bamborough Castle, Northumberland, laden with spoil, is mentioned by different authorities. We find him styled Earl of Northumberland—"Dum sic sævit Malcolin, Cospatritius Comes Cumbreland vastavit ac cum spoliis onustus rediit, et in Bebbanburg munitione firmiss: se conclusit" (Leland's *De rebus Britannicis Collectanea*).

When Cumberland was seized on by William the Norman, it is evident that he bestowed it on Gospatric. Hutchinson so far confirms this. He states that William, about the latter end of his reign, after he had taken Cumberland from Gospatric (to whom he had first given it), banished the natives, quieted the rebellions there, and lastly gave Cumberland and Westmoreland to Ranulph or Randolph de Meschines, sister's son to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. On this occasion William the Conqueror raised and outlawed the inhabitants, the whole country from York northward being in those expeditions wasted with fire and sword. This is Hutchinson's account. If, however, near the end of William's reign, it must have been carried

out under his son Robert, about 1079. The Conqueror died on the 9th September, 1087. Hutchinson seems to have mixed up two periods in his account. The first—when William the Norman seized on Cumberland and gave it to Gospatric for a short time—is what we have to follow. Playfair states that, with others, Gospatric was forced to fly into Scotland about 1068, but they soon made their peace, returned, and Gospatric, by advancing large sums of money, got the earldom of Northumberland. He was exiled a second time into Scotland in 1072. From thence he travelled into Flanders, and returning to Scotland, Malcolm gave him Dunbar, etc. Playfair follows Simon Dunelmensis, and is more correct than any other, from what we can make out from independent research. We have already given it as our opinion that he was of Norse blood. He appears as one of the first supporters of the Conqueror, and was advanced in position accordingly. Having been able to purchase the governorship of Northumberland, after being deposed from Cumberland, is evidence against the idea of pure Saxon origin, for the Conqueror had taken care that no Saxon native was left in a position to be able to buy honours or lands. The names of the father and grandfather of Gospatric we have already questioned as being Saxon, and that which he bore was more questionable.

Patrick has been claimed as Irish, but it is generally allowed (we think this cannot be disputed), that St. Patrick, the first of the name found, was born in Scotland, somewhere about the Clyde. From him was Innispatrick, that is St. Patrick's Isle, on the west side of the Isle of Man. It is called Innispatrick in the Norse *sagas*. Although the smallest of the three isles on the Manx coast, it was the most important, from a castle being built on it. The ancient church there was dedicated to St. Patrick, the ruling saint, he being considered by the Manxmen as their apostle, or first missionary. Innispatrick, the prefix being the Gaelic for isle, is now known as Peel Isle. Although originally peopled by a Celtic race, the Isle of Man in some measure lost that character from being for some centuries under Norse rule, and Cumberland was also under similar subjection for a considerable time.

In making mention of Wandlesworth (Wandsworth), which is on the Thames, and now forms one of the suburbs of London,

Camden refers to the then small village of Batersey (Battersea), which he states is Paypyky-ca in old Saxon, and in Latin, Patricii insula, *i.e.*, Patrick's Isle. He refers to it elsewhere as Patricksey. It will be seen from this that Gospatric did not bear the suffix of his name in a Saxon form.

The next point is in regard to Gos in Gospatric. It was a prefix much used in the Cymric or Welsh, and, as stated by Pugh (Welsh Dictionary), denotes the force or import of the word to which it is joined, becoming lowered from what it would be, if standing alone. A great many words in Welsh have it as a prefix. Cos we consider a corruption, as used in Gospatric. In the Welsh it means an itching; in the Anglo-Saxon a kiss. In the latter language there is also cosp, a fetter. We think that sufficient has been stated to show it to be a corruption, when applied as a prefix to Patrick. We may add that we find gosi in Norse, meaning the Knave of Calds, and gosa in Swedish for a boy. The use of gos in this case as a prefix, is what we will deal with.

On the west side of Cumberland, bounded by the Irish Sea, is the ancient parish of Gosfarth, with lands so-called, from which a family, now extinct, took their name. We next find in Northumberland, a few miles north of Newcastle, some distance from the river Tyne, that there were North and South Gosford. Then, in East Lothian, west of, and not very far from, the stronghold of Dunbar (if not owned by Gospatric himself, certainly by his descendants in Scotland), there will be found the lands of Gosford, on which once stood a village so-called, but now gone, and supplanted by the residence of the Earls of Wemyss, which we think a corruption of Gosforth. There is no river there to have a ford, but a small burn (dry in summer) which runs into Gosford bay, Firth of Forth, the boundary on the west. This is in the parish of Aberlady, where was Gosford Spital, showing that an hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, had stood thereabouts.

Again, on the coast of Northumberland, north-west of Holy Island, there was Goswick, near to, and south-east of Bamburgh Castle, where, for a short time, Gospatrick resided, near to which were the lands acquired by him or his descendants in Northumberland, as will be hereafter mentioned. Again, in Perthshire, were the lands of Gospertie, since owned by Viscount Stormont,

and Lord Scone, the first of whom was Sir David Murray of Gospertie, who appears as Lord Scone in 1604, and Viscount Stormont in 1621 (now Earl of Mansfield). Now, as we know that Scone was the residence of Malcolm III., it is most probable that Gospatrik was received there by him, and had a temporary location, from which Gospertie, a corruption of Gospatrik. It is only surmise, but of a probable character.

In our opinion, a good deal is to be gained from what we have traced, as the Gosforths and Gosfords are found where Gospatrik is known to have been either at, or near to. There are several places with gos as a prefix to be found in England, as Gosport in Hampshire, and Gosberton, a parish in Lincolnshire; but the Gosforths or Gosfords are only to be found when Gospatrik was located for longer or shorter periods in Cumberland, Northumberland, and East Lothian. This seems so far confirmatory proof of his history, as given by us, that his family was of Norse origin, became connected with the Isle of Man and Cumberland, and that he went eastwards, took refuge in Scotland, obtained lands, returned to England, and died as a monk at Durham, as we will show hereafter, his youngest son, Patrick, founding the family of Dunbar in Scotland. Their connection with the Isle of Man, and Norse origin, is further confirmed from the fact that in 1235, two centuries after the first Gospatrik's time, one named Gospatrik, and Gilchrist, the son of M'Erchar, were directed by the King of Norway to go to the Isle of Man. In 1240, this Gospatrik died at the Church of St. Michael's (St. Michael's Isle, on the east side of Man), and was buried in the abbey of Russin, where now stands Castletown. We do not trace who he was, but Worsaae states that he was a Norse chief, and of which we think there can be no question. Russin was founded by a Norseman, and is stated to have been the place of sepulture of several kings, chiefs, and churchmen. Again, in the parish of St. Bees, Cumberland, there was an ancient family named Patrickson of Castle-How. Possibly they were of the same family as Gospatrik.

We will now proceed with the history of Gospatrik and his descendants. From having risen to a position in England, a deal of error seems to have arisen, and been written. In one account, he is made the son of Uthred, who is called Prince of Northum-

berland, when no such title was in existence. A consideration of the dates, and the various successions before the appearance of Gospatrick, and his purchase of the governorship of Northumberland, will dispose of those errors. Under date 1074, Hume states that Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, on some new difficulty with William, retired into Scotland, and received the earldom of Dunbar from the bounty of Malcolm. In another account, the date is 1072. Either date shows that he did not accompany Edgar Atheling, as has been stated. There is no doubt that King Malcolm gave him lands, but, as we will show, he did not get an earldom. This latter statement is contrary to what has heretofore been believed by many, the opinion entertained being that he was created Earl of Dunbar, as well as of the Merse or March. Playfair gives the usual Saxon origin, and that he had issue, Dolphinus, Waldevus, and Gospatrick. Another account gives Dolphin, Gospatrick, and Waltheof. Whom Gospatrick married is not known, but he had at least three sons, and, as also found, three daughters, viz.—

Dolphin.

Waldeve.

Patrick.

Ethreda, who married Waldevus, son of Gileminius.

Gurwelda or Gunilda, married Ormus, son of Ketellus.

Matilda, married Dolphinus, son of Albwaldus.

We follow Simon of Durham in making Patrick the third son of Gospatrick, as it appears to us to be correct. From his advancement in Scotland, his brothers Dolphin and Waldeve have been less noticed, and in a measure overlooked. Gospatrick is found styled as “frater Dolphini,” and “frater suus” to his brother Waldeve. The position which Dolphin held is not shown, but he is said to have been alive in 1120, and to have had issue—

Gospatrik, who had issue—

Edgar.

Swain, who had issue—

Ralf Fitz-Swain.

Uchtred, who had issue—

Herbert.

Simon.

He is understood to have obtained lands in Scotland, believed to be those called Dolphinton, now known as a parish in Lanarkshire. How they were lost to him or his descendants is unknown. At an early period it became a part of the Bothwell barony, was obtained by the Douglas family, and afterwards reverted to the Crown. There is also Dolphinston in the parish of Prestonpans, East Lothian, and lastly Dolphinston, in the parish of Oxnam, Roxburghshire, a small village now, but which takes its name from an ancient tower said to have been built by Dolphus, but who he was is now unknown. The walls of hewn stone are very thick. The history of Dolphin is lost, but we think a good deal is gathered from the foregoing. The names of two of the three places were probably given by or from him, and Dolphiston, in Roxburghshire, from his nephew Dolphin.

Waldeve, the second son, went to, or we may call it, returned to, Cumberland. We have already shown that William the Conqueror had granted the whole of Cumberland to Ranulph de Meschines, one of his followers—that is, he was appointed governor, with the usual jurisdiction over the lands, and Camden states that Ranulph infeoffed Waldevus, son of Gospatrick, in the barony of Allerdale, etc., in addition to which William, the younger brother of Ranulph the governor, also bestowed on Waldeve the lands that lay between Corcar and Darwent (Derwent), and the townships of Brigham, Eglysfeld, Dene, Branith and Griosthen, the two Cliftons and Slanebury. Waldeve again infeoffed Odardus de Logis, in the barony of Wygton, etc., the latter founding the church of Wygton. He gave also to Waldeve (Waldevus, son of Gileminius), with Ethereda, his sister, Brogham, Ribton, and Little Brogham, etc. Also to Orm, with his sister Gurwelda, the lands of Seton, Camberton, Flemingbi, and Craiksothen. Also to Dolphin, son of Abwald, with his sister Matilda, the lands of Appletwhaite, Little Crosby, Langrige and Brigham, with the advowson of the church there.

Waldeve, the second son of Gospatrick, thus seems to have provided for his sisters and their husbands—a duty which natur-

ally and generally pertains to the father. It is a curious circumstance, and being in Cumberland, is another proof of the family connection with that district. Camden goes on to state that Waldeve was the son of the Earl of Dunbar, in Scotland, which we have shown to be an error.

Patrick, the third son, remained in Scotland, and had bestowed on him the title of Earl of March or Merse (subsequently changed in designation to Dunbar), and founded the family in Scotland.

When Waldeve, the second son, married, we do not learn, but he had legitimate issue—

Alan.

Uthreda, married Ranulph Lyndsay.

Gurnelda, married Uchtred, Lord of Galloway.

Also a bastard son named Gospatrick.

Alan succeeded his father. He gave to Ranulph Lyndsay, who had married his sister Uthreda, the lands of Blenerhasset and Ukmanby, as her tocher; and also to Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, the land of Torpenbow, with the adowson of the church there, in marriage with his sister Gurnelda. It would appear from these gifts that his father had died previous to the marriages. When Alan married is not traced, but he had issue—

Waldeve.

Ethereda, who married Duncan, son of King Malcolm III. of Scotland, and had issue—

William Fitz-Duncan.

Gurnelda, who married Orm, son of Ketel, ancestor of the Curwens of Workington.

We give what is found, but it strikes us as strange, although not improbable, that there should be two daughters in each of the two last generations with the same names. We have often suspected that supposed Christian names have been afterwards introduced in many genealogies, and thus in time established; far better to have left them blank. A daughter of the first Gospatrick by name and marriage corresponds rather closely with the last given in the present case.

Waldeve died during the lifetime of his father, leaving no issue; and his father gave his body, with the Holy Cross,

to the Priory of Carlisle. The male line of Gospatrick's second son, Waldeve, thus ended. As we have shown, his sister Ethereda married Duncan, the son of Malcolm III. (Canmore), by his marriage with Ingibjorg, the widow of Earl Thorfinn, the Norseman who ruled the most of Scotland, including Galloway. Our Scottish historians have always mentioned Duncan as a bastard, which is incorrect. Duncan was thus half-brother to David I. She had issue by him—

William.

He assumed the surname of Fitz-Duncan, and also became styled Earl of Moray. He succeeded his uncle Waldeve in the Cumberland lands. He married Alice, daughter of Robert de Romley of Skipton, in Craven; by his wife Alice, daughter of William de Meschines, and in her right succeeded to the barony of Egremont, William Fitz-Duncan had issue—

William, died in infancy.

Cicely, married William le Gross, Earl of Abermarle, with Skipton as tocher. Since become extinct.

Amabil, married Reginald de Luce, with Egremont as her dower.

Alicia de Romelie, married Gilbert Pipard, with Aspatrike, etc., and the barony of Allerdale, etc., as her dower.
Died without issue.

The daughters were co-heiresses, and shared the lands inherited by their father, through his mother Uthereda.

To proceed with the line in Scotland, Patrick, the third son, succeeded his father Gospatrick, in at least a portion of the lands obtained from Malcolm III., and from him descend those bearing the name of Dunbar. When his father, Gospatrick, known as Earl of Northumberland, died, is not known. It has been considered that he was one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Scone in 1115. Hodgson mentions that on December 15th of each year, the monks of Durham were wont to celebrate the obit of "Gospatricius the Earl and Monk," and that in 1821, a stone coffin, inscribed on the lid GOSPATRICIVS COMES, was found in the monks' burial-ground at Durham. Hutchinson (*History of County of Durham*), however, following Leland (col. vol. ii., page 381), states that he was interred at Norham. Norham or

Northam, mentioned by Camden as formerly called Ubbanford, is in Northumberland, on the south side of the Tweed, directly opposite to Ladykirk Church in Berwickshire. The town and castle were built by, and belonged to, the bishops of Durham. The ancient town and church lay close under the castle to the westward. Celwulph, King of Northumberland, was buried there. The fact, however, mentioned by Hodgson, cannot be got over. When he took the cowl cannot be traced. The mention made in the writs of Coldingham, dated 1130, of "*Cospatricius Comes*," referred to his third son, Patrick.

Whom Patrick married is not known, but it is stated that he left four sons. We have only the names of two—

Patrick.

Dolphin.

In the charter of the lands of Ederham and Nisbet, Berwickshire, granted in 1130, to the monks of Coldingham, and confirmed by King David I., in 1139, it runs, "*Cospatricius comes frater Dolphin*." We find it mentioned that the direct lineal descendants of this Patrick or Gospatrick held the barony of Beaufort in Northumberland, sometimes called from their family name "*Baronia Comitum Patricii*," and that a branch was long settled at Edlingham Castle. This we will refer to in its proper place.

It is related that Earl Gospatrick died in 1139, but this was Patrick, son of Gospatrick, styled Earl of Northumberland. It was he, and not his father, who obtained a Scottish earldom. The title was of March, or Merse (a corruption), which appears to have been granted for his services in the south-east of Scotland, with, in addition, the lands of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, to be held on tenure, with the condition of clearing East Lothian and the March of robbers. This accounts for his elder brothers, Dolphin and Waldeve, having obtained no title, it having been gained by their younger brother for special services.

Patrick, the third of the name, succeeded his father, and was confirmed in the lands of Ederham and Nesbit, as "*Cospatricius Comes filius Cospatricii Comitum fratris Dolphinii*," with mention of his two sons, "*Waltheno et Patricio*." In a charter, 1158, granted by Malcolm IV. to Walter, son of Alan, Steward, among

the witnesses there are, "Comite Gospatrick," and "Valdeno filio Comitibus Gospatrick." Again, in the Kelso Chartulary, in a charter, 1159, granted by Malcolm IV., one of the witnesses is "Gospatricus Comes": and in the Chartulary of Dunfermline, in a charter in 1160, he appears as "Gospatricus Comes." It is thus clear that Patrick was alive to that period. He is stated to have died in 1166. Whom he married cannot be learned, but he had, as we have shown, two sons—

Waldeve, also found Waltheof.

Patrick.

Waldeve succeeded his father, and is understood to have been the first styled Earl of Dunbar. Whether it was an additional title, or merely a new designation for that of Merse or March, does not appear, but we are inclined to think it was, and assumed from the Castle of Dunbar, in which he resided, and from which the surname was taken, the family having had none previously. There is no early record to give any information about the earldom. In the reign of King Robert I., there was a confirmation of a grant to the abbacy of Jedburgh, by the Earls of Gospatrick. (Previously in the same reign, 1306 to 1329, a charter was granted to Gospatricii de Drem, which is near Gosford in East Lothian.) The first record is dated 25th July, 1368, when Patrick (the fifth), then eighty-four years of age, resigned the earldom to his eldest son, George, and his heirs, and King David II. granted to him a charter accordingly, to hold of the King and his heirs.

Patrick, the second son, obtained the lands of Greenlaw, Berwickshire. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue, Patrick, of whom hereafter.

Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, died in 1182, and had issue, so far as known—

Patrick.

Galiena, married Philip de Mowbray, who came into Scotland with King William the Lion. His ancestor (a Norman) came to England with William the Conqueror.

Patrick succeeded his father. King William I. (the Lion) gave to him as his wife, Ada, one of his illegitimate daughters, and had issue, so far as can be traced—

Patrick.

Ada.

Patrick, second Earl of Dunbar (son of Waldeve), is mentioned by Camden in connection with the lands of Brampton, Browdrey, Rodam, Edelingham, etc., which he states was the barony of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, in the reign of King Henry III., *i.e.*, 1216 to 1272. He adds, "Domesday Book says he was Inborrow and Outborrow betwixt England and Scotland; that is, if I understand it right, he was here to watch and observe the ingress and egress of all Travellers betwixt the two Kingdoms. For, in the Old English Language, Inborou is an Ingress or Entry."

We have in this information an insight into the real position of the Dunbars. Elderham and Nisbet are found in Berwickshire, as also in Northumberland, as well as those just given from Camden, which were all in Northumberland, either close to, or only a few miles distant from Bamburgh Castle. They are to be found on old maps. We mentioned previously the barony of Beauley in Northumberland, sometimes called "*Baronia Comitatus Patricij*," with reference also to Edlingham Castle. All the land around, in the neighbourhood of Bamburgh Castle, had been obtained by Gospatrick, for a time Earl of Northumberland, and his proximity to Scotland accounted fully for the advancement the family obtained there. It also gives insight into the unhappy and disastrous position Scotland was brought to in the thirteenth century, by families who possessed lands in both kingdoms, whose policy was to side with the strongest, being destitute of all national feelings as regarded Scotland. Before leaving this portion, we wish to mention that it is not clear whether Bamburgh ever was owned by Gospatrick, although he, or his descendants, certainly got lands near to it. About A.D. 1110, it was owned by one named Sigulf, who was a witness to the foundation charter of Coldingham priory, an adjunct of Durham, founded by Edgar, King of Scots. Bamburgh appears to have been an ancient city. Bede mentions that it was besieged and burned by Penda the Mercian, and had its name from Queen Bebb. Mathew of Westminster, states that it was built by Ida, the first King of Northumberland, who had it fortified by a wooden empailure, and afterwards with a wall. It was then a city containing about two or three acres of land.

The extent was thus small, and it was so fortified as to be looked upon as a castle. Camden repeats the same, spelling the name Barnbarrow, and also says that William Rufus built the tower over against it, called Male-veisin, the better to have power over the rebel Mowbray, who made a stand here, but at last fled. He afterwards became Earl of Northumberland. The tower mentioned is no doubt what is now known as the castle, which is an object of interest to the eye in passing by railway through the country.

Patrick, second Earl of Dunbar, died in 1232, and was succeeded by his son Patrick, as third earl. His daughter Ada was twice married. She obtained from her father the lands of Home, in Berwickshire. Her second husband was her cousin William, son of Patrick of Greenlaw, of whom mention has already been made. On his marriage with her, he assumed the name of Home from the land, and from him descend the present Earls of Home and other families.

Patrick, third Earl of Dunbar, married Euphemia, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland; and his son Patrick, Earl, married, about 1242, Christian, daughter of Robert Brus or Bruce, ancestor of King Robert I.

After this, two Earls named Patrick appear. The eighth Earl, or fourth named Patrick, married Marjory (or Bridget) daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. He is stated by Sinclair, in his *Sketch of the Succession*, to have been the first of the line who was styled Earl of March (corrupted to Merse); but in this we do not agree, as already shown. He died in 1309. His son Patrick, ninth Earl, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and had issue—

Patrick, tenth Earl of Dunbar or March.

John created Earl of Moray.

George, of Mochrum.

Margaret, married William, first Earl of Douglas.

This Earl Patrick, called the fifth of the name, showed fully how little regard the Anglo settlers had for the honour of Scotland. When the battle of Bannockburn was fought, in 1314, he seems to have been at home in his castle of Dunbar, and thus not only deserted and failed to serve the country which had done everything for him and his family, but actually did worse; f

when King Edward II. fled from the battle-field, he received the fugitive in his castle, gave him shelter, and assisted him to escape to England by sea. Even Lord Hailes, a lawyer, who had little patriotism, mentions how hurtful to the interests of Scotland was King Malcolm's having received this family. The advantage to Scotland which would have resulted had King Edward been captured is beyond calculation. He (Earl Patrick) afterwards joined Robert Bruce, and fought under him—that is, when he saw he could hold his own.

George Dunbar, upon the resignation of his brother, the tenth Earl, got a charter under the Great Seal from David II. of the lands of Cumnock in Ayrshire, Blantyre in Lanarkshire, Glenken, and Mochrum, dated 25th July, 1368.

The earldom was declared to be forfeited by King James I. in 1434. As shown, one of the branches succeeded to the earldom of Moray, from whom sprang the hereditary sheriffs of Morayshire.

According to Douglas (whom we will now follow to some extent, as he had access to the family documents before any were lost) George Dunbar married Alicia, daughter of Sir Gilbert More of Rowallan, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Cummin, belonging to the West of Scotland. He had issue, two sons—

David and Patrick, between whom he divided his lands.

David obtained a charter from King Robert II., confirming to him the baronies of Blantyre and Cumnock, dated 3rd February, 1375. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunbar, who got from his father the estate of Mochrum. He was sometimes styled of Beil, East Lothian, near Dunbar. He was appointed one of the hostages for the ransom of James I. when a prisoner in England in 1423. The Mochrum estate at that time was valued at 500 merks per annum. Whether this was the original property or with additions (which is more than probable), we do not learn. Lady Dunbar (we are not told who she was) got a safe conduct to England to visit her husband in 1426. He was set at liberty; returned to Scotland soon after, and was appointed one of the ambassadors to the Court of England in 1428. He died in 1435,

leaving two sons, John, his heir, and Patrick, who obtained from his father the lands of Park, Auchintibber, Drumlocherinloch, etc., which were confirmed to him by three charters under the Great Seal, dated 1426. Of Patrick nothing more is known.

John was infeft in the lands of Mochrum in 1432, during his father's lifetime, and is styled Sir John in a charter of that date, granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Duke of Touraine.

After his father's death he was styled of Cumnock, Mochrum, etc., in a charter in 1437. Nothing of his marriage is known. He left issue, two sons, Patrick, his heir, and Cuthbert, who got from his brother the estate of Blantyre, and his posterity continued in the male line for several generations, and, having sold Blantyre, were afterwards of Enterkin, Ayrshire, and latterly of Machermore, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the female line.

Patrick, who succeeded to Cumnock and Mochrum, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had no male issue, but only three daughters, co-heiresses—

Euphemia, married James, eldest son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Moray, who obtained with her the barony of Cumnock, but whose male line became extinct.

Margaret, married John, second son of the said Sir Alexander Dunbar, who carried on the male line, as will be shown.

Janet, married Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, direct male representative of George Dunbar, the last and forfeited Earls of March. He obtained with her half of the barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum Loch, under charter of resignation by James VI., 3rd April, 1479. They had issue, Patrick, as we learn from sasine upon a precept under the Great Seal in favour of Patrick Dunbar of Loch, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, and their issue, of the lands of Bar, Elrig, Derry, and Alticry, dated 7th December, 1520.

Among the MS. at St. Mary's Isle there is a contract of marriage, without date, between Patrick Dunbar of Kynconquhar and Mochrum, and Patrick, his son, on the one part, and Uchtred

M'Dowall of Garthland and Chrysten, his sister, on the other part. We have, however, no clue in regard to this. Patrick, by his wife, Margaret Gordon, appears to have had issue—

Andrew, who succeeded.

Janet and Elizabeth.

Margaret and Alison.

In 1513, Andrew was "delaitat" for oppression to Walter M'Culloch in his farms in 1505, and John Dunbar became surety to satisfy the parties.

In instrument of sasine, 12th May, 1552, Andrew Dunbar is styled of Kilconquhar and Loch, and granted the lands of Skaith and Carsdoughen, lying contiguous within the barony, in favour of Patrick Stirling. We also find that Andrew Dunbar in Loch, by charter, 2nd December, 1553, granted in favour of Mr. Patrick Vaus, rector of Wigton, the five merkland of Doonblair (Dirrieblair) for 230 merks Scots. By obligation, December, 1557, again sold to Michael Lockhart in Torhouse: M'Kulloch (Barnbarroch Papers).

Andrew Dunbar of Loch seems to have died unmarried, and was succeeded by his sisters. When he died is not found, but by charter, 5th August, 1556, having no male issue, he disposed to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum (Park) the superiority of his lands (Mochrum Loch, etc.).

We find a contract between Sir John Bellenden and Janet Seton, his spouse, and John Vaus and Margaret Dunbar, as heirs of Andrew Dunbar, her brother, and Patrick Bellenden of Stenhouse and Gilbert Balfour of Westray, of the lands of Loch and Kilconquhar, 13th August, 1565.

In another contract, dated 25th May, 1577, we find David M'Culloch of Drughtag and Alison Dunbar, his spouse, half portioner of Mochrum Loch and Kilconquhar. Again, on 11th March, 1582, we trace that Christian Adair, heiress of her mother, Janet Dunbar, and her aunt, Elizabeth Dunbar, was infeft in the one-fourth part of the lands which belonged to Andrew Dunbar of Loch, brother to Janet Dunbar, viz., Corrachill, Myltoun, etc., Clontagloy, Dirrieblair, Gaskerrow, Chalachglass, Carsdowgane, Skeych, Little Dreuchtage, Elrig, Dirry, Altecray, and Garrore. Also in one-third part of Bar, with the principal house.

We will now return to Margaret, the second daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, who married John, the second son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Morayshire. She was possessed of the greatest part of the lands and barony of Mochrum, which, for distinction, was called Mochrum Park. When she died we do not learn, but she left issue—

John, who was heir.

George, parson of Cumnock.

Patrick, who obtained the lands of Clugston in 1508, by charter under the Great Seal. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret (see Clugston, parish of Penningham).

Sir John Dunbar married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, etc., and had issue—

Archibald, progenitor of the Dunbars of Baldoon.

Gavin, who entered the Church, and became Dean of Moray in 1514, and Prior of Whithorn in 1515. He was tutor to the young King James V., and afterwards in 1524, was Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, 21st August, 1528. As a prelate he took an active part in the condemnation of George Wishart and other reformers of religion. He was also founder and first President of the Court of Session.

It is necessary to show the descent of the Westfield family, and we may state that Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, succeeded to the lands and earldom of Moray, on the death of her brother John, who was killed in 1346; and on her death about 1369, her eldest son, Patrick, succeeded to the earldoms of Dunbar and March, and the second son, John, was created Earl of Moray. The latter married Marjory, eldest daughter of King Robert II., and had a charter from him granting the earldom. Camden states that he got with her the earldom of Moray. The earldom, by the original charter, was limited to heirs male; otherwise the eldest son, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March, would have succeeded his mother as next heir to his uncle, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. As it was, he was called "*Comes Marchiæ et Moraviæ*," but erroneously, John, his

brother, as we have shown, obtained the earldom as a tocher with his marriage, but not all the territory, the large districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Urquhart, being withheld, and given to others.

John, Earl of Moray, first of Dunbar line, had issue—

Thomas, who succeeded as second Earl of this line.

Alexander, of Frendraught, Banffshire.

Mabella, who became Countess of Sutherland.

Thomas, second Earl, had a son, but having no issue, his cousin, James Dunbar of Frendraught, succeeded to the earldom. The last named (James Dunbar) had a son, Alexander, by Isabel, daughter of Walter Innes of Innes,* his second cousin; but, as stated, she died before papal dispensation for their marriage could be obtained. James Dunbar of Frendraught, either previous to, or after his succession to the earldom, for it is not clear as to the date, then married Janet, eldest daughter of Alexander Seton, who had assumed the name of Gordon, and was created Earl of Huntly in 1449. By his marriage he had issue—

Janet, married James, son of the first Lord Crichton, who got with her the lands of Frendraught.

Mary, married Archibald, third son of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, and obtained the earldom of Moray.

Having no legitimate male issue, a violent contest was the consequence at his death, owing to the grasping policy of the Douglas family. The husbands of the two daughters each contended for the earldom, in right of their wives. There really was no question, for according to right and usage, the eldest daughter was the heir. However, the Douglas influence was too strong, and the husband of the youngest daughter obtained it.

* This family is supposed to be of Flemish origin, and to have settled in Scotland between 1153 and 1165. In regard to the parentage of Alexander by Isabel Innes, Sinclair (a son of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Albaster) states in his *Sketch History of the Earls March*, etc. :—"His (Alexander's) parentage is constructively known by his getting lands from his sister Janet; therein called Countess of Moray. There is an allegation of marriage which failed of completion through not getting a dispensation, but the fact of his not succeeding his father as Earl of Moray, while both his sisters were Countesses of Moray successively, proves that he could not be the son of a marriage."

To the son, Alexander, of whom mention has already been made, the lands of Westfield were granted, and he was also appointed hereditary sheriff of Morayshire. We have further to mention that Alexander Dunbar, who is mentioned as having been slain by Alexander Sutherland of Daldred, is stated to have been caused by the latter borrowing a sum of money from Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, and having failed to repay the same, legal measures were taken by the latter, and part of his land seized. This was considered an insult, the more so, as the Dunbars were new settlers in the district. As related by Sir Robert Gordon, Daldred felt it the more, "that a stranger should brave him at his owne doors." With these feelings he accidentally met Alexander, the brother of Sir James Dunbar, when high words ensued, ending in combat, and the death of Alexander Dunbar. For this, Sutherland was executed, having been betrayed and given up by his uncle, the chief of the Mackays, who thus brought a slur on his clan, but was granted for his services the lands of Daldred. It is added, however, that Sir James Dunbar afterwards got the lands assigned to himself.

The descent of Alexander Dunbar of Westfield we have given. He married —, daughter of — Sutherland of Duffus, and had issue—

James.

John.

Alexander.

In Sinclair's *Sketch History*, he is stated to have had six sons, all of whom got estates, except two, who were Churchmen. This may be correct. The names given by us are only found.

James succeeded his father, and married Euphemia, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, but had no issue. His brother John married Margaret, the sister of Euphemia, and had issue, as will be found elsewhere.

Alexander obtained Conzie, a part of the barony of Fren-draught, and carried on the line, his descendants succeeding to the Mochrum estate.

To continue the general history.

In a charter of alienation, dated 30th November, 1477, the two merklands of Airidwhieland(?) were granted by Grizell Dunbar

and Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in favour of Richard Stewart in Crosherid (?). Who she was we do not follow, but are inclined to think she was a sister of Sir John's. We also find, under date 10th November, 1497, that Boreland of Longcastle was given to John Dunbar and Janet Stewart, his wife, by Margaret Keith, spouse of the deceased John Mure of Craichlaw. John Dunbar of Mochrum again sold Boreland to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, on Allhallow Day, 1498. On the 20th January, 1498, there was a letter of "remitt and forgivnesse to Johnne of Dunbar, sone and appearand are to Johnne of Dunbar of Mochrum, and to his servitoris Wilyam Flemyn and James Makcowloch, and Johnne Core, quhilk war with Elizabeth Kennedy that time she tuik away certain gold and siluer, a siluer sele, and other small geir, had be hir in keping of a (reverend) fader in God (George Vaus) Bishop of Galloway," etc.

On the 12th September, 1502, Sir John Dunbar obtained for himself and his heirs a nine years' grant of the office of Steward of Kirkcudbright, and keeper of Thrieve Castle. With this building he acquired the lands of Thrieve Grange, the fisheries of the river Dee, and the revenues of the castle, for which he engaged to pay the King £100 yearly, and to keep the fortlet at his own expense. In the following year he was killed by Alexander Gordon, younger, of Lochinvar, which caused a feud for many years.

His son John succeeded, and was served heir to his father in 1503. He is styled "Sir" by Douglas, but when he was knighted we do not trace. This applies to several who have been so styled. He married Catherine, sister of Sir William Maclellan of Boubie, as instructed by charter under the Great Seal, dated 28th March, 1511. He is represented as having stood in high favour with King James IV. He fell at Flodden in 1513, and left issue, according to Douglas—

John, his heir.

Janet, married Ninian Glendoning of that Ilk and Parton.

They had issue.

We are inclined, however, to believe that he had another son, Patrick. We find a contract of marriage registered betwixt Patrick Dunbar of Creloch, and Catherine, daughter of William

Baillie of Dunragit, dated in 1539. We also find by the "Testament" of Patrick Dunbar of Craigloch (Creloch), dated 8th September, 1547, that he disposed to Patrick, his son, and Catherine Baillie, his spouse, the life-rent of the lands of Campford.

On the death of his father in 1513, John succeeded. His uncle, George Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, was his tutor-in-law during his minority. He married, in 1521, Nicolas, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and had issue—

John.

He died in 1543, and his son, John, succeeded. He is styled Sir in several charters, and frequently designed *Equus duratus*. Under the Great Seal, he obtained from Queen Mary a commission appointing him justiciar within the barony of Mochrum, dated in 1545. He afterwards, in 1547, got for himself and heirs a commission and charter as coroner of the shire; he also sat as one of the jurors who tried the conspirators for the murder of Darnley (Pitcairn). He also acquired from the Prior of St. Mary's Isle, the lands of Pankill (parish of Sorbie), in 1559. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallan, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon. His marriage must have been about 1549. On the 17th July of that year, they had a charter of the lands of Auchingallie and Challmearich. Also in 1562, there was a charter of the lands of Eggerness and Pankill, etc., to John Dunbar of Mochrum, and Elizabeth Mure, his spouse. They had issue—

Grizell, married Alexander Dunbar, younger of Conzie.

Eupheme, married, first, Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch; secondly, Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, and had issue.

We think there was another daughter named Elizabeth, who married William M'Culloch of Myrton, in 1574.

The contract of marriage between Eupheme Dunbar and Alexander Vaus, was dated at Mochrum, 3rd December, 1566, in which the six merkland of Longcastle was her as her jointure, and she brought as her tocher £ (Papers). There was no issue

To keep up the family name, Sir John put his son-in-law, Alexander Dunbar, in fie of the estate, by which he was designed fiar of Mochrum. He was lineally descended from Alexander Dunbar of Conzie and Kilbuicak, third son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, hereditary sheriff of Moray. He got from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Conzie, in the barony of Frendraught, given by the Countess of Moray to her brother, Sir Alexander of Westfield, and confirmed by charter from James III. in 1473.

There are different versions as to whom he married. One account is that his wife was Janet, daughter of John, Earl of Sutherland. Another statement is that she was the daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Lanarkshire. Whoever his spouse was, he had issue—

James.

He succeeded his father. He obtained a charter from James IV., dated 12th March, 1508, of the lands of Conzie, etc.; and another from James V., dated 30th January, 1531, of the lands and baronies of Sanquhar, etc. He was twice married, first to Helen Innes, and had issue—

Patrick, who succeeded as heir of Sanquhar, etc.

George, who, upon his brother's resignation, got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 19th December, 1543.

He married, secondly, Isabella, daughter of — Brodie, and left issue—

Alexander, who succeeded to Conzie. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, sixth Lord Forbes, and relict of Alexander Innes of that ilk, and had issue—

Alexander, his apparent heir, as we have already shown, to have married Grizell, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum.

Under the contract of marriage, dated 17th November, 1564, they were put in fie of the whole barony of Mochrum, etc., with the ten merkland of Culingroat (parish of Stoneykirk), and Glen-triploch, confirmed by charter under the Great Seal, dated 17th January following. Having thus been put in fie by his father-in-law, he was no longer designed fiar of Mochrum.

As already observed, Andrew Dunbar of Mochrum Loch, having no male issue, disposed the superiority to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum Park in 1556, and the half-barony was subsequently acquired.

Sir John Dunbar died in 1583, and his son-in-law, Alexander, in 1585. The latter left two sons—

John, his heir.

Alexander, afterwards of Penkill (parish of Sorbie), of whom hereafter.

John, styled Sir, was retoured in 1586, as heir to the barony, etc., of Mochrum. He married, in 1587, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, son of Hugh, brother of Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, and acquired these lands from his father-in-law; also the lands of Barquhannie (parish of Kirkinner), Archanan, and Craig, as instructed by charter, dated in 1605 and 1607.

While acquiring other lands, he appears, however, to have been in trouble in regard to part of his own patrimony, as gathered from a contract of excambion, by which Ninian Adair of Kinkilt, sold and excambed to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch the lands of Mains of Loch, called Bar, Kirkecolloch, Alterigg, Dirrie, Drumnescat, Carsduchan, Skeoch, Alticry, Glentibays, with the superiority, etc., of Little Dughtag and Dirrieblair; also other lands in other parishes. The date is not given, but on the 6th January, 1591-2, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and his son John, had sasine of all and hail the lands of Bar, Corshalloch, Cloig, Ryrvie (Derrie), Carsdowbane, Drumnescat, Drumblair, Altifrage, Skaith, Drachtaglittle, Clowtabeyes, with lands in other parishes, on a charter under the Great Seal of James VI., dated at Falkland, 12th August, 1591. By this charter all were to be erected into a free barony, to be called Barnbarroch. In 1639, Patrick, son of Sir John Vaus, is stated to have resided at the mansion-house of Mochrum (Barnbarroch Papers). This must have been at Mochrum Loch, and not at Mochrum Park.

From the foregoing charter, it is evident that the Dunbars were in difficulties at an earlier period than has been heretofore understood. This is further strengthened by the following

sasines, which, we suppose, were wadsets :—In September, 1619, William Liddell had sasine of all and hail the lands and barony of Mochrum. Again, in April, 1630, Lawrence Oliphant had sasine of the barony of Mochrum (also of Symontoun ?) Then, in May following, Sir Robert Hannay had sasine of Mochrum Park ; and on the 20th June, 1635, the lands of Creloch or Crailoch were sold (by way of wadset) to Sir Patrick Agnew, by John Hannay of Sorbie, and finally sold, and sasine given to the said Sir Patrick by Andrew Hannay, younger of Sorbie, 14th July, 1626. On the fifth April, 1627, Frederick Cunningham of Southerock (?) had sasine of the lands and barony of Mochrum ; and in June, 1632, John Fleming had sasine.

Crailoch seems to have passed to the Gordons, as on the 9th January, 1638, James Gordon was served heir to his father, John, in the lands of Crailoch, and there was a reversion in January, 1640, by James Gordon and Marjorie Dunbar, to Hew M'Dowall of the same lands. Previously, in January, 1637, Sir John M'Dowall had sasine.

Sir John Dunbar, by his marriage with Elizabeth Kennedy, had issue (according to Douglas), one son—

Alexander, his apparent heir, who married, but whom is not known. He died before his father, and left issue—
John.

Sir John, however, had at least another child, Christian, who married John M'Guffock of Airlick and Chippermoir. By sasine, 26th July, 1642, Christian Dunbar had life-rent, and her younger children, Thomas, Janet, and Sara M'Guffock, in fie, of the lands of Auchingallie and Chilcanoch. The eldest son was William M'Guffock, whom we find of Chippermoir in 1643. On the 1st May, 1643, there was a renunciation by Patrick Vaus of Appelbie, Patrick Vaus of Lybrack, with consent of his brother, Vaus of Campford, and William M'Guffock of Chippermore, for their interests, in favour of John Dunbar, laird of Mochrum, of the lands of Auchingallie and others. Also, in the same year, another renunciation by Alexander, first Earl of Galloway, for the love and favour he bears for and toward John Dunbar of Mochrum, his kinsman, of the lands of Chilcarroch ; and again, another in 1648, by William M'Guffock of Chippermore, and

[Margaret] Dunbar, his spouse, in favour of John Dunbar of Mochrum, of certain other lands.

John, son of Alexander Dunbar, succeeded his grandfather, to whom he was served heir in special, 18th April, 1650. He did not marry. In the year 1648 he had disposed to John Dunbar, his cousin and nearest heir, son of his grand-uncle, Alexander of Penkill, the lands and barony of Mochrum, etc., and dying in 1656, the representation devolved upon the said John, son of Alexander of Pankill, by his wife, Nicolus, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and sister of Alexander, first Earl of Galloway.

John Dunbar of Pankill and Mochrum married Marjory, daughter of Thomas Urquhart of Burdsyards, by Margaret, his wife, and daughter of Sir Thomas Munro of Foulis. He had issue—

Thomas, his heir.

Elizabeth, married Captain Andrew Agnew of Lochryan, and had issue.

Margaret, whom Douglas states married Henry Hathorn of Airiess. A rough Hathorn family sketch gives it that she married William Hathorn of Hill, second son of Henry Hathorn of Meikle Aries. Both accounts are incorrect. So far as can be traced she married her relative, William M'Guffock of Chippermere, etc., afterwards of Rusco, parish of Anwoth.

In regard to Margaret Dunbar, we may further state that various documents show that William M'Guffock's wife was called "Margaret Dunbar." She had principal sasine of the lands of Penkill on the 30th September, 1663. Douglas also states that Hathorn of Meikle Airies married Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Dunbar, who was, of course, niece to his sister Margaret. Of this no reference is made in the rough pedigree above referred to, but it may have been so, and if correct, would be the marriage connection between the families. On the 5th March, 1655, Francis Hay (of Arrioland) had sasine of the lands of Elrig. On the 24th April following, Andrew M'Guffock had sasine, who again was succeeded on the 3rd April, 1656, by William M'Guffock (of Chippermere, etc.), who would appear to have been his nephew.

Sir John Dunbar died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. He was put in possession of Pankill in his father's lifetime, and served heir to Mochrum by a precept from chancery dated 29th October, and had sasine on the 22nd November, 1661. He married Christian, daughter of John Ross of Balneil (sister of Margaret, Viscountess Stair). In February, 1674, Christian Ross, spouse of Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Dumskeoch, Little Killintrae, Auchingaul, Chalocorrich, Dauchtack Brae, and Manor Place of Daughtock.

Thomas Dunbar is styled Sir by Douglas, but when knighted we do not know, and had issue—

James, his heir.

Sarah, married Sir James Stewart of Stewartfield.

Marjory, married Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch.

Margaret, married John Ramsay of Boghouse.

Nicolas, married Alexander Baillie of Dunragit.

Agnes, married — Campbell of Skeldon.

Mary, married — Hathorn of (Meikle) Airies.

These marriages we insert as given by Douglas, adding the Christian names where known to us. The marriage of John Ramsay is not clear, as we find him married, at least it appears so, to Katherine M'Culloch (see Droughtag).

Sir Thomas Dunbar died in 1675, and was succeeded by his son, then a minor. He was served heir to his father on the 29th June, 1675.

In November, 1675, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of the lands and barony of Mochrum Loch and Mochrum Park, the ten merkland of Cullingrat (parish of Stoneykirk) and Glentrip-loch, also the ten merkland of Barquhanny (parish of Kirkinner).

He got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Mochrum, dated 1st June, 1677.

The following are the lands mentioned in 1675 as forming the half-barony of Mochrum Loch, and the half-barony of Mochrum Park. Those belonging to the first were the five merkland of May or Mye, three merkland of Brae, five merkland of Upper and Nether Glenlings, five merkland each of Arielick, Corwall, Garchew, Challoghglass, Drumdow, Upper and Nether Gargaries, Drumwalt, Craigoch, Craigularie, merkland of Half Merk, three

merkland of Karichalloch, five merkland each of Little Killantrae, Chalcarroch, Auchingallie, Druchtag, Drumskeoch, 20s. lands of Parkhills, with mill, etc.

With Mochrum Park there were the five merkland each of Meikle Killantrae, Bar, Carshalloch, Elrig, £5 land of Mylnetoun, with the mill thereof, three and a-half merkland of Alticry, five merkland each of Drumblair, Derrie, forty penny lands of Clantebuyes, five merkland each of Drumnescat, Carse-uchan, two and a-half merkland of Skeat, two and a-half of Little Druchtag, united to the Boghouse, five merkland each of Drumseog, Clone, Barchrachane, Glentriploch, Arrioland, Chang, Chippermure, forty penny lands of Creloch, five merkland of Corsemalen (now called Whitedyke and Donnan), five merkland of Arriequhillart, also Moneykirkounie. There was also the barony of Kirkmadyne (parish of Sorbie). It is also stated that Barquhaskane, with the Manor Place, etc., in the parish of Luce, and Culgroat in the parish of Stoneykirk, belonged to the Dunbars, but the periods or nature of holding we do not trace, and many must have been merely nominal, under wadsets, etc. The first, in Luce parish, belonged to William Kennedy in 1637, and John, Lord Cassillis, had retour on the 22nd September, 1668, and the last-mentioned lands, by different owners, as reference to will show. However, we are informed that the first was sold by Sir George, son of Sir James Dunbar, and the latter by Sir James to the M'Dowalls of Logan. It is also necessary to state that although James Dunbar had retour in 1675 of all the lands mentioned as forming the barony of Mochrum Loch and Park, it does not follow that they all belonged to his family. A similar case will be found under Ineh, in which John, Lord Cassillis, had retour of a long list of lands in various parishes on the 22nd September, 1668, at which time they were owned by others.

James Dunbar was young and inexperienced when he succeeded, and it has been stated that he was very extravagant; but the patent, granted to him as a knight and baronet, shows that there were other causes which forced him to become a victim to the wadset system, followed by foreclosures. The following extracts from the patent, translated from the Latin, will explain what we have referred to:—"William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain. To all their good Lieges, to

whom these present letters may come, health. Whereas we, considering in a serene mind that all Titles of Honor and Dignity in our Dominions flow from us alone, as from their Primary Fountain and Source, upon those of our subjects that deserve well of us, and also recalling to our Remembrance the Sufferings and Hardships perpetrated upon our faithful and beloved James Dunbar of Mochrum, as well as in his person as in his Fortune, because he did not give his concurrence to a very great number of Measures carried on under former Governments ; as also against his Ancestors for their firm adherence to the Rights of the Crown of our ancient Kingdom of Scotland in hard and very violent Times, considering also the genuine zeal, sincere affection, and unblemished Fidelity manifested by them towards our Service, our Persons, and our interest on all occasions, and in every Station, as well before as after our Descent into Britain ; For these reasons, therefore, we have graciously resolved to bestow some durable mark of our Royal Favour on him and on his Heirs undermentioned—Know therefore, that we have given, granted, and Conferred, Like as we by these letters Patent Confer on the said James Dunbar, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title, Dignity, Rank and Honour of a Knight Baronet.

“ We also, for a further mark of our special regard and favour towards the said James Dunbar, and for a full persuasion of his Fidelity, Prudence and Integrity . . . to have in all Time Coming for their *Supporters* of their *Surcoat* (a military mantle) Two Doves of a Silver colour, surmounted with an Imperial Crown, distinguished by its proper colours, together with this motto, ‘Candoris premium honos,’ etc. At our Hall of Kensington, the 29th day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1694.”

It was during the lifetime of Sir James that the Maxwells of Monreith obtained the greater portion of the Mochrum estate. William (first baronet), the second William Maxwell of Monreith, who died in 1670, was the first who owned part of the lands, and was therefore styled of Loch. He obtained Chalcarroch, Auchingallie, Drughtag, Drumskeoch, Parkhills, with multures, etc., of Chippermore. In 1681, Sir James Dunbar was advised to pursue him, and to bring an action of reduction of his title to

the barony of Mochrum Loch. Also against the Earl of Cassillis, and Vaus of Barnbarroch, for being in wrongful possession of portions of his lands. As Galloway history tells us, such an action was hopeful at the time we write of. William Maxwell, first baronet, was brought up as a lawyer, which accounts for his prosperity.

Again, in 1685, another large portion of the barony passed from him, viz., the lands of Barr, Carshalloch, Elrig, Drumblair, Clantybuyes, Drumnescat, Carseduchan, Skeat, Little Dughtag, united to the Boghouse, and Mynetown, etc. In 1712, the Maxwells of Monreith obtained possession of other farms.

Sir James was twice married. First, to Isabel, daughter, and afterwards one of the co-heiresses, of Sir Thomas Nicolson, Bart., of Carnock, Lord Advocate of Scotland, by Lady Margaret Livingstone, his wife (daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow), through whom he got the lands of Carnock and Plean, in Stirlingshire. By her he had two sons and three daughters, viz.—

George, his heir.

John, Cornet in Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys), who died of wounds received at the battle of Taniers.

Eleanor, married David Lidderdale of St. Mary Isle (see Kirkcudbright), and had issue.

Christian, twice married. First, to Major Thomas Young of Lennie; secondly, to Alexander M'Kie of Palgowan. Had issue to both.

Another daughter is mentioned, which is either a mistake, or no particulars could be given.

Sir James married, secondly, Jean, daughter of — Kennedy of Minnuchen, of the family of Knockdaw, and had issue, one daughter—

Elizabeth, who married Lieutenant George Agnew, a younger son of Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, Baronet.

Sir James Dunbar disposed the remainder of his estate of Mochrum, during his lifetime, to his eldest son and heir, George, in 1713, who had sasine 11th October, 1714, on a charter of the

Great Seal; and on the 10th November, 1716, Captain George Dunbar, younger, of Mochrum, had sasine of the lands of Crailloch.

Sir James was distinguished for his colossal proportions and muscular strength, being known as the "Giant." He, as stated, was also possessed of much humour, and convivially inclined. He died at Mochrum in 1718. It is related that owing to his great size, the coffin containing his remains could not be removed either by the staircase or by a window, and, as a last resource, a hole was broken in the wall, through which it was lowered.

He was succeeded by his eldest son George, who had served with his brother John, in the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons (Scots Greys) in the wars under the Duke of Marlborough. He rose to the rank of Captain, and after the close of the war, he sold out. A relic of his is retained by the family, which is a gold watch. He had it in his pocket at the battle of Blenheim, and struck by a French spent ball, and flattened, thus saving the life of the wearer.

In 1727, a further sacrifice of lands had to be made. Sir Alexander Maxwell in possession of Mochrum Park, also obtained the lands of Little Killantrae, Chalcarroch, Auchengallie, Druchtag, and Drumskeoch.

The other large sharer was Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuir, who obtained possession of, and had sasine of the half-barony on the 2nd August, 1738. He married, in 1698, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, and his descendant is the present Marquess of Bute, who owns the old place of Mochrum and farms, which will be hereafter mentioned.

The remainder of the estate owned by the Dunbars of Mochrum, in Galloway, thus passed from them. On the death of his father, Sir George succeeded to the barony of Plean, etc., in Stirlingshire, and afterwards purchased from Sir Harry Rollo, the estate of Woodside in the same county, on which he built "Dunbar House," which became the family residence. He married Janet, daughter of Sir John Young of Lenie, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, viz.—

James, who succeeded.

John, an officer in the Army, who died of fever on his way to Minorca, to join his regiment.

Thomas, a merchant in Liverpool, married Tryphena, daughter of J. Pincock, City of London, and had a numerous family, leaving two sons—

George, of whom hereafter.

Thomas, Captain of the Army, died.

William, Major, 44th Regiment, who served in the American War with distinction. Bancroft, in his *History of America*, describes him as the only officer of any real head, talent, and distinction in General Braddock's force. After the capture of Quebec, he married the daughter of the Count de Cambaud, the French Governor of Canada, and settled there. He had issue—

Maria, married George Selby, M.D., of Montreal, and had issue.

Jessy, married Ralph, an officer, Royal Engineers, and had issue.

Mary and Isabella, both unmarried.

Sir George became Chief of the Dunbars of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriffs of Morayshire, at the decease of Ludovick Dunbar of Westfield in 1744. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

James, as third baronet of Mochrum.

He is stated to have been the undoubted male representative of the first Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Moray, and of the Dunbars, Earls of March and Moray, as before mentioned. He studied law and became an advocate; became Judge Advocate for Scotland, and for forty years was Convener of the County of Stirling. He married Jacobina, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Hamilton, Clerk to the Signet, son of William Hamilton of Wishaw, Lanarkshire. He had issue, one son and four daughters—

George, his heir.

Helen, married William Copland of Colliston, and had one daughter, Jacobina-Anne, who married Sir William Rowe Dunbar, Baronet.

Janet, married Doctor William Tennent of Poole Castle and Carnwath, Lanarkshire, etc.

Hamilton, married, in 1778, John Tovey of Woodside, Stirlingshire, Captain, 79th Regiment, and had issue.

Mary, married the Rev. John Shaw of Kendal.

Sir James died in 1781, and was succeeded by his only son,

George, as fourth baronet, who married Maria, daughter of the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, great-grand-daughter of Viscount Boyne, and had no issue. He served in, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons (now Hussars). He died on the 15th October, 1799.

The baronetcy then passed to his cousin, George Dunbar, grandson of Sir George, the second baronet, and son of Thomas, merchant in Liverpool. He married, in 1775, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of William Row, Liverpool, by whom (who died 28th December, 1830) he had a numerous family, of which survived him—

William Rowe, who succeeded as sixth baronet.

Thomas, died in 1831.

James, served as an officer in 21st Light Dragoons; married Anna-Catherina, daughter of Baron de Reede d'Outds-hoorn, in Holland. Died 31st January, 1840, and his widow, in Edinburgh, — November, 1860. They had issue—

William, who succeeded as seventh baronet.

James Cospatrick Alexander, Captain, 98th Regiment; died in India in 1847.

George,	} The first, in War Office; died	
Thomas Clement,		} in 1872. The second, Lieut.-
(Twins)			Colonel, 75th Regiment.

Jessy.

Sophy Georgina Antoinette.

Jane.

Anne Matilda.

Jessy, died unmarried, in 1812.

Jane, married H. Ackermann, of Mentz, Germany.

Died in 1841.

Louisa.

Sir George died in 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, born 19th October, 1776, who was a captain in the 21st Light Dragoons. He married, in 1798, Jacobina Anne, only child of William Copland of Colliston, and by her (who died in 1807) had an only daughter, Helen, who died young, in 1808.

Sir William died 22nd June, 1841, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir William, born 7th March, 1812, seventh baronet, and styled of Mochrum. He was M.P. for the Wigtown burghs, and a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Palmerston, Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales for Scotland, and was also for some time Keeper of the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness, and Member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. He resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and as a Lord of the Treasury, on being appointed Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, and Auditor-General of Public Accounts, 27th July, 1865. He married, 7th January, 1842, Catherine Hay (who died 2nd April, 1890), eldest daughter of the late James Paterson of Carpow, Perthshire, and had issue—

Uthred James Hay, born 26th February, 1843.

William Cospatrick, C.B., born 20th July, 1844. Assistant Secretary to Secretary of State for Scotland. Married, in 1878, Nina Susannah, eldest surviving daughter of A. F. Douglas-Hamilton of The Firs, Romford, Essex.

Sir William died 19th December, 1889, and was succeeded by his son Uthred. He married, in 1882, Lucy Blanche Cordelia, eldest daughter of Charles Thomas Constantine Grant of Kilgraston and Pitkeathly, Perthshire.

To recapitulate what refers to Mochrum, the male line of the Dunbars, who first obtained the lands of Cumnock and Mochrum, failed with Patrick in the fifteenth century (14—). His daughter, Margaret, who married John, son of Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Morayshire, then carried it on. The male line again failed with John Dunbar of Mochrum, in 1583. His daughter, Grizell, having married Alexander, son of Alexander Dunbar of Conzie, Banffshire, again carried on the succession. The family of Conzie having become the representatives of Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, the hereditary sheriffship of

Morayshire passed, by the descent shown, to the Dunbars of Mochrum, the descendants of the Westfield and Conzie families.

As we have shown, the Marquis of Bute owns the Loch portion of the Mochrum estate, with the old castle, to which the name of Drumwalt is now given, thereby ignoring the ancient designation. He has carried out various alterations, which rather detract from the original appearance of the old building. An account of his descent will be found under Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk. He married, in 1872, Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. We may as well give further particulars in regard to the descent claimed.

The farms owned by him are Garheugh, High and Low Glenling, East and West Airyleck, Challoglass and Drumwalt, Corwall, May, Craigheach, and Craiglary.

George, last Earl of March, was treated with ingratitude by King James I., who, in 1434, had him imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, his title forfeited, and his castle and land of Dunbar seized. The only land retained was Kilconquhar in Fifeshire, and this only escaped by being held from or under the Archbishop of St. Andrews. His great-grandson, Patrick Dunbar, married Janet, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Mochrum, in 1474. She was the youngest of three co-heiresses. We have shown elsewhere that they had a son and heir, Patrick. He married Christina Home, and had issue a son, Patrick, who is supposed to have succeeded his father prior to 1496. He again had a son named Patrick, who was killed at Flodden in 1513, leaving a son, Patrick, by Christian, daughter of MacDowall of Garthland, who succeeded his grandfather about 1516. This Patrick, who is styled the sixth of Kilconquhar, married Margaret Gordon in 1520, and had issue—

Andrew, married Eupheme Wemys, who died in 1559, without issue. He died in 1564.

Janet, married, first, William Mundale of Portounsoke; secondly, William Adair in Altoone, Kirkmaiden parish. She had an only daughter, Christian, who in 1563 married a cousin, John Adair, second son of William Adair of Kinbult. (We will again refer to her.) Elizabeth, died unmarried, in 1569.

Margaret, married, first, William Macdowall of Dowalstoun, parish of Kirkinner, and had issue, John; secondly, John Vaus; thirdly, John Wemys, from whom she was divorced; fourthly, John Giffard in Gorne.

Alison, married David MacCulloch of Dreuchtag.

When Andrew Dunbar of Kilconquhar and Mochrum Loch died in 1564, the last direct descendant and representative of the Earls of Dunbar and March in the male line expired. His four sisters became his heirs. Of the first, Janet, we have already given some account, but we have to add that she was divorced for adultery, as, when the wife of William Mundale, she also lived with William Adair, whom she married. The legitimacy of her daughter, Christian, was therefore questioned after her death in 1565, and the case was taken into court, principally by her aunt, Alison, who appears to have assumed a leading part to establish the bastardy of her niece. Sixteen years expired before she was admitted to be legitimate, by which time she and her husband, John Adair, were sadly reduced by the heavy law expenses. On the 2nd May, 1583, she made over her rights to Ninian Adair, younger of Kinhilt, for which she received a small liferent from him. No children are mentioned, and the belief is that she had none.

Janet having died in 1565, and her sister Elizabeth, unmarried, in 1569, the next sister, Margaret, already mentioned, on the supposition that her niece Christian was a bastard, entered in 1574, into a contract with Sir John Bellenden of Auchenoule, Justice Clerk, for the sale of her lands to him, including those shares which had belonged to her sisters Janet and Elizabeth. She thus claimed to be the next in line. The legitimacy of her niece was thus questioned by her aunt Margaret, and settled by her that she was illegitimate. As stated, however, her own marriages were not unexceptional, the list of which we have already given. We will not further enter the history here, as the descent will be found under Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk; and as the third Marquis of Bute is shown there to be her descendant, and thereby, if the attainder of King James I. in 1434 were cancelled, the right to be Earl of March would devolve on him.

To return to the Dunbars of Mochrum, notwithstanding what

is mentioned in the Baronetcy Patent, the armorial bearings continue to be—

Quarterly—1st and 4th—*Gules*, a lion rampant, *or*, within a bordure, of the last, charged with eight roses, of the first, for Dunbar, Earl of March.

2nd and 3rd—*Or*, three cushions, within a double tressure, flory-counterflory, *Gules*, for Randolph, Earl of March.

Crest—A horse's head, bridled; a dexter hand, couped, and fesseways, ppr., holding the bridle.

Supporters—Two lions sejant guardant, each holding in his exterior paw a rose, ppr., slipped, vert.

Mottoes—*In promptu*; and *Sub spe*.

Symson (1684) calls Mochrum a good house, standing in the moors towards Kirkecowan, betwixt two lochs.

One portion of the old castle is evidently of much greater antiquity than other parts. The least ancient part must have been built between 1474 and 1500 by Sir John Dunbar (one of the sons of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Hereditary Sheriff of Morayshire). His initials, I. D., and his arms, which denote him to have sprung from the Randolph de Moray Dunbars, were, and may still be found on the walls; and a still older coat of arms of the March Dunbars is to be seen on the oldest part of the castle. The loch beside which the castle is situated, is about one and a half miles long, and in some parts nearly a mile broad, studded with wooded islets, and is a great resort for cormorants. On Mochrum Fell, about one and a half miles from the castle, were, and may still be, the remains of a fortified fort.

Although both Mochrum Loch and Mochrum Park were lost to the Dunbars, it appears that they retained, and still do so, the superior lordship of the lands of Culloch, Muckle Killantrae, Corsemallow, and Arncroft, which formed a part of the barony. In confirmation of this, Sir George Dunbar had sittings on the 6th August, 1796, of the lands of Culloch, Muckle Killantrae, &c. The lands of Muckle Killantrae are now shown under Crown Charter of 1765 as a portion of the Myrebarony, but this was improperly included, and not incorporated by the Dunbars until



MOCHRUM CASTLE.

Vol. II. See page 70.

1812, when the legal period having run, it was too late to bring an action of reduction of title. The lands passed from the Dunbars to the M'Cullochs of Myrtoun, but not the superiority. Being at some distance from the Old Place of Mochrum, and contiguous to Myrtoun, the land was no doubt coveted. About 1682, Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum was advised to pursue Sir Godfrey M'Culloch for the mails and duties due to him as superior. The Dunbars were served heirs as superiors in 1713, 1748, 1790, and 1806.

The lands formerly forming a part of the Dunbars' estate of Mochrum, and now belonging to the Maxwells of Monreith, are Bar, Carshalloch, Elrig, Mylnetoun, with the Mill, Drumnescat, Carseduchan, Skaite, Little Druchtag, united to the Boghouse, Meikle Killantrae, Little Killantrae, Chalcarroch, Auchengallie, Druchtag, Drumskeoch, Clone, Glentriploch, Arioland.

The other portion possessed by the Marquis of Bute, as the descendant of Colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmuir, are, along with the old castle, May of Mye, Brae, Upper and Nether Gargaries (now one farm), Upper and Nether Glenlings, Arielick, Corwall, Garchrew, Challochglass and Drumdow (now one farm), Drumwalt and Craiglairie (now one farm), Craigeach, Half Merk, Kariehalloch, the lands of Parkhills at the residence. Other farms, which also belonged to the Dunbars, will be given separately, together with the lands in other parishes.

We have been enabled to give a fuller account of the Dunbars than most other families in Galloway, from the fact that they alone appear in Douglas' *Baronage*. This arose from Sir James Dunbar, third baronet, and Judge-Advocate for Scotland, having resided in Stirlingshire, near to Edinburgh, and being acquainted with Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, the author. At that time, the family papers were complete. Although acknowledging Douglas to some extent, we have not always followed him. His origin of the family is erroneous, and much original information is given in regard to that and various other matters.

The late Sir William succeeded to Cassenach and Culbae, parish of Kirkinner, and part of Arriequhillart, parish of Mochrum, acquired by his predecessor in the title; and in his own time he acquired by purchase, Barvennan, including Mollen-

hill, Barrachan, a part of Threave, Bartrostan, High Threave or Thrave, Mid Threave, Low Threave, Grange and Kindec, in parish of Penninghame; Torhouse M'Kie *alias* Torhouskie, Markbreddan, Blackpark or Blackmark, parish of Wigtown; also the salmon, etc., fishing, in the Bladnoch, belonging to the said lands; St. John's Croft, parish of Sorbie. The family thus became reinstated in Galloway.

The new residence is at "Grange of Bladnoch," parish of Penninghame, now called "Mochrum Park," to which reference is directed for further particulars.

In regard to the names of the farms in Mochrum parish, we find that Corshalloch, also spelled Carhalloch, is the same as rendered by Pont with a K instead of C as the first letter. Whether the first syllable is Cors or Car is of course of importance, the first being from the Norse Kross, a cross, and the latter from Caer, a contraction of the Gaelic Cathair, a fort, etc.; but as no fort is found, the presumption is that Cors is the proper prefix, and that a cross was situated on the farm prior to the Reformation. The last syllable, halloch, is probably a similar provincialism for a hillock, as mentioned by Jamieson to exist in Perthshire. Elrig we have shown under Culgroat, parish of Stoneykirk, to be from the Norse *ul* and *hryggr*. A full explanation will be found there. Drumnescat is spelled Drummneskar by Pont. It seems to be derived from the Gaelic *druim*, a ridge, etc., with the Norse words *nes* and *kot*, meaning a farm at the point of the ridge. Carseduchan is a compound Gaelic word Cars-duchan, meaning the battle plain, or the last syllable may be from ducan, a little hillock in the carse or plain. Skaite may either be from the Norse word *skatta*, to make tributary, or as given by Jamieson as existing in Orkney, land paying the duty named scat or skatt; or, as another derivation, it may be from the Scottish word *skaith*, from the Norse *skaga* and *skagi*, derived from *skan*, to jut out or project, as a headland, etc. There is also the Scottish word *skathie*, a fence, which, however, is scarcely probable, as fences on farms were unknown in early times. One author gave it as a corruption of *sceach*, the place of hawthorns, which he afterwards transformed into *sgitheach* or *sgitheog*, the Gaelic for hawthorn. Dreuchtag is spelled Dreugtak by Pont. The first syllable in Gaelic means a meteor,

or falling star, etc. Armstrong (*Gaelic Dictionary*) mentions that among the ancient Britons a meteor was supposed to be a vehicle for carrying to paradise the soul of some departed Druid; from this it is inferred that dreug is a contraction of druidh-eug, a Druid's death. If this is correct, the "tag" in Dreuchtag may be a corruption of the eug, the termination to Druidh. In Norse we find drugr, referring to the dead under a cairn, and tag, a willow twig. Chalcarroch, spelled Chalkarrach by Pont, is probably a corruption of the Gaelic words coille-carrach, and meant to convey a rocky woodland. Auchengallie is spelled Achingailly by Pont. In it we have a corruption of Gaelic and Norse, the first and last syllables being of the first in auchen from achadh, meadow, plain or a field, and galgi, Norse for a gallows, thereby giving the gallows field. Barskeoch is spelled Barskyoch by Pont, and rendered by Robertson as from the Gaelic barr-sgitheach, meaning the point abounding with thorns. Another author gives it barr-sgitheog, the hawthorn hill. Clone is from the Gaelic cluain, a pasture, a meadow, etc. Glentriploch appears to be from the Gaelic gleann-triopalach, the trim glen. The latter word also means bunchy, clustered, etc. May or Mye is from the Cymric or Welsh word mai, a plain or open field. Gargaries is spelled Gargry by Pont. The first syllable, gar, is to be found in Gaelic and Cymric. In the first it is a prefix with various meanings, but the one applicable in this case means nigh or near to. In the Cymric or Welsh it has a similar meaning. The last syllable is not so easy to make out, unless it is from the Norse gora, gera, etc., with various meanings, but from none can much be gathered to apply in this case. It may possibly be from the Gaelic garan, a copse, a thicket, etc. Glenlings is from the Gaelic in the first syllable, and lings is from ling, a word used in the South of Scotland, as given by Jamieson, for a species of rush, or thin long grass. It is also found as from the Gaelic gleann lin, the flax glen. Arielick is spelled Airlwick by Pont. It may be from araich, the Gaelic for a plain, etc., and leach or lie, flat, or a tombstone, etc. Or it may be from aroch, a hamlet, and the suffix as above, also a declivity, etc. Corwall is probably a compound of Gaelic and Norse, the first meaning situation, and the latter a corruption of væru or væri, abode or shelter. It may be a corruption of the

Gaelic *cor-urar*, the green or verdant situation. *Corwar* is found in other parishes. *Garchrew* seems to be from *gar*, *nigh*, and *cruach*, a hill,—the hill *nigh* or close at hand. *Challoch-glass* we consider to be from *shalloch*, or plentiful, derived from the Norse *skiola*, as given by Jamieson, with the suffix Gaelic word *glas*, in this instance a green surface, conveying the sense of good pasture. Another derivation of *Challoch*, is given from the Gaelic *tealach*, a forge, and *shalloch* from the *sealg*, the Gaelic for the chase. This is opposed to sense. There are many *Challochs* in the district, and consequently the country must have been studded with forges. Is this likely? *Drumdown* is from the Gaelic *druim-dú* or *dubh*, the black ridge or hill. *Drumwalt* is in the prefix from *druim*, as above, and no doubt the suffix is the same as given under *wall* in *Corwall*. *Craiglairie* seems to be from the Gaelic words, *craig*, a rock, and *lairie*, a moor, a hill. *Craigeach* is the Gaelic for rocky, stony. *Kariehalloch* is somewhat similar to *Carhalloch*, the derivation of which has been attempted. We are inclined to think that the prefix is a corruption of the Gaelic word *carr* for a rock, with the suffix *halloch*, which will be found mentioned under *Carhalloch*.

MONREITH.

As with most Galloway properties, *Monreith* passed from the ancient proprietors to others of more recent settlement. Amongst those in *Wigtonshire* who swore fealty to *Edward First* in 1296, we find in the *Ragman's Roll* the name of *Johan de Meyureth*. There is every probability that he was a descendant of one of the nameless adventurers from England, who took a surname from the lands.

We next find *Alexander Cunninghame* of the *Aikhead* as the owner. Who he was we do not learn. His name was not a district one, but well known in *Ayrshire*. We are inclined to think that he or his family did not hold it for long. *Edward Maxwell*, first of *Tinivald*, second son of *Herbert*, first Lord *Maxwell* of *Caerlaverock*, by his first wife, daughter of *Herbert Herries* of *Terregles*, is understood to have obtained the lands of *Mureith* on the resignation of "*Alexander de Cunninghame de*

Aikhede et Elynæ de Knox sponsæ suæ," but the date is not given.

Under Terregles (parish of Terregles), we give the Maxwell history as gathered by us, which does not agree with all that is written in *The Book of Caerlaverock*.

Edward Maxwell is stated to have married Margaret Douglas. Who she was is not mentioned. So far as known, they had issue—

Edward.

Edward, senior, died before 1492, and his widow married John, first Lord Carlyle, who had a charter, 4th February, 1492, of the lands of Roucan and Drumclog, etc. She had another charter of the 40s. lands of Blairboye, 22nd December, 1509, for her life, and after her decease to John Carlyle, her son, and his heirs male, whom failing, to return to Edward Maxwell. She and her son George had another charter of the same date and conditions, of £3 in the same barony, both granted by Edward Maxwell, her son. A curious affair. Edward succeeded his father. He is said to have married, in 1455, Margaret, one of the four daughters and heirs portioners of Henry Munduele of Tinwald. On 8th May, 1455, she was infeft in a fourth portion of Tinwald, and Edward Maxwell afterwards acquired the other three-fourths, viz., on the 18th January, 1481, and the 1st November, 1483. It appears to us from this that it was Edward Maxwell, junior, and not his father, Edward, who was the first of Tinwald. On the 18th January, 1481, Monreith was acquired. By his wife he had issue—

Herbert.

On the 1st November, 1483, Robert Boyd of Arneil renounced to Herbert and his father, Edward, all right to Tinwald, the Temple lands of Dalgarnock and others. Herbert predeceased his father before 3rd November, 1495. Whom he married is unknown, but he left issue—

Edward of Tinwald.

William, who obtained Blairbuie, in this parish, and on the 30th May, 1542, the Temple lands of Dalgarno. Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue—

Edward, who obtained the lands of Tinwald, by marriage with his cousin, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Maxwell of Tinwald.

Herbert, who married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Edward Maxwell of Tinwald.

Edward succeeded to Tinwald on the death of his grandfather. He married, but to whom is unknown. He died before 1518, leaving a son—

Edward, a minor.

He succeeded, but we learn nothing as to whom he married. He is stated to have died in 1540, leaving issue two daughters—

Elizabeth, of Tinwald.

Margaret, of Monreith.

Elizabeth was infeft in 1541, in half of Tinwald, and half of Monreith. She afterwards obtained the whole of Tinwald. She married her cousin Edward, eldest son of William Maxwell of Blairbuie. She had shared Tinwald and Monreith with her sister, but by arrangement Margaret got the whole of Monreith as her share.

This is shown as follows:—Margaret Maxwell, styled “Margareta domina de Muirreith,” on the 31st January, 1541, received a charter from Robert, Lord Maxwell, to her and her future husband, Herbert Maxwell, in conjunct fee of the twenty pound land of old extent of the barony of Muireith, as formerly possessed by her and her sister Elizabeth, and resigned by her in the hand of the King in favour of the said Lord Robert, reserving certain life-rents, “Consanguines meo dilecto William Maxwell de Blareboy.” There are other charters from the same to the same of the Miln of Muireith, mill, lands, etc. The witnesses are Robert and John, sons of Robert, Lord Maxwell, John Maxwell of Corshill, John Douglass, and others.

In August, 1541, “Margareta domina de Muireith,” was married to “Magistro Herberto Maxwell,” at Tynwald church, by Sir John Blak, rector. The certificate (we have not seen it) in the Monreith charter chest, is stated to convey the declaration that the marriage took place after due proclamation under a dispensation of Pope Pius III., they being cousins in the second

and third degree. The witnesses are Sir John Charteris, vicar of Charteris, vicar of Tinwald; John Maxwell, Simon Duthyll, and Herbert Craik. They had issue—

John.

Her husband predeceased her. In 1546, "Margareta domina de Muireith," settled her lands of Muireith upon John, her son (by her deceased husband, Herbert) and his lawful heirs, whom failing, on Edward, eldest son of Edward of Tinwald, and his heirs; whom failing, on the lawful heirs, whomsoever, of Robert, Lord Maxwell.

Margaret married, secondly, George Maxwell, burgess of Dumfries, and had a numerous issue, upon several of whom, with the consent of John, her "appearand," she settled parts of the barony, but none of these settlements seem to have been more than life-rents, except Garrerie, of which Robert, her eldest son by her second marriage, became heritable proprietor. We may mention that Garrore or Garrerie previously appears to have belonged to the half barony of Mochrum Loch. He died before 1617, and was succeeded by his son John.

We may mention here that the above John Maxwell of Garrerie, and George, his son, were convicted of the murder of John M'Kie of Glassock, 19th December, 1619, and beheaded; their "goods and geir escheit to our Souvrane Lord's use." A son or grandson of John became proprietor. One Miller, a tailor in Edinburgh, afterwards became possessor for a debt owing to him, and through him it returned to John Maxwell, appearand of Monreith, in 1665.

On the 20th September, 1591, Mrs. Margaret Maxwell resigned the lands of the barony of Muireith into the hands of her superior, John, Lord Maxwell, then become Earl of Morton, for new infeftment in favour of her son John, whose precept of sasine is dated Dumfries, 14th October, 1591, and who was duly "infeft" October 19, and had a charter of the same date from the earl as heir to his mother on her resignation, and to his lawful heirs, whom failing, to his son Robert, and his heirs; whom failing, to his son Gavin, and his heirs; whom failing, to the sons of Margaret by her second husband, George Maxwell. In regard to the above, in Playfair's *Family Antiquity*, there are

mistakes both as to names and dates. He mentions Margaret Douglas, instead of Margaret Maxwell, and gives a charter dated 14th May, 1491.

John Maxwell of Monreith married Agnes, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrton. He died before or in 1605. He had issue—

John.

Robert.

Gavin.

He was succeeded by his son John, who was infeft on the 20th October, 1605. He is described as John of Muireith, "son of umquhile John Maxwell of Muireith." He married his cousin Catherine, daughter of Robert Maxwell of Garrerie, and had issue, so far as we can trace—

William.

James.

Alexander.

He resigned (dated at Whithorn, 5th January, 1630) into the hand of Lord Maxwell for new infeftment of William, his eldest legitimate son, and his heirs male; whom failing, to "heredibus meis dicti Joannis Maxwell de Muireith quibus-cunque legitimi procreatis vel procreandis," all of whom failing, to my brother Robert, and his lawful heirs male; all of whom failing, to heirs whatsoever of the said John Maxwell of Muireith, bearing the name and arms of Maxwell. The year of this resignation, in the original document, is now very difficult to read, but it appears to be 1630. The witnesses are James Maxwell of Drummorall (who signs Drunsonval) John M'Gowan, William, his brother, and others. It will be observed that his son James is excluded, who, we suppose, was the witness "Drummorall." As will be noticed hereafter, there must have been some special reason for this. From the public records, we find that in June, 1623, there was another resignation of the lands of Monreith from John Maxwell to Robert Earl of Nithsdail. There were other infeftments, but whether to sons, or merely kinsmen, we do not know.

We find that in April, 1628, Edward Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Glassock, and in July, 1629, George Maxwell of the lands of Knock. We are inclined to think that George Maxwell

married a M'Dowall, as, on the 13th December, 1647, Sara M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Knock and others. There is still extant an old lease of Knock, with the Episcopal Seal attached, as, with other lands, it had belonged to the priory of Candida Casa.

There were also about this time a Maxwell of Barvannock, one of Balcreg, one of Larroch, and others, which were parts of the barony of Monreith, and held under the owner of Monreith, who again held the whole from his superior, Lord Maxwell.

William Maxwell succeeded his father, who died in 1630. He was infeft as eldest son and heir of Johannis Maxwell olim de Monreith, February 5th, 1630, on precept of sasine from Robert, Earl of Nithsdale. He appears to have left a daughter named Elizabeth, as by precept of Chancery, dated in 1638, and on the 2nd April, 1639, she had sasine of the lands of Garrarie and Barneil. She resigned them shortly afterwards to her brother William. On the 20th October, 1643, William had again sasine of the lands and barony of Monreith. He married Margaret, daughter of M'Culloch of Myrton, in 1632, and had issue—

John.

William.

On the 20th July, 1655, Robert, Earl of Nithsdail, resigned the superiority in favour of William Maxwell. On the 6th February, 1625, he had sasine of the same. There had been many transactions, pecuniary and other, between the Lords Maxwell of Caerlaverock, Earls of Nithsdail, and the Monreith branch. We have already alluded to the exclusion of James Maxwell from the will of his father, and in this resignation it is very plainly stated. It mentions that James, brother to William, and his heirs, are to be strictly excluded. It is also specified that, should James or his heirs ever become next heir to Monreith, they are to be passed over as though they had never existed. A terrible sentence. What he had been guilty of we are not informed. William Maxwell was a member of the War Committee of Wigtonshire, 1646, 1648, and 1649.

At Edinburgh, 27th July, 1655, William Maxwell resigned into the hand of the Lord Protector (Cromwell) all his lands, when they are all constituted "*baroniam et liberam forestiam*," to be

called "of Muireith." In the Convention of Estates, in 1667, he represented the county with Sir Andrew Agnew. He added considerably to the estate. Some lands in the parish of Longcastle (Kirkinner) were obtained from Vaus of Barnbarroch, Blairshinnoch from the Baillies of Dunragit, and the five merkland of Cairndoon from Patrick Vaus of Appelbie.

John Maxwell, younger, of Monreith, married, in 1656, Margaret, daughter of Andrew, younger of, and afterwards Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnew. He was one of the Covenanters who fought at the Pentlands on the 28th November, 1666, and was exposed to much suffering and persecution. He made several narrow escapes, but was not captured. Though not in custody, he was tried for treason and rebellion, and condemned to be executed. From Rullion Green, he rode the same horse to Moure, then their residence, and it is recorded that his father said that the horse had done work enough, and should never be again saddled. He therefore had an enclosure made with a high stone wall, still called "the horse's park," where the gallant nag spent the remainder of his days under the name of Pentland, and left many descendants.

Prior to this change of fortune, John Maxwell had added very considerably to the estate. Under Cromwell he acquired Cairrilton and other lands from the Vaus of Barnbarroch. His succession to Monreith being forfeited, he went to Ireland, where he died in 1668, leaving two children—

William and Agnes.

In the charter chest at Monreith the following document is lodged:—

"Whereas William Maxwell of Monreith, the elder, hath by certificate from the noblemen and clergie of Galloway, vindicat himself that he hath had no accesion to the late rebellione, nor no hand in his sones accessione thereunto,—and having given sufficient security to me to answ^r whensoever he shall be cal'd. These are therefore discharging all officers and souldiers under my command, or any other persone or persones whatsoever to trouble or molest the persone goods or geir of the said W^m Maxwell, elder of Muireith, as they will be answerable. Given under my hand at Holyrudhouse, this fourten ffeb^r 1667.

"ROTHES."

The following story would convey that he was a Covenanter, which is not ascribed to him in the certificate from Lord Rothes. It is stated that Mr. Maxwell, senior, being in Edinburgh in 1668, when a search was made after Covenanters, he became alarmed, and was hid by his landlord, Nichol Moffat, stabler in the Horse Wynd, in an empty oatmeal cask. Soon after, a party of soldiers entering, searched the dwelling, and in joke gave a knock on the barrel in which was Mr. Maxwell. They soon after left, and he was released.

William, the second son of William Maxwell of Muireith, married in October, 1668, Joanna, daughter of Patrick M'Douall of Logan. He was an Episcopalian, and also added considerably to the lands already owned, having obtained the half barony called Mochrum Loch from the Dunbars. It was acquired between 1650 and 1660. He was thereafter designed of Loch. On the death of his brother John, he obtained a removal of the attaint to the blood of his brother, and of the forfeiture of the succession to Monreith in favour of his nephew, William, an infant, and received tutors-dative for the guardianship of "his nevy and niece."

William Maxwell, senior of Monreith, died in 1670, and his grandson, William (son of John) died in 1671, when William Maxwell of Loch succeeded as heir of line. His niece, Agnes Maxwell, married Robert Gordon of Shirmers.

On the 24th January, 1672, William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the lands of Knock, Kerrindone, and Larg. Again, in June, 1673, we find that William Maxwell, younger son to William Maxwell, elder of Murricks, had sasine of the lands of Balcrage and certain lands of Drummodie, Barvennoch, Moir, Barnweill, Larkoch, Tilloch, and fourth part of the Milne of Murries. We give the names as spelt. Again, on the 17th March, 1688, William Maxwell, still styled of Loch, had sasine of the lands of Knockra and Knockefferick; and on the 21st December, 1680, there was a renunciation and disposition by Agnes Maxwell, as heir of line to her guidsyre, father, and brither, with consent of Robert Gordon of Shirmirs, her husband, to William Maxwell of Monreith, her uncle, of certain lands.

On the 8th January, 1681, William Maxwell was created a baronet of Nova Scotia; his patent declaring the good service of

his late father, and especially of himself: "to us and our deceased father of blessed memory." It is stated that he had been brought up as a lawyer, to which much of his success may be attributed. More about his transactions will be found under Terregles, parish of Terregles. On the 2nd June following, he was infest in the barony of Monreith, composed of the lands of Drummodie, Barmail, Larruch, Stelloche, Garrarie, with hill of Achnies, Blerbue, Balcragie, Barbennock, Mour, Carloun (Cairill-ton), Craigelmynes, Apelbie, Craichdow, Knock, Keirindoone in the parish of Glasserton, Boreland, Achingishie or Kirkland, Camphart, Arrhassen, Culgarie in the parish of Longcastle, Kildarroch, Caissenoch, Clontage, in the parish of Kirkinner.

We have in this list of acquisitions an example of the rise of the new families in Galloway.

Sir William Maxwell, first baronet, married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Park. By his first marriage no issue is mentioned.

In 1683 he purchased Myrton from Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, whose affairs had become embarrassed. It would be interesting to know more of this transaction and the sum given. He, with Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw as his colleague, represented Wigtonshire in the first Parliament of Charles II., 1667-74. In 1703, he obtained a charter from Queen Anne constituting his lands into one barony, to be called Monreith, and confirmation of Robert, Earl of Nithsdail, in 1655; also in 1705 a ratification of the charter of 1703, constituting the baronies of Monreith, Mochrum Loch, Apelbie, Myrton, Longcastle, Ardwell, and Killasser, into a new barony to be called Monreith. He reserved the right to alter the destination of his lands (even on his death-bed) when he executed the entail in 1703, and consequently left Ardwell and Killasser to his surviving second son, John. He succeeded in worldly matters, but not with advantage to his own reputation. As we have already mentioned, more about him will be found under Terregles, parish of Terregles.

By his second marriage he had issue—

William, drowned in the Nith.

Alexander, who succeeded.

John, who obtained Ardwell and Killasser.

Patrick, advocate, died unmarried.

Isabel, married William Stewart of Castle Stewart.

Elizabeth, married Andrew Heron of Bargaly, Doctor of Medicine.

Jean, died unmarried.

Agnes, died unmarried.

Mary, married Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Hay of Park.

Sir William died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who had sasine of the lands and barony of Monreith, etc., on the 21st June, 1711.

Sir Alexander married, on the 29th December, 1711, Jean, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton. She died in 1745. In sasine, 18th March, 1712, we find Lady Jean Montgomerie, spouse to Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. They had issue—

William, who succeeded.

Alexander.

James, Captain in the Army, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Maxwell of Ardwell, and had issue, with three daughters, six sons—viz., Murray (Sir), K.C.B., Captain R.N., who married Miss Grace Callander, and had issue—

John, Admiral R.N., who died in 1874, leaving issue.

Keith, Captain R.N., died unmarried.

John, Captain R.N., died unmarried.

Stuart, C.B., Major Royal Artillery, died unmarried.

Eglinton, East India Company's Service.

Archibald Montgomerie, Colonel 36th Regiment.

Mary, married, first, Captain Hallowell Carew, R.N., of Beddington, Surrey, and had issue ; second, in 1850, to Major Petrie Waugh.

Margaret, married — Carruthers of Dormont.

Elizabeth, married John Crawford Balfour of Powmill.

Catherine, married William Booth.

Susan, married Captain Alexander Hay, brother to Sir Thomas of Park.

When Sir Alexander died, we are not informed. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William. We find that on 2nd January, 173-, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had a sasine "baronrie and forrestrie of Monreith." He is stated to have married Magdalene, daughter of William Blair of Blair. On the 23rd October, 1747, Magdalene Blair, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in liferent of the lands of Carletoun (Cairillton), Craighiemains, and Appleby; and on the 4th March, 1756, Dame Magdalene Blair, Lady Maxwell, of the lands of Knock. They had issue—

William, heir.

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel 74th Highlanders, who commanded the Grenadiers of the army under Lord Cornwallis, in the war against Tippoo Sahib. He died in India, unmarried, in 1800.

Dunbar, R.N., died young in 1775.

Catherine, married, in 1767, John Fordyce of Ayton, Berwickshire, Receiver General of the land tax in Scotland, and had issue.

Jane, married, in 1767, Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and had issue.

Eglantine, married, in 1772, Thomas Dunlop Wallace of Lochryan, and had issue.

Sir William Maxwell died, 22nd August, 1771, and was succeeded by his son William, who had sasine, as heir to his late father, of the lands and barony of Monreith. On the 10th August, 1772, he had also sasine of the lands of Culgarnie, etc. Then on the 27th September, and 29th October, 1773, Dunbar Maxwell, brother-german to Sir William, had sasine in liferent, and Sir William, in fee, of the lands of Culgarie.

Sir William married his cousin Katherine, daughter and heir of David Blair of Adamton, Ayrshire. She died in April, 1798. They had issue—

William, heir.

Alexander, Major 23rd Light Dragoons. Died unmarried.

Hamilton, Captain 42nd Regiment. Married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, and had three sons and four daughters.

Anne, married, in 1799, William Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, Stirlingshire.

Madeline, married James Du Pre of Wilton Park, Bucks, and died leaving issue.

Mary, died in 1812.

Susan, died in 1853.

Charlotte, died young.

On the 1st July, 1795, Sir William Maxwell had sasine of the lands of Little Killantrae and others, on Crown Charter of Resignation. On the 12th January, 1801, Alexander Maxwell, Major 23rd Light Dragoons, had sasine of the lands of Culgarie on Crown Charter.

On the 30th September, 1805, Sir William Maxwell had sasine of the five merkland of Drummodie, etc., parish of Kirkmaiden, Alexander Walker in Airlour, having sasine on the same day. Next, on the 5th March, 1806, Sir William had sasine of the four merkland of Culgarie, parish of Longcastle and Kirkinner.

Sir William died in February, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, born 5th March, 1779. He served in the army, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) in Spain, and lost an arm at Corunna. He married, in 1803, Catherine, youngest daughter of John Fordyce of Ayton, Berwickshire, and by her (who died in 1857), had issue—

William.

Eustace, R.N., died in Australia, 1857,

Edward Herbert, C.B., who was a General, and Lieut.-Colonel 88th Regiment.

Catherine Helen, married H. Hathorn of Castlewigg, and died in 1882.

Jane Elizabeth Nora, died in 1846.

Eglantine Amabell, died in 1830.

Louisa Cornwallis, married Caledon George Du Pre of Milton Park, Bucks, M.P. for county, and died in 1880.

Charlotte Queensberry, married Signor Filippo Calandra di Roccolino, and died in 1889.

Georgiana Gordon, died in 1858.

Sir William died in 1838, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in 1805. In 1833, he married Helenora, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., of Greenock and Blackhall. She died in 1876, and had issue—

William, died young.

Michael, died young.

Herbert Eustace.

Edward Adolphus Seymour, born in 1849, died in 1866.

Catherine Shaw-Stewart.

Anne Murray, married, in 1856, Robert Hathorn-Johnston-Stewart of Physgill, and has issue.

Alan Eglantine.

Eleanora Louisa, married, in 1885, Henry Macdowall of Garthland, Renfrewshire.

Sir William served, we think, in the 13th Light Dragoons, and retired as a Captain. Afterwards he became Lieut.-Colonel of the Galloway Rifles Militia. He died at Bournemouth, 29th March, 1877, and was buried there, where also Lady Maxwell was interred. We wish to record his taste for antiquarian research and the interest taken in all that related to the past history of the district, with an absence of narrow-minded feeling, which allowed him to do full justice to the histories of less fortunate families than his own, not a few of whom are now only known by name. His desire to assist in this history, and the information, which he conveyed, can never be forgotten by us. His genial temperament was well known, and equally so his straightforward policy, and staunchness in all he advocated. He was much respected by all classes, and deservedly so. He was succeeded by his third surviving son, Herbert Eustace, born in 1845, who married, in 1869, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Fletcher-Campbell of Boquhan. Has issue—

William, born in 1869. Served in militia, and retired as Captain; also in the Colonial Police Force, and Rhodesian Horse, Cape of Good Hope, where he died in June, 1897. He strayed and lost his way, dying from exhaustion.

Aymer Edward, born in 1877. Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards.

Ann Christian, born 1871.

Winifred Edith, born 1873, married in 1897 Alastair E. G. Moir of Leckie, and has issue.

Beatrice Mary, born 1875.

Sir Herbert has been M.P. for Wigtonshire since 1880. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1886 to 1892. Is of "The Most Honourable Privy Council."

Arms—*Argent*, an eagle, with two heads displayed, *sable*, beaked and membered, *gules*; on the breast an escutcheon of the first, charged with a saltier of the second, surcharged in the centre with a hurcheon (hedgehog) *or*, all within a bordure, *gules*.

Crest—An eagle, rising, *ppr*.

Motto—*Reviresco*.

Two stags, *ppr*., were carried as supporters, but dropped by Sir Herbert Maxwell a few years ago, on the basis that, as they were only a branch, they had no right to have them.

Monreith house is modern, and near the village of Port William. As stated, it stands on the site of the old village, and at the foot of the White Loch, surrounded with well grown plantations. The extensive moorland district of Mochrum is on the east side, and the bay of Luce on the west. Monreith is spelt Mureith, Mureief, Munriff, and Munreith, and the derivation, given by a Gaelic authority who had never seen the district, exactly describes what must have been the condition of the whole of the lands, as it still is of part of the barony, "muir-riach," brindled, freckled, variegated pasture.

Under Myrton and Mochrum we have given the derivations of most of the names of the farms which now comprise the Monreith estate to a large extent. We have therefore only a few more to deal with. We may commence by stating that the spelling given by Pont differs to what is given in the records, etc. Drummodie appears as Drum-maddy, which is from the Gaelic druim-madaidh, the wolf-hill, strictly it should be the dog-hill. Barmail seems to be from bar-maol, the bleak hill. Larruch is to be found as larach in Gaelic, the site of a village. Achnies is apparently from achadh and nise, the field of the fortified hill. Blarbue is a corruption of blair and buy or buie, as rendered by Pont, the first being the Gaelic for a plain, and the latter signifying a

Norse settlement. Balcrag in the first syllable is, according to Robertson, from bein, a mountain, and crage from craig, a rock, a cliff; but we would rather ascribe it as a corruption of baile, the Gaelic for a village, etc., or the Norse bol from bæli, a farm, an abode, thus giving the village or house at the craig, or cliff. Barbennock, Pont spells Barvannoch. As in the case of Barvarenoch at Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner, we attribute the same derivation, viz., bar-uanach, lamb-producing hills, referring to the quality of the pasture and shelter. Moure will be found in Glasserton parish.

The farms in this parish which were gradually obtained, and now form the Monreith estate, are :—Barsalloch, Mid and South Bruntland, Carseduchan, High and Low Clone, Cornhalloch, Douray, Airlour, Druchtag (and Little Druchtag), High Drumskeog, High and Low Drumtrodden, Glentriploch, Meikle and Little Killantrae, Landberrick, Moormains and Ringwherry, Airyolland, Auchengallie and Drumnescat, East Barr, Chilcarroch and Drumnescat, Elrig, Low Milton, High Milton, Skaith.

The farms in many instances seem broken into parts, and added to others, which makes it impossible to give an accurate list from the Valuation Roll.

DRUMTRODDEN AND LANDBERRICK.

These lands, it is stated, belonged in ancient times to the Knights of St. John of the Preceptory of Torphichen, and were acquired from them by the M'Cullochs. Date unknown.

On the 15th April, 1566, there was a charter granted by Simon M'Culloch of Myrton, and Marion Gordon, his spouse, in favour of Patrick Vaus, and Catherine Kennedy, his spouse, to John Vaus, their son and heir-apparent, of the five merkland of Drumtrodden, and six merkland of Derrie of old extent, barony of Myrton, dated 3rd and 24th February, 1580, and charter under the Great Seal 10th March following.

Then in September, 1635, we find that John M'Culloch had sasine of the lands of Drumtrodden, etc.

They now form part of the Monreith estate.

Under Myrton, what we can make out as to derivation of the names will be found.

ARRIOLAND AND MILTON.

The first trace we can find is when the Dunbars got Mochrum. From them the said lands passed to the Vaus of Barnbarroch, as we trace an instrument of sasine, dated 24th January, 1583, when Patrick Vaus, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, obtained the five merklands of Bar, and five lib. land of Milton, sometime called Little Arrieuland, proceeding on a charter. The date of the charter is not filled in, but there is a subsequent one mentioned under Mochrum, dated 12th August, 1591. This is the only notice of the Vaus occupation. We next come to sasine, 21st June, 1636, when Francis is stated to be heir to his father, Alexander. Although the surname is not given, from this we learn that Alexander Hay succeeded the Vaus, and most probably he was one of the commendators of Glenluce's family. He was at the above-mentioned date, served heir to his father in the lands of Arrioland, Chang and Glentoyblocke (Glentriploch) in the parish of Mochrum, and Culgroat, in the parish of Stonykirk, or as then called, Clashant. In December, 1643, Francis Hay had sasine of the lands of Arreoland, etc., and in August, 1646, Margaret Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Earlston, parish of Dalry, had sasine of the same lands. She was the spouse of Francis Hay. On the 1st July, 1669, we find James Hay of Arrieoland. We presume he was the eldest son, and died before his father. There was also issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William.

John.

Margaret.

In sasine, 16th April, 1670, we find Francis Hay of Arreoland, and Alexander Hay his son.

Alexander married a Gordon, which we learn from a sasine in August, 1673, when Rosina Gordon, spouse to Alexander Hay, younger of Arrioland, had infeftment of one annual rent of 360 merks furth of the lands of Mylnetoun, etc. Also Alexander Hay, son to Francis Hay of Arrioland, had sasine of the lands of Arriollan, Mylnetoun, Mylne, etc.

Francis Hay appears to have died about 1673. In sasine, 26th May, 1675, Margaret Gordon is mentioned as relict of Francis Hay of Arrioland.

On the 19th October, 1681, his younger children, William, John, and Margaret, had sasine of the lands of Milton and Airrieollan, no doubt in connection with a settlement made on them.

Francis Hay and his family suffered greatly from the persecution which was carried to such excess in Galloway, and in the end were ruined. A principal actor was William Maxwell, who succeeded to Monreith, and earned a baronetcy, etc., from the persecutor, King Charles II., and his advisers. (See Terregles.) His (Hay's) wife, Margaret Gordon of the Earlstoun family, was sentenced to be banished to the plantations (West Indies) to be sold as a slave. Any one who has been in that part prior to emancipation, knows what such meant. To a European, it was at that time torture before death. Her two sons, William and John, were also declared rebels. The exasperation against the Arrioland family appears to have been in some measure caused by the Rev. Samuel Arnot, and also the Rev. George Barclay, having conducted worship, and preached in the house of Arrioland.

On the 28th June, 1686, and the 10th March, 1691, Alexander Hay is described of Arrieoland.

The usual wadsets, so ruinous to many, now appear. On the 22nd September, 1691, Sir William Maxwell (already described) of Monreith, had sasine of the lands of Arrioland and Milton, and on the 25th May, 1695, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands of Arrioland.

On the 22nd July, 1697, Alexander Hay was served heir to his father, Francis Hay, in the lands of Arrioland, Chang, Glentriploch, parish of Mochrum, and Culgroat, parish of Stonykirk. It is to be observed that his father died about 1673. Having been served heir must have been an empty form. On the 16th December, 1697, Alexander (in Knock), son of Patrick Maxwell in Kerridoone, was infeft in the five merkland of Glentriploch; and on the 28th September, 1698, Alexander Campbell had sasine of the lands of Arrioland. Following on the 12th May, 1699, Sir William Maxwell had sasine of the lands of

Milton and Milne, and of Arrioland, the latter being assigned by James Cooper. The last notice of the Hays was on the 8th November, 1706, when Alexander Hay had sasine of Arrioland and Chang, another matter of empty form. On the 8th July, 1712, Sir William (Alexander?) Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine of Arrioland and Chang, and again, Sir Alexander Maxwell, of the same lands, on the 8th September, 1713.

On the 22nd June, 1752, there was sasine and resignation of Arrioland in favour of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, with whose descendants the lands remain, forming part of the Monreith estate.

The Hays had also some land in the parish of Anwoth, now belonging to the Maxwells of Cardoness.

It will be seen from what we have given that the Hays of Arrioland were only known for about a century. Symson, in 1684, states that Ariullan House was situated near the sea-side; that is, the Bay of Luce.

The derivation will be found under Ariolands, parish of New Luce.

DREUGHTAG AND BOGHOUSE.

These lands belonged to the barony of Mochrum. In contract, 25th May, 1577, we find David M'Culloch of Drughtag and Alison Dunbar, his spouse, half portioner of Mochrum Loch and Kilconquhar. Then sasine was given by Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum to David M'Culloch of Drughtag, of half of the five merkland of Carhulloch. Afterwards, on the 29th May, 1582, it is stated that David, son of John M'Culloch, was served heir to Dreuchdag and Meikle Kerrantrae, also to Clontreenaicht (so spelled). It is conflicting, and little can be made out as regards the occupation by the M'Cullochs, but we presume that a younger son of Myrton got possession through marriage with a Dunbar of Mochrum. In 1651 we find David M'Culloch succeeded by his daughters, Janet and Elizabeth, the latter being the wife of one John Corbie.

The next fact learnt is that Dame Marie Hamilton had sasine of Drochdoll, on 17th September, 1663, but who she was is unknown to us.

Afterwards Droughtag was owned by a family named Gordon, probably an offshoot of the Earlston family; and following this, a family named Ramsay had possession of Boghouse and Droughtag, but of whom we learn nothing. In a back bond by Andrew Ramsay of Boghouse to Sir John Vaus, bearing that, as Sir John had disposed to him the superiority, etc., of the two and a half merkland of Drughtag, by contract dated 3rd January, 1633, yet if previously disposed to Patrick Vaus, his eldest son, the multures of said land pertaining to the Miln of Mochrum, the said Boghouse binds himself to seek no warrandice from Sir John Vaus. This bond is dated 16th March, 1633 (Barnbarroch Papers). Whom Andrew Ramsay married does not appear, but he was succeeded by Archibald Ramsay, who, we presume, was his son; and John Ramsay (who will be mentioned), we have no doubt, was another son. Archibald Ramsay, in 1636, is stated to have married Mary Vaus. Whose daughter she was is not given, but as in other cases not mentioned, no doubt she was one of the Barnbarroch family. Archibald is designated of Boghouse. On the 2nd December, 1640, he had sasine of Dreuchtag. Next, by sasine, 29th December, 1646, we find John Ramsay and Katherine M'Culloch of the lands of Arechassand. As already stated, we suppose him to have been a younger son of Andrew Ramsay, and Katherine M'Culloch to have been his wife, and a daughter of David M'Culloch of Druchtag. Archibald died early, for on the 8th May, 1651, we find John Ramsay of Boghouse. It is stated under Mochrum that he married Margaret Dunbar. John Ramsay appears to have been a zealous Covenanter, as about 1662 he was fined £400 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church, and on the 2nd April, 1679, was outlawed.

The last notice of the Ramsays is in July, 1676, when William Ramsay of Boghouse (no doubt son of John) had sasine of the kirk lands of Mochrum, extending to a two merk half-merkland of old extent, with stables, byres and pertinents, with the place, gleib, and house of the sea land called Boghouse of Mochrum, houses, yards, etc.

After this the Maxwells got possession, the first being William, who obtained Mochrum Loch, succeeded to Monreith, was made a baronet in 1681, and of whose actions short notices

are given under Monreith, etc. The land continues to form a portion of the Monreith estate.

The derivation of Dreughtag is dealt with under the old Mochrum estate.

GARCHLERIE OR CRAIGLARIE.

This farm formed a port of the Mochrum Loch estate. In 1550, Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw was infeft in the lands of Garchlerie, etc. Then it passed to the Baillies of Dunragit. In 1635, William Baillie was in possession. It reverted to the Dunbars. In June, 1647, David Dunbar had sasine of the lands of Craiglache, and in 1675, it was one of the farms owned by the Dunbars of Mochrum, forming part of the half barony of Mochrum Loch.

It now forms part of the old Mochrum estate pertaining to the Marquis of Bute. The derivation of the name will be found under Mochrum.

BARRACHAN.

The lands of Barrachan also formed a portion of the half barony of Mochrum Park. Since then it has been owned by various proprietors.

The first notice we find is dated 22nd September, 1612, when William, son of Patrick Hamilton of Boreland, was served heir to Barquhrochane (also to Glentriploch). The next found is Patrick Dunbar, who, on the 21st May, 1658, had sasine of the lands of Barchrachane, also of Glentriploch; under the same date he was followed by Hew Dunbar. In July, 1668, James Nesbit of Greinholme had sasine of Barichrachan (and Glentriploch). Then in November, 1675, (Sir) James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine. After this, under date 28th May, 1684, Hugh Alexander of Barrachan is mentioned, having for his wife Janet, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrton. The next mention occurs on the 3rd May, 1697, when James M'Culloch had sasine of Barrachan; also Margaret Alexander, and John and Robert M'Culloch. All having sasine, it is evident that Margaret Alexander was the daughter and heiress of Hugh Alexander; that she married James M'Culloch, most probably her cousin; and that John

Robert were her sons. It soon passed from them. On the 22nd September, 1692, Patrick Maxwell had sasine; next, on the 16th June, 1700, John Wallace in Galdenoch had sasine of Barrachan, and afterwards the Maxwells.

On the 8th September, 1713, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of Barrachan, etc.; and on the 22nd June, 1752, there was sasine and resignation of Barchracan in favour of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

From the Maxwells, Barrachan passed to a branch of the Vaus family. On the 5th September, 1794, Alexander Vaus, son of Alexander Vaus in Campford, had sasine. In 1823 and 1829, he was in possession, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Dun, son of John Dun, writer, Edinburgh, and Jane M'Donald, and grandson of John Dun, Town Clerk of Wigton, and Margaret, daughter of John Martin of Little Airies.

We may mention that King Robert I. gave a grant of the penny-land in Culschogill in Kirkcudbrightshire, to Allan Dun, which Alexander Baliol forfeited. Dwn or Dun in the Cymric or Welsh means swarthy.

The above-mentioned John Dun, by his wife, Jane M'Donald, left issue—

John, a Lieutenant in Pringle's Regiment of Foot; afterwards a Captain in the Manx Fencibles. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of — Cawley of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, and had issue—

John, Manx Fencibles; afterwards Captain and Adjutant, Galloway Militia (now Dumfriesshire, etc.). He married Marjory, daughter of — Melville of Barquhar, parish of Lochrutton. No issue.

Elizabeth, died unmarried.

He married, secondly, Matilda, daughter of Alexander Vaus of Barrachan, and had issue—

Alexander.

Peter.

He married, thirdly, Harriet, daughter of Hugh Stewart of Tonderghie, and had issue. See Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn.

Jane M'Donald, wife of John Dun, writer in Edinburgh (the father of Captain John Dun), married, secondly, her cousin, Angus MacAlister of Loup, Argyleshire, and had issue, Charles, who, by his marriage with Jessie, daughter and heiress of William Somerville of Kennox, Ayrshire, succeeded to that property.

Alexander Dun succeeded to Barrachan, and was followed by his half-sister, Christian Dun-Stewart (Tonderghie), who married John Simson, Collector of Customs and writer, Wigton. He died, 19th September, 1878, aged ninety-one, and his widow died 20th July, 1881. They had issue—

James, Ensign, Madras Army ; died in India, 1837.

John Dun, Lieutenant, Bombay Army ; died in India, 1887.

Hugh Stewart, Mercantile Marine Service ; died at Stranraer in 1887.

Alexander, merchant, Calcutta ; died at Wigton in 1893.

Henry Peter, died in Japan, 1865.

Charles, merchant, Calcutta, died at Wigton in 1880.

Arbuthnot, married, 1857, Catherine, daughter of George Agnew, Sheriff Clerk, Wigton. She died in 1869. He in 1886. Had issue, John Ruskin, died 1870.

Walter Stewart, died in Argentina.

Harriet Stewart, died at Wigton in 1838.

Margaret, married, in 1852, George Stewart, son of James A. Anderson of Carlung, Ayrshire, and had issue—

John, George, and Andrew Whitford.

Hugh Stewart, married, in 1886, Helen Margaret, daughter of John J. Wright of Glasgow.

James Arbuthnot.

Christina Stewart, died 1855.

Sara Dunlop.

Elizabeth Ronald, married, in 1855, James, son of Alexander M'Lean of Mark, parish of Kirkmabreck, writer and banker, Wigton. He died in 1895, and she in 1897, leaving issue—

John James.

Alexander, died at Natal in 1889.

Charles Arbuthnot.

Henry Walton.

Arthur George, Second Lieutenant, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, died at Malta, 1891.

Sara, married, in 1888, David J. Roberts, Indian Civil Service, and has issue.

Christina Mary.

Elizabeth Jane, died in 1899.

Susan Palmer and Harriet Margaret.

Alice and Emily Maud.

Alexander, in 1823, and Agnes, in 1833, died in infancy.

Barrachan is at present held by the trustees of the late Mrs. Simson.

CORSEMALZIE, ETC.

This property also formed a portion of the half barony of Mochrum Park. On the 23rd May, 1654, David, son of Alexander Dunbar, and heir to his uncle John Dunbar of Crailoche, was infeft in it, together with Corsmalzew and Airiquhillart, etc. These were included in the list for which Sir James Dunbar had a retour in November, 1675. Then, on the 3rd March, 1750, David Agnew of Ochiltree had sasine of Culmalzies. On the 14th November, 1795, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the 40s. lands of Crailoche, Corsemaleow, Aliquhillart, etc. Following this, on the 31st July, 1797, Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of the five merkland of Corsemaleow, Arikquhillart, etc. This referred to the superiority, as will be seen under Mochrum.

The five merkland of Drumblair, forty penny land of Creloch, five merkland of Corsemalew, now called Whitedyke and Donan, and five merkland of Arriekquhillart, were purchased about the beginning of the nineteenth century, by the late George M'Haffie, writer, and for twenty-five years provost of Wigton. He married, in 1808, Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Gordon (of Balmeg, Wigton parish), minister of Anwoth parish, and had issue—

William Gordon, Lieutenant, Infantry, East India Company's Service. Died in 1837.

John, married, in 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of — Russell
(she died in 1875). He died in 1855, leaving issue—

Harriet Somerville, who died in 1859.

George William Gordon, born 1st July, 1850.

Samuel, died in 1886.

James, died in 1847.

George M'Haffie, married, secondly, Mary Inglis, but had no issue. He died in 1858, when he was succeeded by his grandson, George William Gordon M'Haffie. He married, in March, 1874, Margaret Jessie, eldest daughter of Peter Dewar, Dingwall, Cromarty. She died in November, 1896, and had issue—

John Gordon, born 28th April, 1876.

Roger Samuel, born 1st September, 1879.

Margaret Elizabeth, died in infancy.

In Corsemalzie we have the Norse words *kross* (English *cross*) and *mul*i, or in Gaelic *muile*, meaning a *crag*, etc.; but, in some cases, as in this, meant to convey rising ground, etc., as well as a *crag*. The crosses or holy roods were erected on high roads, and the pilgrims from the north and east on their way to Whithorn must have passed through these lands, as they are in the direct route. It has been stated to be from *Malidh*, St. Patrick's nephew, to whom a well in Kirkinner parish was held sacred, and called *Malisé*s. Pont spells it *Corsmaille*, and the various spellings we have given are rather conflicting. *Drumblair* is from *druim-blair*, the Gaelic for ridge of the plain. *Arriequhillart* is obscure. Pont spells it *Archyollart*; and if such approaches the proper spelling, we may have it from *arc-luachraich*, the Gaelic for an *adder*. Or in the same language it may be from *aird*, an eminence, etc., and the Norse word *hillar*, to be, as it were, an object seen on the edge of a hill against the sky. It has been stated to be from *airidh abhalyhint*, sheiling of the apple garden. We find the Gaelic to such a meaning to be *ubhall gard*. *Donan*, another name on the property, will be found mentioned in *Stoneykirk* parish.

CRAIGHEACH.

This farm formed part of the old barony of Mochrum. We find Alexander, son of Patrick Stewart of Dallasche, served heir to Craigis, 16th December, 1617, and Dallash and Over Craigis, 16th November, 1625. Next, on the 21st March, 1627, there was a brief of service for Patrick Stewart of Dallas, as son and heir of Alexander Stewart, his father, in the two and a half merkland of Over Craigs (Barnbarroch Papers). Whether they were the same lands, we are not certain.

This is all we have gathered. Of which branch of Stewarts they were, we have no trace.

The land forms part of the portion of the old Mochrum estate, now owned by the Marquis of Bute.

The derivation is given there.

CHIPPERMORE.

The land of Chippermore formed part of the estate of Mochrum when owned by the Dunbars.

After passing from the Dunbars, the earliest notice we find is in August, 1622, when Gilbert Ross and his spouse had sasine of the five merkland of Corwall (Corswell?). Then on the 11th July, 1628, William M'Guffock and Janet Wallace, his spouse, had sasine of Chippermore. Following this, there was a bond dated 9th November, 1640, in which John M'Guffog is named as apparent of Chippermore. He was son of William and Janet M'Guffock, above mentioned, and married Christian, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. He had issue—

William, and other children.

On the 28th May, 1664, William M'Guffock had sasine of Chippermore and Dirrie Blair.

The said lands appear to have again belonged, or been claimed, by the Dunbars, as Chippermore was included in the list for which Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum had retour in November, 1675. This, however, we have often found in other cases, and it has caused confusion. It seems to have been some legal form.

The next proprietors were the Maxwells of Monreith. On the 8th January, 1705, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine.

Then on the 22nd June, 1752, there was sasine and resignation of Chippermere in favour of Sir William Maxwell ; and on the 6th September, 1769, in favour of William Heron in Whytside ; who again, on the 2nd June, 1773, was followed by Thomas Heron, who had sasine. The lands again changed owners, and on the 19th August, 1807, Edward Boyd of Mertonhall had sasine, therein described as in the barony and parish of Mochrum.

The next owners were Alexander and George M^cQueen. Alexander and Mary M^cQueen are now in possession.

Pont in his map spells the name as Chippermort. The meaning may be found in the Gaelic words ciopair, a shepherd, etc., and mur or muir, a hill, etc. ; or the Norse myrr, a moor, bog, or swamp. It has appeared as a corruption of tiobar mòr, the great well, but this is strained, and not to be accepted.

An account of a very interesting camp, with numerous forts, will be found in our account of the parish.

CHANG AND DERRY.

These farms also formed part of the Mochrum estate. Durie, with others, passed to the Vaus of Barnbarroch.

The first notice we find after Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John, his son, in 1591, given under Mochrum, is under date 20th June, 1629, when Patrick Vaus of Lybreck had sasine of the five merkland of Duirie, on a precept from Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch and his son, Patrick Vaus ; and afterwards, on the 12th April, 1637, Robert Vaus of Camford (parish of Kirkinner) had sasine of the same land. Then, on the 30th June, 1659, Henry Hunter had sasine of Chang. Who he was is not mentioned ; such a name was not then known in Galloway, but in Ayrshire. Following him was William M^cGuffock, whose mother was the daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and several farms of the Mochrum estate seem to have belonged to his family for a time. On the 28th May, 1664, he had sasine of Dirrie Blair. With all these changes yet retour was obtained by Sir James Dunbar in November, 1675.

We have already referred to this system under Chippermere.

Chang afterwards belonged to the Hays of Arrioland ; and we find on the 22nd June, 1694, that Alexander H-

heir to his father, Francis Hay, in the lands of Arrioland, Chang, etc. Previous, however, to 1697, the Maxwells had a wadset over it. On the 12th August, 1679, William Maxwell of Loch had sasine of the land of Chang; and again, on the 22nd September, 1691, when he obtained the baronetcy. Alexander Hay of Arrioland had sasine of Chang, etc., on the 8th January, 1706, but evidently as a mere form, for on the 8th July, 1712, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine, followed by Sir Alexander Maxwell on the 8th September, 1713. On the 22nd June, 1752, there was sasine and resignation of Chang in favour of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

The next notice is in regard to Dirrie, which belonged to — Adair, on the 28th September, 1763, who was succeeded by John Adair of Balkail, Glenluce parish.

On the 17th May, 1769, Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree had sasine of Chang, etc. Then, on the 25th June, 1788, John M'Meeken in Stranraer, had sasine of Chang, and on the 30th June, 1797, James M'Meeken.

The next owner was Vaus Hathorn, Writer to the Signet, who had sasine of the five merkland of Chang on the 11th April, 1801.

John, Earl of Stair, became the proprietor of Chang and Derry (from John Adair of Balkail) in 1840. He, again, sold Derry to J. H. Pringle, and Chang to Francis C. Hill.

Derry was re-sold in 1875 to Henry Leck, Woodend, Partick, Glasgow, for £13,250. Derry is now owned by James Parlane, an account of whose family will be found under Appleby, parish of Glasserton. Chang is possessed by Andrew M'Dowall, Bradford.

Pont spells Chang as it continues to be. It is probably derived from the Gaelic cheann or ceann, a headland, a promontory. It has been given as a corruption of teanga, a tongue or strip of land.

Derry or Dirrie is spelt as Dyrry by Pont, but to the ear it is the same. It seems to be from the Cymric or Welsh word dyrys, intricate, referring to underwood, etc.

ALTICRY.

The land of Alticry also formed a portion of the Mochrum estate.

As with other parts of the same property, Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John, his son, had possession in 1591. Then, by contract 29th May, 1620, Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch gave the three merkland of Alticry, and five merkland of Dirrie Blair to his brother, Alexander Vaus. In 1621 we find Alexander Vaus of Alticry, and there was a bond given by John Vaus of Barnbarroch, principal, and Alexander Vaus of Barwhannie, his brother, cautioner, to William M'Guffock of Alticry, for one thousand merks, dated 15th May, 1663. This land had thus become possessed by William M'Guffock, and on the 15th April, 1671, we find that he had sasine of Alticry.

From the M'Guffocks it went, as usual, to the Maxwells of Monreith, and on the 7th August, 1715, Lady Jean Maxwell had sasine of Alticry. with other lands. The Maxwells sold the land in 1749, when Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree seems to have obtained it, as we find that he had sasine on the 17th May, 1769. His name is rather prominent at this time in regard to the acquisition of lands.

The proprietor in 1870 was Duncan Wright. He was succeeded by his nephew, Hugh Wright. Whom he married we have not learned. His eldest son, Duncan, married Agnes Macfarlane, daughter of Hugh Macfarlane, Banker, Paisley. Another son, Hugh, married in 1896, Isabella May, elder daughter of A. J. Wilson, London.

The name is also found spelled Altecry, and may be derived from the Gaelic *allta*, wild, and *criche* or *crioch*, a country, etc. Pont spells it *Aldchry*.

 GLENTRIPLOCH.

The first notice we find is dated the 22nd September, 1612, when William, son of Patrick Hamilton of Boreland, was served heir to Glentriploch and Barquhrochane. After this, Glentriploch, coupled with Culgroat, parish of Stoneykirk, became owned by the Hays of Arrioland. On the 21st June, 1636, Francis

Hay of Arrioland, was served heir to his father, Alexander Hay of Arrioland, in the lands of Glenloyblocke. The next was Patrick Dunbar, who, on the 21st May, 1658, had sasine of the lands of Glentriploch and Barchrachane, and under the same date was followed by Hew Dunbar. Following this, the M'Dowalls of Logan appear under date July, 1668, when Patrick M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of Glenloyblocke and Culgroat, the latter in the parish of Stoneykirk; and under the same date, Francis Hay of Arrolane, and then in July, 1668, James Nisbet of Greinholme, of Glentriploch, and Barichrachan. The next was (Sir) James Dunbar of Mochrum, who, in November, 1675, had retour of Glentriploch, etc. As we have mentioned under Chippermere, everything was thrust into the retours, whether owned, or only formerly possessed. On the 22nd July, 1697, Alexander Hay was served heir to his father, Francis Hay, in the lands of Glenloyblocke. Again, on the 22nd September, 1692, Patrick Maxwell had sasine of Glentriploch and Barchrachane. Then, on the 15th June, 1700, Alexander Maxwell in Cairndoone, had sasine of Glentriploch; and on the 8th September, 1713, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine of the same lands.

We next find, on the 21st October, 1724, that Robert M'Dowall of Logan had sasine of the five merkland of Glentriploch. Following him, on the 10th October, 1741, John M'Dowall of Culzioth had sasine of the five merkland of Glentriploch, together with Anna Helena Macaustrieve, his spouse. Then, on the 21st November, 1793, Andrew M'Dowall, younger, of Logan, had sasine of Glentriploch.

Glentriploch forms a portion of the Monreith estate, as a part of the old half barony of Mochrum Loch.

The derivation of the name will be found there.

CLANTIBUIES.

This land also formed part of the estate of Mochrum, pertaining to the Loch half barony. In November, 1675, it was included with other lands in the retour in favour of Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, which, as we have elsewhere pointed out, included lands which had been, but were not then possessed.

It passed to the Maxwells of Monreith, from whom it was purchased by Alexander M'Kenna. On the 20th April, 1753, Alexander M'Kenna in Clantibuies had sasine of that land. His descendant, Alexander M'Kenna, is in possession.

Although now called Clantibuies, it is found as Clantibuie. It is spelled Chellachblawis by Pont, which seems to be erroneous. In the first two syllables, clan-ti, we may have a corruption of the Gaelic cluain, for pasture, etc., and ti for great, with bui, an inhabitant, etc., as the suffix, which is a pure Norse word, meaning a Scandinavian dweller.

SKEAT AND SCARSEDUCHAN.

These lands formed a portion of the half barony of Loch. However, at a comparatively early period they seem for a time to have belonged to others. In 1569, Patrick Striveling (Stirling) was the owner. There was a tack for five years, dated 25th December, 1567, granted by Patrick Stirling, heritor thereof, to Gavin Dunbar of Baldoon. Next the Vaus of Barnbarroch had them with other lands; and from them, apparently, in March, 1629, David Rattray had sasine of the lands of Skeith. Then in June following there was a sasine in favour of Patrick Vaus of Lybreck, of the five merkland of Carseduchan on a precept from Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch and his son, Patrick Vaus. Following this, on the 3rd June, 1636, Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch disposed to Archibald Ramsay of Boghouse the two and a half merkland of Skaith. Next, on 12th April, 1627, there was an instrument of sasine of the three merkland of Skaith, in favour of Robert Vaus of Campford (Kirkinner parish).

Afterwards, it is stated to have been purchased from Gordon of Culvennan by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, the first baronet. It would have been satisfactory had the sum paid, and other particulars, been forthcoming. We have already referred to him under Monreith, etc. In November, 1675, Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum had a retour. We have already referred to this retour under Chippermore, etc. On the 7th August, 1715, Lady Jean Maxwell had sasine of Skaite, etc.

They still form a portion of the Monreith estate.

For Skeat, see Skaithe.

The other name, Carsduchan, is Gaelic, but while the prefix is intelligible, not so the suffix. The first as a fertile plain is clear enough, but duchan means war. We think it must be a corruption of ducan, which means a little hillock. Such in the plain can be understood.

PARISH OF PENNINGHAME.

PARISH OF PENNINGHAME.

THE name of this parish as generally found is admitted to be the penny land. The spelling gives a Norse derivation, as in that language we find penningr, a penny, and hamr for shape and various other meanings.

Symson, writing in 1684, mentions—"There is at present a bell at the church of Penninghame with the inscription, 'Campana Sancti Niniani de Penygham, M.', dedicated, as it seems, to Saint Ninian in the thousandth year after the birth of Christ." Of the period given we are rather sceptical. When the chapel was erected is not to be traced. However, taken in connection with the gift of James IV. in 1506-7, "to an man that bore Sanct Ninian's bell," there can be little doubt that the bell referred to by Symson was the small bell of the church. In support of which we have to mention that near to, and west of the old church, is a small eminence, still known as "the Bell Knowe," on which the bellman stood. The belief of those who have enquired closely into the subject is that hand-bells only were in use in early times. They are found hammered and riveted. The existence of the bell in this parish having excited some interest, we may state, as confirmed by the Rev. John Barclay of Bargrennan, that the small bell is believed to have been melted and blended with the metal which formed the large bell, about the time when the new church was erected in Dashwood Square, Newton Stewart, in 1777. In 1837 this bell was removed to Bargrennan church, where it remained suspended in the belfry until lately it suddenly refused to give tongue, and on investigation was found to have become cracked and therefore useless. Another from the parish of Arnshean has been presented, a new one for the new church there being required.

The bishops of Galloway usually resided at Clary, Penninghame. It became the private property of Alexander Gordon, when bishop.

When James IV. re-founded the Chapel Royal at Stirling, the deanery of the Chapel Royal was annexed to the Bishopric of

Galloway, by way of exchange for the church of Kells, which was conferred on the Chapel Royal. At the Reformation the revenues of Penninghame were let at 300 merks. Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies had a grant, in 1588, of the lands of Coitland, with the patronage of the church of Penninghame, which grant was confirmed to his son and heir in 1612. The old parish church stood at the clachan of Penninghame, the ruins of which, with the manse, are still to be seen.

A new church was built in Newton Stewart in 1777, in the space now called Dashwood Square. About eighty years ago it was found to be too small, when the present handsome building was erected.

There were two chapels in the parish. Keir Chapel, the more ancient of the two, stood on the extreme northern point of the parish. Saint Ninian's Chapel, at the Cruives of Cree, was erected by John Kennedy of Blairquhan in 1508. He endowed the chapel with £8 10s. Scots yearly, from the barony of Alloway, near Ayr.

There are no remains of Keir Chapel left, but near the spot is Kirkhoble, pronounced Kirkhapel, not far from Glenhapple. The name has thus passed through various corruptions, Keir being a corruption of cathair, the Gaelic for a castle, etc., and happle a corruption of chapel, giving the castle chapel. Another opinion is, that it is from the Gaelic coire (pronounced currie), a dell, and the low Latin capella, a chapel, which was taken into Gaelic speech, and by aspiration of the "c" became happle, as in Glenhapple. This is rather too finely drawn out, and does not agree with gleann, chapel, for Glenhapple, which the same authority describes as the glen of the horses. Thus two meanings are given.

The chapel dedicated to Saint Ninian at the Cruives of Cree, was south of Keir or Caer Chapel. It was small in size. There was also a well which bore this Saint's name, east of the high road to Wigton, nearly opposite to Upper Bar farm-house, at a bend of the Cree called Saint Ninian's Creek, probably so called from its proximity to the well. It has been destroyed in recent years. The site of the old kirk of Kirkcalla and yard, is south-west of the farm-house so named.

Foord House was the old name of Newton-Stewart; but Sym-

son states that the ford was called the Foord of Macchirmore. Probably both are correct.

There used to be a ford, with a public road, called the "Granny Ford," across the Cree, beside Gallowhill, opposite the mill of Garlies. The word granny is a corruption of the Norse *grynna*, to become shallow, or less deep.

At the south end of the parish, and south of the old kirk, is the site of Penninghame Hall. It is situated at the back of Clary, on the opposite side of the road to the place at present so called. We can learn nothing about it, but from the trees, etc., around the place is sufficiently marked to show where it stood. There was also a residence called the Old Place of Glasnick, situated at High Glasnick. It is on the left hand side of the Portpatrick road going west. Nothing but stones, with a few trees to mark the site, remain. There is no history attached to it, and it could not have been ancient. Symson states that it was occupied in his time by James Gordon, younger of Craichlaw. It was small, or of moderate size, from the appearance left.

A portion of "The Deil's Dyke," so called, is to be found in this parish, west of Meikle Castle.

The cairns are not so numerous as in some other parishes. North of Barskeoch farm-house there is one specially enclosed, but we could not learn its history. South of Barraer, and at the foot of Barr Fell, there is one; and south of the high road at High Barbuchany there is another. One called the Butter Cairn is south-east of Glenvernock farm-house. This stands on ground 525 feet in height.

On the roadside, south-east of Skaith farm-house, there is a moat.

The land in some parts is tolerably high. The highest is Butter Cairn already mentioned. The next is Glassock Fell, which rises to 493 feet. Then Glenhapple Fell 451 feet; Bar Fell 401 feet, and Eldrig Fell 322 feet high.

The lochs are Eldrig; Ochiltree, with some islets; Black Loch (small); Fintalloch, close to Ochiltree; Maberry or Macbreary, about half in this and Kirkcowan parishes, with a small portion in Ayrshire. Font spells it Mackbary. There are the remains of a castle (with no known history) on an island, of which there are several. Dornal Loch, a portion of which only

is in Wigtonshire. Blameyvaird is small. South-east of Garwachie and Glassock farm-house, there are three sheets of water, feeders of the Bladenoch. Further south there is another, a smaller one, called Loch-na-Tummoch. There are also Lochs Sound and Quil, small; and north of Kirkcalla is Loch Bennan, also small. The last we have to mention are the small lochs named Loch-na-Gill, west of Glenhapple Fell, and Swad.

North of the Cruives of Cree, there is or was a Cross-stone, but beyond this nothing is to be learned.

About 1548, a stone ball of white compact quartz rock, nine inches in circumference, was found in the Moss of Cree.

The river Cree is the eastern boundary of this parish, and separates the County of Wigton from Kirkcudbrightshire. It has its rise in Ayrshire, not far from the march, and has a course of about thirty miles to the Solway Firth. The Bladenoch is a smaller river flowing from Loch Maberry on the border of Ayrshire. Its course is about twenty-four miles, and discharges into Wigton Bay, close to Wigton. It is joined by the Tarf near to Kirkcowan.

The greatest length of the parish is fifteen miles, and the greatest breadth over seven miles.

By the census of 1871 the population, including Newton-Stewart, was 3,712. In 1881 it was 3,777, in 1891 it was 3,401, and in 1901 it was 3356.

An Episcopal chapel was erected in 1872 at Challoch, by the late Captain Stopford-Blair of Penninghame—the first for public use in Wigtonshire.

NEWTON-STEWART.

The market town of Newton-Stewart in this parish, is prettily situated in the glen of the Cree, on the banks of that river, and on the high road from Portpatrick to Dumfries. It was originally called Foord House, standing on the land of Corvisal. It was in fact the ferry-house. The town originated with William Stewart, third son of James, Second Earl of Galloway, who had become possessed of the estate of Culcruchie in the vicinity, the name of which had been changed to Castle Stewart, by his predecessor, a new owner.

William Stewart obtained from Charles II., a charter dated 1st July, 1677, making it a burgh of barony, he having at his own expense, built a few houses, to form the nucleus of a village, which he called Newton-Stewart. In November, 1677, William Stewart of Castle Stewart had sasine of the barony called Newton-Stewart. The first feu contract is dated 1701.

Afterwards, William Douglas, an enterprising merchant, who became the proprietor of the village of Carlinwark, and changed the name to Castle-Douglas, also purchased the estate of Castle Stewart, altered the name of its village to Newton-Douglas, and obtained a charter erecting it into a burgh of barony. William Douglas (*alias* Douglas, Dale, & Co.), at a cost of £20,000, erected cotton and other mills, which all failed. The new name of Newton-Douglas then fell into disuse, and gave place to the original one.

Newton-Stewart is principally composed, on the Penninghame side, of one very long and rather irregular street, part of which is high, being on the crest of high land, and the other portion low. It is a pleasant, bustling town, with good inns and shops. The situation is highland, and the people have retained a good deal of the Celtic in their accent, etc.

The first bridge over the river Cree which connected Wigtonshire with Kirkcudbrightshire, was erected at Newton-Stewart in 1745. It was swept away by a flood in 1810; and the present one of granite was commenced in 1813. When finished, the cost was £6000. The town being thus connected with the opposite side, an extension of the burgh in Kirkcudbrightshire was the result, and the houses built there called Cree Bridge, as a local distinction. Previously to the erection of the bridges, the river had to be crossed in ferry-boats, attended on some occasions, such as spates, with considerable danger. At the ford large quantities of spirlings used to be taken, particularly in the month of March. This delicate fish is not found in many rivers.

Newton-Stewart has a provost and bailies, etc. It has also good educational establishments.

The population in 1901 was 2598.

The railway from Dumfries to Portpatrick is outside of the town, crossing the river below Corvisal House. The station overlooks the town and country beyond, a prospect of much beauty and grandeur.

PENNINGHAME.

The old name of this property was Cal or Culcruchie, but the early history we have been unable to trace. The Gordons are the first owners found, but when they obtained possession is equally obscure. As will be found under Craichlaw, a deed was signed by Adam Mure, dated at Penninghame, 27th August, 1497; and as the lands were contiguous, we are inclined to believe that the Mures preceded the Gordons as the owners.

The first notice of the Gordons is William of Pennyhame, who was the second son of Sir James Gordon, ninth of Lochinvar. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by Katherine his third wife and cousin, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclay (and Tonderghie) and had issue, John, who succeeded to the lands of Muirfad (parish of Anwoth) on the death of his uncle Robert Gordon. In 1557 we find John Gordon in possession of Barskeoch, which is one of the farms comprising the estate. He also succeeded to Penninghame on the death of his father. Whom he married is not known, but he had lawful issue—

Alexander Gordon. He succeeded and is found styled of Culreoch, obtaining a crown charter of the lands of Penninghame about the year 1590. He must have had a younger brother, at least we presume so, as on the 21st November, 1589, Robert Gordon had sasine of Barskeoch. About this time, 17th January, 1580, Alexander, son of Alexander Crawford, had a retour of Garskeoch (Garchrew?). Who they were we know not, but afterwards they had also sasine of lands in the parish of Old Luce (see Arhemuir, etc.). As already mentioned, Alexander was heir to his father, John Gordon of Penninghame, whom he succeeded.

Whom Alexander Gordon married does not appear, but in January, 1628, Jean Vaus had sasine of the eight merkland of Glasnick, etc., and probably she was his wife. He is described as having been a great loyalist, and having died much in debt. On the 5th November, 1604, Robert Gordon of Glen (parish of Anwoth), son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, was served as owner of Glasnycht. Next in August, 1632, William Gordon had sasine of Challoghglass (and Glasnock?). Then, in December,

1639, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Glassock. On the 2nd May, 1633, Archibald Kennedy was served heir to his father, Archibald Kennedy of Barnkirk. Following this, on the 1st May, 1645, we find that Robert, Viscount, son of John, Viscount Kenmure, had retour of the Mains of Culreoch, barony of Myrton; Challoch, Glenrassie, Barnkirk, Corsbie, Kerrewissal, Skaite, Blackquarter, Nether and Over Glenhapple, Clonville, Keirchappell, Glenvarisloch, Kirkcala, Over and Nether Castledonald and Barskeoch.

Alexander Gordon of Penninghame, who died about 1645, had issue, so far as we can learn—

William, his heir.

John.

Alexander.

William, who succeeded his father, died about 1660, apparently without issue. His brother John also died without issue in 1662. The younger son, Alexander, then succeeded. On the 22nd December, 1663, Alexander Gordon of Penninghame had sasine of the five pund land of Borland of Penninghame.

To return to detached lands, we find that John, Lord Herries, granted to John Maxwell of Garrerie a charter of Glassock and other lands in Penninghame, in the barony of Meyrton-Herries, resigned by Gilbert M'Kie of Glassock. The charter is dated Herries, 17th September, 1617. Also Alexander M'Kie of Myrton had sasine of Knockbrae on 5th July, 1649. Then, on the 30th April, Elizabeth Dalrymple; and again on the 23rd May, 1655, Alexander Crawford, of the land of Garherow. On the December following, James Kennedy had sasine of Barnkirk, and then by William Gordon and his son David on the same day. The Crawford and Kennedies, it is thus evident, possessed these farms, and the first-named continued in possession for some time longer.

Alexander Gordon succeeded to Penninghame, as we have already shown; and he was still more fortunate in succeeding as next in lineal descent to Robert, fourth Viscount Kenmure, in his titles and estates.

Alexander Gordon, fifth Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Penninghame, etc, in July, 1670.

After his succession to the title, the Penninghame property seems to have passed to various owners. On the 26th May, 1664, we find Francis Muir (Mure) of Penninghame. Then Martin M'Ghie (M'Kie) is styled of Penninghame, when fined £600 Scots for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. We are inclined, however, to think that those named held more by wadsets than real ownership. The property shortly afterwards was purchased by James, fifth Earl of Galloway, whom we find in 1700 as owner of Barlauchan, Barnkirk, Barskeoch, Blackquarter, Glenvogie, Eldricks and Garndachie, Barwhirran, Penninghame Mains and Mill.

On the 20th September, 1675, we again find the Crawfurds, on which date Hugh, son of Alexander Crawford of Garshrew, had sasine of the three merkland of Garnskeoch *alias* Garchrew. Hew Crawford had again sasine on the 15th June, 1686, which is the last concerning his family.

William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of Glesnick and others on the 28th April, 1687. On the 4th June, 1706, John M'Clellan had sasine of Garchrew.

On the 21st September, 1714, the Earl of Galloway had sasine of Kirkisle, Barnkirk, Upper and Nether Blackquarter, Barnskeoch, etc. Following we find that Patrick M'Kie, Provost of Wigton, had sasine of Garwachie, Killochwhat, and Blackquarter, and on the same day, Robert Paterson, writer in Stranraer, of the land of Glenvogie.

Garchrew, as we have already shown, had become the property of John M'Leellan; and on the 6th July, 1724, Janet, Mary and Margaret M'Clellands, lawful daughters and heirs-portioners of the deceased John M'Clelland of Garchew, had sasine of Garchrew and Gairnskeoch. Janet and Mary had again sasine on the 10th January, 1739.

There was a sasine, dated 22nd May, 1759, to Nathaniel Duke, of Leaths, Kirkeudbrightshire, of Nether and Upper Glenhaples. Previously, in March of the same year, Walter Stewart had sasine of Barnkirk. On the 25th July, 1767, Alexander Cavel in Templeton, had sasine of Garnskeoch *alias* Garchrew. Then on the 25th March, 1769, John, Lord Garlies, had sasine of the same land, who was again followed on the 12th April, 1776, by Roger Cutlar of Areoland, who then had sasine.

We next find that on the 23rd November, 1772, John Boyd in Boghall had sasine of Knockbrecks, etc. On the 20th December, 1782, Thomas Martin in Newton-Stewart, had sasine of the town and Knockbrax. Then, on the 27th February, 1786, Alexander Drew of Knockbrax, had sasine of Knockbrax. On the 30th September of the same year, John Bushby, Sheriff-Clerk of Dumfries, had sasine of the three merkland of Barnkirk; Patrick M'Dowall, writer in Dumfries, of the lands of Garwachy, etc.; and William Ker, in Risk, of the 50s. and 40s. land of Meikle Elrig, etc. All of these were doubtless wadsets. Then on the 1st February, 1794, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Knockbrax, etc.; and on the 11th August, 1806, James Henry Keith Stewart, tenth son of John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the 20s. lands and the 40s. land of Meikle Eldrick.

The Earls of Galloway sold the Penninghame estate, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, to William Douglas of Castle Douglas. His history will be found under Castle Douglas, parish of Kelton. He was a speculative merchant, etc., and failed, when the properties he had purchased were again sold. Penninghame, Castle Stewart, and Fintalloch, are now one property by the name of Penninghame; but as they were held for some time by separate families, separate accounts were given. We have followed as well as we could, the farms belonging to each, but confusion prevails in the way we find them.

The next proprietor of the three properties united as Penninghame, was James Blair, West India sugar, etc., planter, Barbice, British Guiana. He made the purchase in 1825. Previously, in 1815, he married Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of Lieutenant General the Honourable Edward Stopford (second son of James, first Earl of Courtoun). He had no issue. He died in 1841, and his widow in 1885, aged ninety-two. He left the property to his brother-in-law, William Henry Stopford, Colonel, Royal Artillery (his wife's eldest surviving brother) who married, in 1825, Mira Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bull, C.B., and had issue—

Edward James, Captain, 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. H. Tighe, Dean of Derry. He died in 1885 without issue.

Elizabeth Ellen, married, in 1847, Edward Heron Maxwell of Teviot Bank, Roxburgh (third son of Sir John Shaw Heron Maxwell, Bart.). She succeeded her brother in 1885, when the name of Blair was assumed by her husband and their issue, who bear in addition the surname of Heron Maxwell. He died in 1890.

John Shaw, born 31st March, 1850. Late 14th Hussars. Died 1899.

William Henry Stopford of Muirhouselaw, St. Boswells, late Captain, Royal Fusiliers, born 1852, married 1884, Adeline Helen, daughter of Osgood Hanbury of Holfield Grange, and has issue—

Helen Alice and Elizabeth Marion.

Nora and Mary Adeline.

Patrick, born 1856, married 1886, Frances Jane, daughter of Admiral James Cockburn.

Edward James, born 1866, married, in 1898, Constance Violet, fourth daughter of the late Sir John R. Blois, Bart., of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk.

Mira.

Stuart Mary, married, 1880, John C. Pearson, and died 1891.

Jane Elizabeth.

Heleanora Catherine, married, 1892, George Stehn, and has issue—

Elizabeth Alice, died 1879.

Margaret Emily.

Georgina Florence.

Colonel Stopford assumed the surname and arms of Blair. He died in September, 1868, and was succeeded by his son, who died in September, 1885. His sister, Mrs. Heron-Maxwell-Blair, is now in possession.

The armorial bearings in print are far from being explicit, but as found we will give them—

Quarterly—1st and 4th Blair, 2nd and 3rd Stopford; *az.*, three lozenges *or*, between nine cross-crosslets of the last.

Crest—Blair 1st, Stopford 2nd, a wyvern, wings endorsed,
vert.

Playfair has an erroneous statement that the Stopfords derive their origin from Nicolas de Stockport of the County Palatine of Chester. We have failed to discover any connection, and Ormerod shows none in his large and valuable folio *History of Cheshire*. All he states is that a deep dingle, near the bank of a small rivulet, is Saltersford Hall, said to have been built in 1594, varying little in appearance from the adjacent farm-houses. This was written in 1819. We also find from the official return of "Owners of Lands and Heritages in England in 1873," that the property is still owned by the family represented by the Earl of Courtoun, who is the proprietor; is 1493 acres, with a gross estimated rental of £731. Playfair shows from other remarks that he knew but little about the family origin. He mentions the town of Stopford, but no such place, so far as we can ascertain, ever existed. We are inclined to think that he confused Stafford with Stopford, which are distinct names. So far as can be learned, the first of the name found was James Stopford of Saltersford, Cheshire, already mentioned, who was a Colonel in the army of the Commonwealth in Ireland in 1641, and obtained land there, taking up his abode at Tara Hill, County Meath. The suffix "ford" is attached to the names of so many places in Cheshire near to rivers, etc., that we are inclined to think that the surname originated as a soubriquet given to some one who had stopped a ford. Stopford and Saltersford do not appear in Camden (seventeenth century), or on the maps by Mordun attached to his valuable work. The county was, and still is, celebrated for its salt or brine wiches or pits, as Middlewich, Northwich, Nantwich. The derivation of the meaning of the Salters' ford is thus arrived at, no doubt having been used by those engaged in salt wiches. Stopford and Saltersford are thus so far understood. By the family account in Burke they only commence their history in the seventeenth century. James, the grandson of the Colonel Stopford who went to Ireland in 1641, became M.P. for the County of Wexford in 1713. His son James was raised to the Irish peerage as Earl of Courtoun and Baron Saltersford in 1762. The late Captain Stopford was the grandson of the second son of the first peer. He added to the possessions by

purchasing the Clugstone barony and estate in the adjoining parish of Kirkcowan.

The farms belonging to the estate in this parish are Barlauchan, Barnkirk, Barrver, Barskeoch, Beoch, Blackquarter, Challoch, Culbrattan, Little Eldrig, Meikle Eldrig, Glasnick (Low and High), Glenhapple, Glassock, Garchew, Glenruther, Glenvarnock, Glenvogie, Kirkcalla, Kirkhobble and Knockville, Knockbrex, Pittendreich, Skaith and Waterside, Fintalloch.

We will give the derivations of some of the names so far as can be arrived at. Barlauchlan is from Bar-Lochlin or Lochan, the Scandinavian hill, no doubt with reference to the Norse settlers. Barnkirk, we consider to be a corruption of the Gaelic car-caer, the fort on the hill, and although no vestige remains, we consider that a fort was there. In going over the farm we observed a remarkable eminence or knoll, which in early times was just the place for a fort, commanding a very considerable portion of the valley of the north and south, but having been under the plough, nothing can now be traced. We have read that it is from the Gaelic barr-an-coirce, hill of the oats, which we do not apprehend. Barraer is from the Gaelic referring to a battle-field. It is close to Killiemore, where a battle is believed to have been fought. Barskeoch is from the Gaelic barr-sgit-heach, meaning the the hill abounding with thorns. Beoch we can only trace as given by us under Lochinch, etc. We have seen it given from the Gaelic beithe, a place where birch trees grew, but which we do not accept. Challoch or Shallock we have referred to under other properties. We will only state here that the idea of it being a corruption of the Gaelic tealach for a forge we do not agree in. Culbrattan we can only suppose to be from the Gaelic cul, backlying, etc., and the Norse brantu for a road-way cut through a forest or rocks. It has been given from Cuil or Cill Breatain, referring to the Cymric or Welshmen. As we hold that the Cymri had possession of Galloway for a time, we will support this if proved to be correct. Eldrig or Elrick is a Norse compound word, which will be found under Culgroat, Kirkmaiden parish. Glasnick seems to be from the Gaelic glas-niùc, the grey corner or nook. Glenhapple (spelled Glenchappell by Pont) has been given in our account of the parish, but the same author gives the suffix as derived from chapul as the Gaelic

for a horse, and thus in gleann-chapul that we have "the glen of the horses." We have, however, to point out that capull in Gaelic is only for a mare, while each, eich, is for a horse. We therefore cannot accept the derivation, but adhere to the opinion that the chapel glen is nearer the mark. Glassock, we think, is from the Gaelic glassach, lea, ground, or fallow. Garchew seems to be a contracted corruption of Garchrew in Mochrum, and to be from gar-nigh and cruach, a hill, etc., the hill nigh or close at hand. Fintalloch will be dealt with in our separate account of that property. Glenruther appears in Gaelic as gleannrutha, the glen with the point of land. Glenvarnock is spelt Glenbarranach by Pont, and conveys some meaning, which, as it now stands, is wanting. It seems to us to be a corruption of the Gaelic gleann-barran-ach or achadh, the meadow or plain at the top of the glen. It has appeared as being from the Gaelic gleann-bhearnach, the gapped glen, and also as the cloven glen. Glenvogie is not to be found as a Gaelic name corrupted. In Lowland Scottish there is vogie meaning cheerful, and the suffix in this case may refer to the glen not being of a dull or gloomy appearance. Kirkcalla is so named from a kirk or chapel, and no doubt it was dedicated to some saint whose history we have not traced. Knockbrex is from the Gaelic cnoc bréc, speckled or variegated hill. For Skaith see Skeat, parish of Mochrum. Kirkhobble and Knockville are now as one farm. The first pronounced Kirkbapple, was formerly known as Keirchapel, or as Pont spells it, Kerrychapell. The name was given from the old chapel called keir from caer, and cathair the Gaelic for castle, thus giving the castle chapel. It is east from Ochiltree loch, where an island with a castle thereon stood. Near to, and north of Ochiltree, were the lands called Castledonnel, as spelled by Pont. This may be the same as now known as Castlemickle. Knockville seems to be from the Gaelic cnoc, a hill, etc., and the Norse ville, for wild, etc. Pittendreich seems to have a Norse prefix from petti, a small piece of land, and dreich is a Scottish word for slow, and in this case would refer to the soil being cold and sterile. Glenrazie seems a corruption of the Gaelic gleann-raisain, the copsewood glen. It is but a small holding now.

Symson makes mention of the wood on the west bank of the

Cree, but it is inferior to the fine oak wood on the Minnigaff side of the river.

Penninghame House is about three miles north of Newton-Stewart, and is surrounded with fine old timber and thriving plantations. About 1870, it was largely added to by Captain Stopford-Blair, but in 1894 a serious fire destroyed the old part of the building.

A canoe was found in the moss at Burnkirk in 1814. It was formed from a tree. Also a granite celt was dug up in the moss at Knockbrex prior to 1820. It was given to Sir Walter Scott.

FINTALLOCH.

This property is now absorbed in the present Penninghame estate. We have no trace as to the early owners, but we are inclined to think that in the fifteenth century its history is identical with that of Penninghame. Afterwards it was owned by a cadet of the Stewarts of Garlies, the first of whom was Archibald, youngest son of Sir Alexander Stewart, third of Garlies and Dalswinton. Whom he married we do not learn. Neither can we follow this branch of the family for at least two generations.

We find Archibald Stewart, whose name appears in the settlement made by Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, etc., dated 23rd October, 1542 (*see* Earls of Galloway, parish of Sorbie). He was succeeded by his son William in the lands of Fintalloch, Beoch, Clonryddin (?), Barskeoch, and Glenruther, *antiqui extentus*. William was succeeded by Archibald. On the 2nd December, 1637, Janet M'Dowall had sasine of Glenruther and Myle (Mylne) of Fintalloch. We presume from this that she was the wife of Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch. He was succeeded by his son Archibald in 1663 in the lands of Fintalloch, Beoch, Glenruther, Genkerron, and Glenluchak. He married Marjorie, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum. By sasine, 14th April, 1664, we find Archibald Stewart in the lands of Fintalloch, etc., and Marjorie Dunbar, his spouse. About the year 1662, Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch was fined £1000 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. They had issue, Thomas, who succeeded his father in 1692. On the 30th

May, 1692, he had sasine of Fintalloch, etc. Again he had sasine, on the 7th July, 1699, of the six merklands of Over and Nether Fintalloch, three merklands of Beoch, three merklands of Glenruther, and others. He married Marion Crawford, daughter of the deceased David Crawford of Drumsoy (parish of Colyton, Ayrshire). She had as his spouse sasine, 24th February, 1714, in liferent, of the lands of Over and Nether Fintalloch, and house and yeard of Little Fintalloch, etc.

Thomas Stewart got into very reduced circumstances, and was so pushed that he even borrowed the session-money belonging to the poor of the parish. He was often craved for it, and even threatened with diligence, as he paid not even interest without great pressing. The sum due was about £250 Scots. At last, on the 10th February, 1726, the matter is settled thus:—

“The minister reports that the laird of Fintalloch had engaged the laird of Dalreagle (Nathaniel Agnew) either to pay or grant security to the creditors for their respective sums due by him, and the session accepts the bill of the lairds of Dalreagle, elder and younger, for Fintalloch’s debt.”

He was at another time brought up before the session for being employed on his worldly affairs on the Fast Day, appointed by the synod in 179—. We were indebted to the Rev. Dr. Archibald Stewart, Glasserton parish, for these extracts from the Penninghame parish records.

On the 26th August, 1725, Archibald Stewart, younger of Fintalloch, had sasine of the lands and estate of Fintalloch. On the 10th June, 1727, he again had sasine as the son of the deceased Thomas Stewart of Fintalloch. On the same date Patrick Agnew, younger of Dalreagle, has sasine.

With Archibald Stewart the lands of Fintalloch passed from his family. From sasine, 23rd January, 1738, we learn that he married Elizabeth Kennedy. Who she was we know not. As already mentioned, Patrick Agnew had sasine, and in November of the same year William Wilson had sasine of a part of Fintalloch. From this time numerous sasines were granted. On the 20th January, 1759, Edward Boyd had sasine of Fintalloch, and on the 22nd May of the same year Lieutenant William Agnew had the same. Again, on the 7th March, 1765, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle had sasine of Over and Nether Fintalloch,

Glenruther, Glenkerron, and Glenluchak. On the 25th July, 1767, William M'Nairn in Barskeoch had sasine of the Know of Fintalloch. Then, on the 29th February, 1768, William Mitchell had sasine of Fintalloch and others; followed by Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle on the 22nd January, 1779; and, again, by William Mitchell on the 22nd May following. We next find that Alexander Lawrie had sasine of Waterside, or Over Fintalloch, on the 28th March, 1787. Also Alexander M'Nairn of the Know of Fintalloch on the 1st April, 1788.

On the 12th November, 1795, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Little Fintalloch, etc., and on the 19th May, 1800, of Waterside or Over Fintalloch.

Our next information is that on the 4th April, 1809, Edward Boyd of Merton Hall, merchant in London, had sasine of the six merkland of Over and Nether Fintalloch, Glenluchak, etc.

In 1825, James Blair purchased these lands as part of the Penninghame estate, and which is now owned by his legal representatives. The particulars are given there.

The derivation of Fintalloch may be from the Gaelic *finn* and *talla*, the white house or rock, with *loch* as a suffix from its proximity to lochs. The property has dwindled to a farm. In the Cymric or Welsh, *finn* means a boundary or limit, and *tulach* in Gaelic a knoll, a green eminence, etc. In Gaelic there is *gintéalach*, applied to a gentile or pagan, and it might be a corruption of that word. The Norsemen were pagans when they first made their descents on Scotland and Ireland, etc; or, again, from *fionn*, for the rover. Pont spells it *Fintilloch*. The derivations of *Beoch*, *Barskeoch*, and *Glenruther*, we have given under Penninghame. Another farm called *Clonryddin* in one of the infeftments has been absorbed and not now known. Pont spells it *Klonnidder*. The first syllable seems to be a corruption of *cluain*, the Gaelic for pasture and meadow land; and *nidder*, Jamieson gives in one sense as applied to bounds. Another farm given, and not now known, is called *Glenkerron*, evidently a corruption of *Glencairn*. The finish is with one called *Glenluchak*, by Pont spelled *Glenluchack*, was situated close to three lochs, called by Pont the Lochs of Glassock, but which we think were probably named *Loch-Loch*, and from which *Glenluchak* derives its name.

CASTLE STEWART.

We are unable to give a satisfactory account of this property. So far as can be gathered, we think it is nearly identical with that of Penninghame. The original name of the barony was Calcruchie.

The first said to have been the owners were from a branch of the Stewarts, styled of Ochiltree in Ayrshire, and as stated, descended from Robert, Duke of Albany. He was born in 1339, and those we refer to would be of the fifteenth century. The lands of Ochiltree were in the parish so named. The family obtained a peerage or peerages, the first being Baron Avondale. This was bestowed on Andrew Stuart, who was created Baron Avondale by King James II. (1459), and was the eldest of the seven illegitimate sons of Sir Walter Stewart, fourth son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who fled to Ireland after the execution of his father and brothers in 1425. Andrew, third Lord, exchanged this for that of Ochiltree, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1543. Previously, in 1534, Lord Avondale exchanged the barony of Avondale for that of Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, which was disposed of to him by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart.

Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, usually styled "The Good Lord," was a zealous supporter of the Reformation. His youngest daughter, Margaret, married John Knox, the great Church Reformer. His eldest son, Andrew, predeceased him, but by his marriage with Stewart, daughter of Henry, Lord Methven, he left three sons and six daughters. Andrew, the eldest, became Lord Ochiltree, and Josias of Bonnington, the second son, we often meet with in connection with lands in Galloway. The barony of Ochiltree was sold by Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree, to his cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killoth, and as the title went with the barony, it devolved on Sir James. He was thereupon created Baron Castle Stewart in Ireland by patent in 1619.

The lands of Galloway may have been called after the barony in Ayrshire, but we are without any particulars, and write hesitatingly. There was also Castle Ochiltree. The situation is some miles to the north of what was afterwards and is still known as Castle Stewart, a new structure. In fact, we are afraid that

the Ochiltree lands in Ayrshire, and those in Galloway, have been confounded in history. We will therefore proceed with more certain information.

On the 2nd May, 1646, Robert, Viscount Kenmure, had principal sasine of the lands and barony of Kilcrewchie, but whether as superior, possessor, or merely by wadset, we do not learn. As far as we can trace, the next owner was Colonel William Stewart. He was the descendant of Anthony Stewart of Clary, eldest son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by Katherine, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclay and Tonderghie. Colonel William Stewart, as described by Symson, was an expert and valiant soldier in the German wars, under the command of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. He amassed in these wars a considerable fortune, with which he purchased a good estate in Galloway. Such was Symson's account, and the lands obtained were those we are now dealing with.

It is evident that he built what is called Castle Stewart. In 1662, he was fined £600 for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William McClellan of Senwick, parish of Borgue, and had issue one daughter—

Elizabeth.

She married John Gordon of Cardoness. They also had one daughter (at least she alone survived)—

Elizabeth.

She married the Honourable William Stewart, third and youngest son of James, second Earl of Galloway. When she and her husband succeeded to Castle Stewart, etc., we have not learned. He seems to have been active and ambitious, and the founder of Newton Stewart. On the 2nd April, 1679, Dame Stewart of Castle Stewart was outlawed for her adherence to the Presbyterian Church, and failing to appear, again on the 26th June, 1679, on a proclamation issued by the Privy Council. Her husband, William Stewart, was one of the denounced, but he subsequently satisfied the Council.

The Honourable William Stewart, and his spouse, Elizabeth Gardon, had issue—

William, heir.

Nicolas, married, in 1693, Colonel William Maxwell (afterwards of Cardoness).

The names of any others are not to be found.

The Honourable William Stewart is stated to have been one of those bribed to assist in promoting the union with England, and that he received £300.

William Stewart, younger, married Isabel Maxwell, but who she was is not given.

On 23rd December, 1700, William Stewart, younger of Castle Stewart, and Isabel Maxwell, his wife, had sasine of Glenrassie and others. William Stewart, senior, and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse, by sasine, 10th July, 1713, gave reversion and renunciation to James, Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Glenbogie, etc.

William Stewart, younger of Castle Stewart, was twice married. His second wife was Jean Heron. On the 12th January, 1714, Mrs. Jane Heron, Lady Castle Stewart, younger, had sasine of Castle Stewart and Glenrasey. It would appear that the Honourable William Stewart died about this time, and was succeeded by his son William.

The family affairs had then got into inextricable confusion, and in a few years afterwards William Stewart, who had succeeded his father, had to go abroad for a time to clear himself of the heavy debts on his estates. On the 11th April, 1718, he appointed as his trustees Dame Elizabeth Gordon, his grandmother; James, Earl of Galloway; Alexander, Lord Garlies, Brigadier-General John Stewart* of Sorbie; Sir Alexander Maxwell* of Monreith; Alexander Ferguson of Craigdaroch; John Maxwell of Ardwall; William Agnew* of Castlewigg; Colonel William Maxwell* of Cardiness; and Mr. Patrick Maxwell* in Cassencarie. The trust was accepted by those marked*.

The document was signed by William Stewart at Stranraer, and witnessed by John Linn, late bailie, and James Stewart, merchant there.

On the 21st May following, there was a statement of his affairs as follows:—

The old Lady Castle Stewart, “infeft in the haille lands of Castle Stewart,” by disposition from Colonel Stewart, to her

husband and her, and she stands likewise infeft, under the Great Seal, in the "haile lands of Rabouston."

The young Lady Castle Stewart is also infeft, on her contract of marriage with her husband, in anno 1714, in five hundred merks of annual out of the lands of Castle Stewart and Glenrass.

A claim of debts by Dalreage abune and above the price of the lands, extending to forty-two thousand merks, or thereby; other claims, thirty thousand merks or thereby. The above debts are by and above one thousand six hundred merks, provided by the late Castle Stewart and his younger children, of the marriage with Sir William Maxwell's daughter, in implement of contract of marriage. Also to his children of the second marriage, the sum of eight thousand merks.

The inventory of the estates in 1719 was as follows:—

Lands and barony of Castle Stewart, comprehending the lands of Kirkcalla and Castlemeikle, Castle Ochilttrie, Glenvarnock and Glenochoch, Kirkhoble, Knockvill, Nether Glenhaple, Upper Glenhaple, Glenrassie, Castle Stewart and fishing thereof, Skeath, Shalloch, Corsbie, Ffoord House, now called Newton Stewart, with the freedom and privilege of a burgh of barony, etc.

Lands and barony of Ravenstoun, comprehending the eight merkland of Boreland, of Ravenstoun, the four merkland of Bollun, the four merkland of Grennan, lying within the parish of Glassertoun, the four merkland of Barladne, the four merkland of Cuckae, the four merkland of Culnoceg, the merkland of Barmullen and Stenhouse Croft, with the corn milne of Ravens-toun, etc., parish of Sorbie.

William Stewart had issue—

John,

who, we think, was by his first marriage with Isabell Maxwell. He had other children, but their names are not now known. He must have died about 1722, as on the 28th May of that year John Stewart of Castle Stewart had sasine as heir to his grandfather; and on the day following, as heir to his father, in the lands of Castle Stewart, etc. He married Jean Craik, as appears by sasine, 30th September, 1742.

By sasine 26th July, 1753, David Agnew of Ochiltree, Collector of Customs and Salt Duty at Wigton, had sasine of the lands of Ochiltree, Culmalie, etc.; then, on the 11th November, 1766,

Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle of the forty shilling land of Ochiltree; and, again, on the 17th May, 1769, Nathaniel Agnew had sasine of the same.

We may mention here that Nathaniel Agnew of Dalreagle was a lawyer, and his name appears in connection with various lands, no doubt having made advances, which line of business was carried on to a great extent in Galloway in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when so many in the district were in trouble.

The Nathaniel Agnew above mentioned under 17th May, 1769, is said to have been the son of David Agnew of Ochiltree, which it is evident was only held by wadset, and not proprietorship. David married Isabel Duke from Brittle parish, and had issue—Alexander, Nathaniel, Patrick, Margaret, Mary. Of Alexander, nothing is known. Nathaniel next appears. His wife's name is not found, but he had three sons and five daughters. The only one, however, of whom record remains was George, who was Sheriff Clerk for many years. He married Catherine, daughter of James Tweddale, Collector of Customs, Wigton, and for some time of Caldons, Stoneykirk parish. He had issue, three sons and six daughters.

To return to the Castle Stewart family, John Stewart of Castle Stewart had issue—

William.

Alexander. He joined the Army, and became a Major-General. He married, in 1770, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Gordon, younger, of Earlston, Dalry parish, and had issue—

Alexander, Lieutenant, 3rd Foot (Bufs). Died in
1757.

Catherine.

Jean.

Grace.

Anne.

On the 6th July, 1769, John Stewart had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Stewart and others. On the 24th March, 1770, John, Lord Garlies, had sasine of the forty shilling land of Ochiltree.

We next have William Stewart of Castle Stewart, who, on the 10th January, 1775, had sasine of the eight merkland of Loch-toun *alias* Remistoun (Ravenston).

It would appear that William Stewart, after his succession to Castle Stewart, struggled against the debts which he had inherited, and at last had to part with the barony. The purchaser was William Douglas, described as a merchant in London (Glasgow?). He had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Stewart on the 28th January, 1783. Then, on the 25th February, 1784, there was a renunciation by Alexander Farquharson, trustee for William Stewart of Castle Stewart, and his creditors, to William Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, purchaser of the lands of Castle Stewart, for the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, affecting the lands of Castle Stewart. On the 8th June, 1792, William Douglas of Castle Douglas had sasine of the lands and barony of Castle Douglas, lately called Castle Stewart, and formerly the lands and barony of Culcruchy, and others, on a Crown Charter dated 28th May, 1792.

William Stewart, the last owner of Castle Stewart, died suddenly in the inn at Newton Stewart, on the 8th October, 1797, aged sixty.

He had been in Parliament as the Member for the County. He married, 2nd April, 1771, Euphemia, youngest daughter of Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, eldest son of William, fifth Earl of Seaforth, and had issue—

——, son, died young unmarried.

John, Royal Navy. Captain of *Seahorse* frigate. Described as a brave officer. Buried in Westminster Abbey. Two guns taken by him are, or were, in the Tower, London. Died unmarried.

Mary, married Sir Abraham Elton, Cleveland Court, Somersetshire.

Euphemia.

Jane.

Catherine, married William Brown of Tallanton Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. She was the mother of Lady Teignmouth.

On the 18th August, 1802, Patrick Lawrie of T
sasine of part of the barony of Culcruchy, now

The career of Mr. Douglas was short. The then Earl of Galloway purchased from him, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Castle Stewart estate, or as called by him Castle Douglas, and in old times the lands and barony of Calcruchy, comprehending therein Ochiltree.

The next owner was James Blair, who purchased the barony in 1825. As we have mentioned under Penninghame, he had been a plantation proprietor in Berbice, British Guiana, West Indies. An account of him and the present owners will be found under the Penninghame estate.

Castle Stewart, now a ruin, is about three miles to the north of Newton Stewart.

Calcruchie appears to have been the original name of this property, and seems to us to be a corruption of the Gaelic culcroiceach, the back-lying meadow. Another opinion gives it as from cul croiche, the hill back of the gallows, Gallow Hill not being far off. It appears to us to be a strained derivation. The names of the farms will be found dealt with under Penninghame and Fintalloch, etc.

MYRTON M'KIE, NOW MYRTON HALL.

The earliest notice to be found of this property, is a charter granted by James III., dated 10th December, 1477, to John Kennedy of Blairquhan, and making it a burgh of barony.

It afterwards passed to the M'Kies, an account of which family will be found under Larg, parish of Minnigaff. John M'Kie was in possession in A.D. 1490. In 1504, we again find John M'Kie. In 1513, John Makke of Myretoun was allowed to compound for the stoutreith of xij. oxen from Adam M'Nele furth of Librek, and of a horse from William Kennedy; of certain goods of Donald M'Gillis, and for the common oppression of the lieges dwelling in Penninghame. (*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.*)

Andrew, second Lord Herries, had a charter of Mertoun Makky, 2nd December, 1506; and again, on the 18th April, when the name was changed to Merton Herries. This
 and th ty for a century after this. It thus
 ity, which is confirmed by the fact

that in 1555, Richard M'Kie had succeeded to the ownership, and he was followed by Archibald M'Kie, who was in possession in 1569. The lands then seem to have passed from the M'Kies.

In sasine, September, 1621, there is mention of a contract betwixt James Kennedy of Culzeane, and Josias Stewart of Blairquhan, anent the lands of Myretoun, etc. By sasine, March, 1628, we find James King in the lands of Myrton. Sir William Cunynhame had sasine of Mertoun Herries in December, 1637. The next notice found is that on the 24th October, 1665, William Cunningham (burgess of Ayr) was served heir of William Cunningham of Caprington, in the lands of Myrtoun Herries, etc. He again had sasine, in July, 1666, of the barony of Myrtoun-Herries, etc. In December, 1668, William M'Kie of Maidland, Sheriff-Clerk of Wigtonshire, and Isobell Adair, his spouse, had sasine of Meikle aud Little Rigs (Eldrig?).

In July, 1670, Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrtoun, etc. In October, 1685, Isobell Fergusson, spouse to Alexander M'Kie of Myrtoun, had sasine of the three merkland of Barbuchannan (Barlauchan?), three merkland of Knockbrex, and three merkland of Colberatan. All these lands now belong to the Penninghame estate. It would thus appear that the M'Kies had either re-purchased Myrton, or the sasines mentioned only related to wadsets. From the name having been changed from Myrton-M'Kie to Myrton-Herries, we are inclined to think that it was a re-purchase.

On the 27th December, 1692, Andrew, son and heir of John M'Kie of Maidland (Wigton), was served heir to the lands of Meikle and Little Eldrick, Garnachie (Garchu), parts of the barony of Myrton-M'Kie, then called Myrton-Herries.

Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, now appears to have succeeded. On the 6th September, 1704, Alexander Agnew (of Dalreagle) had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrton; and on the 23rd October, 1725, he and his eldest son, Patrick, of the same lands.

Then, on the 8th December, 1731, Patrick Agnew of Dalreagle, heir to the deceased Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, his father, had sasine of the lands and barony of Myrton-Agnew.

The Agnews do not appear to have held the lands any length of time. On the 23rd September, 1772, William Boyd had

sasine of the land barony of Myrton, etc. ; and again, on the 5th September, 1778, he had sasine of the lands of Halsegreen, etc. In the last sasine, he is described as the minister of Penninghame. He was descended from the Rev. William Boyd, minister of Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1691. His son, Andrew, was minister of Tynholm parish in 1727. He married Margaret, daughter of — Boyd, Glasgow, and had issue the under-mentioned—

William, minister of Penninghame parish.

Jean, married the Rev. Dr. John Scott, minister of Tynholm, in 1763.

The Reverend William Boyd, first of Myrtonhall, married Joanna, daughter of the Rev. James Maitland (a younger son of Pidrichie and Banchory), and had issue—

Edward, who succeeded.

William.

James.

It would seem, however, that there was another son, as on the 21st September, 1765, Mr. William Boyd, minister in Penninghame, had principal sasine in life-rent, and Andrew Boyd, his son, in fee of the lands of Culgarie, parish of Kirkcinner.

On the 18th July, 1791, Joanna Maitland, spouse to the Rev. Dr. William Maitland of Mertounhall, had sasine ; and again, on the 16th August, 1794, the three sons, Edward, William, and James Boyd, had sasine of Mertoun Hall. On the 9th November, 1799, Edward Boyd, merchant in London, had sasine of a portion of the barony of Myrton-M'Kie *alias* Myrton-Agnew, now Myrton. On the 30th April, 1802, he had sasine of the 40s. land of Ochiltree.

Edward succeeded his father. He married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Yule, and had issue—

William Sprott, East India Company's Service. Died unmarried.

Benjamin, merchant, London. Killed in the South Sea Islands by natives.

Mark, married Emma A., widow of Robert Coates, London, a West Indian proprietor. Died, 15th September, 1872.

John Christian, (died in 1882) married Meeta, only daughter of Robert Campbell, and had issue two sons and five daughters—

Campbell, died in 1894. He married —, daughter of — Livingstone, and had issue a son, —, now of Myrton Hall.

Arthur. Served in 2nd Life Guards. Married Lillian, eldest daughter of the Earl of Munster, and had issue, Phyllis.

Edith, married Monsieur Cogulai.

Caroline, married Reginald York.

Blanche, married Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, and died in 1887, leaving issue a son, the Earl of Uxbridge.

Seila, married to Count Son Heiderstain of Stockholm.

Bertha.

Edward Lennox, married, in 1848, Georgiana H., daughter of B. Hague of Kelfield Hall, Selby, Yorkshire, and has issue—

Alan Walter Lennox, Barrister-at-Law, married Clementina, daughter of Colonel Whittinghame, C.B. She died in 1896, leaving issue—
Phyllis.

Jessie, married J. W. Tindall, Barrister-at-Law.

Evelyn, married Charles Kennaway, R.H. Artillery.

Georgiana Gordon Lennox, died in 1892.

Gertrude, married D. B. Ledsam.

Helen Stewart.

James, married —. His only child, Marion Gray, married, in 1895, Edward William Sprot.

Marion, died in 1896, aged 90; last surviving daughter.

Mary.

Stewart.

Jessy.

The Boyds of Merton Hall claim descent from the Boyds of Kilmarnock.

Arms—*Azure*, a fesse, chequy, *argent*, and *gules*.

Crest—A dexter hand, coupled at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and next two fingers, the other turning down.

Motto—*Confido*.

Supporters—Two squirrels, *proper*.

A good portion of the barony now belongs to the Penninghame estate. The farms remaining are Drumterlie, Benfield, Mulloch, and Barnean.

The name Myrton is the same as the property formerly owned by the M'Cullochs in Mochrum parish. The other names we have also already dealt with. *

The house on the property is of good size outwardly. It is understood to be on the ground where a village stood. It is surrounded with timber. A good many of the old trees were cut down in our time. It is about two miles to the west of Newton-Stewart, on the Portpatrick road.

It was sold in 1899 to James M'Meeking, Bath Street, Glasgow.

CLARY OR CLACHARY.

We have been unable to trace the owners of this property very far back. The first we find were the Gordons (of Lochinvar), who also possessed Penninghame.

The first notice is dated 20th May, 1564, under which date there is registered a precept of sasine by the Bishop and Chapter of Whithorn, for infesting John Stewart of Barclye (also Tonderghie), parish of Whithorn, and Egidia Gordon, spouses, in life-rent, and Robert Stewart, their son, in fee, in Carrencitock (Carsenestock) and Polwhilly. This evidently was her tocher. The last Gordon who owned the lands was the celebrated Bishop Alexander Gordon, titular Archbishop of Athens. He was a son of the Master of Huntly, by a natural daughter of James IV. He married Barbara, daughter of — Logie of Logie, and left issue—

John.

Lawrence.

Robert.

George.

Barbara.

His daughter Barbara married, in 1566, Anthony Stewart, parson of Penninghame, and third son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies by his third wife, Katherine Stewart, his cousin, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclye (and of Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn).

Previous to his death, Bishop Gordon, in 1576, conferred the lands (spelt Clairie) upon his daughter Barbara, already mentioned. Why her brothers were passed over is unknown to us. John, the eldest, after studying at St. Andrews, and for a time at Baliol College, Oxford, went to France, and became celebrated for his proficiency in the Oriental languages. He afterwards held appointments at the French Court. Following this, King James VI. bestowed on him the deanery of Salisbury. He married twice in France, and had an only daughter, who married Sir Robert Gordon, styled of Sutherland. He died in 1619.

Barbara, by her husband, Anthony Stewart, had issue—

Alexander.

He appears to have succeeded his mother in 1601, as in a sasine, 3rd December of that year, he is styled of Clary. Whom he married is not stated, but he died in 1610, leaving issue (so far as known), Alexander, who succeeded him.

He seems to have got into difficulties, as we find that in 1621 Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, made a disposition of the lands of Clarie, with the consent of Alexander Stewart of Clarie, in favour of William Houston of Cutreoch, redeemable on the payment of two thousand merks (Galloway Charter Chest). There was also an instrument of sasine dated 2nd April, 1628, on a contract betwixt Patrick Vaus of Lybrack and Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, in favour of Patrick Vaus, of the five merkland each of Barquharrow, Barlachan, Over Barr, Clary, and Carse of Clary, etc.

Alexander Stewart married Barbara, the daughter of John Jamieson, merchant in Ayr. She was a widow of John Peebles of Broomlands, parish of Irvine, and had a daughter, Marion, who married John Gordon of Cardoness, parish of Anwoth.

On the 12th December, 1637, there was a discharge from William Baillie of Dunragget and Blairshinnoch to Robert Vaus of Campford, of his share of 11,350 merks, 6 shillings and

8 pence, contained in a bond granted by Sir John Vaus, Patrick Vaus (his heir), Patrick Vaus of Lybrack, the said Campford, and the said William Baillie, to Barbara Jamieson, relict of Alexander Stewart of Clary, and assigned by her and John Stewart, her son, to William Baillie (Barnbarroch Papers). There was also a decreet at the instance of William, Bishop of Galloway, suspending a charge to enter Sir John Vaus of Longcastle in the five merkland of Barquharran, five merkland of Over Barr, and others apprised from Alexander Stewart of Clarie. Then there was a declaration, dated 3rd June, 1652, by James, Earl of Galloway, in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, as to the warrandice of all and hail the lands and barony of Clarie and others sold by John Vaus to his lordship (Barnbarroch Papers). It would thus appear that Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch obtained possession of Clary, and afterwards sold the same to James, Earl of Galloway.

Prior to and about this time, there are various notices of lands now belonging to the estate. On the 5th November, 1604, Robert Gordon of Glen, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, had sasine of Ballinsalla (Barsalloch); and again, on the 1st May, 1645, when he is styled Robert, son of John, Viscount Kenmure.

On the 23rd August, 1664, Colonel William Stewart (of Castle Stewart) had sasine of Carnestock, and again on the 17th December, 1669. In June, 1676, John M'Kie of Palgown and Elizabeth Dunbar, his spouse, had sasine of the two-part land of the five merkland of Carstigstick (Carsenestock) and Polquhillie, with the salmon fishing and others in the water of Cree, etc.

On the 4th November, 1682, Alexander Stewart (of Tonderghie) had sasine of Polquhillie, which, with Carsenestock, had belonged to his family. This was granted under a precept of *clare constat*, given by the Bishop of Galloway in his favour as heir to George Stewart, and dated 24th August, 1682. On the 25th April and 15th July, 1691, Alexander Stewart and his spouse conveyed Polquhillie to James, Earl of Galloway.

In July, 1693, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Carsenestock and Polquhillie, with pertinents; and again of the same in June, 1695, when he is described of the barony of Clarie. Following this, on the 17th June, 1696, Katherine, Countess of Galloway, had sasine, in liferent, of the manor place of Clarie, etc.

The next notice we do not follow. It is principal sasine, dated 6th April, 1699, by Grissell M'Dowall, relict of umquhile George Stewart of Polwhillie, to James, Earl of Galloway. We have been unable to discover who George Stewart was.

Following this, on the 22nd January, 1749, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, advocate, judge for Scotland, had principal sasine of the lands of Barbuchary, etc. He seems to have had a good deal to do with advances on lands, as we have already shown his predecessors also were engaged in. However, on the 2nd August, 1773, John, Lord Garlies, had principal sasine of the same; and, on the 9th November of that year, there was a resignation in his favour.

The last note we have is that James Nish in Garlieston, on the 30th September, 1736, had principal sasine of the merklands of Balsarroch, etc. Mr. Nish was factor to the Earl of Galloway.

Such is all we can gather in regard to this property. The house was a building of some strength, part of which remains. It is situated near the Newton Stewart Road, three miles from Wigton. Adjacent is the Moss of Cree. It is surrounded with well grown timber, and was the residence of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The property is still owned by his descendants.

The farms in this parish which belong to the Earl of Galloway are:—Barsalloch, Polwhilly and Inches, Grange of Cree, Carse-nestock, Baltersan, Clary, Upper and Nether Barr, Barhill, Corvisel, Causewayend, Barbucharry, Corsbie, Barwhirran, Knockstacks, Old Hall, Mains, Park and Loudon Hill, Carse.

The name of the property seems to be from the Gaelic compound word, clach-chriche, a bound stone, a landmark. Or, it being called Clary, the Gaelic "cleraig," meaning a clerical, may be the derivation, from the lands having been owned by bishops. "The Bishop's burn" is there. Corvisel we find spelled Kerrewissal, and Pont renders it Keryuishill. It has been given as derived from the Gaelic coire-iseal, as meaning the low pool, the Cree having one at this place, but such is not clear enough to be followed. It may be a corruption of the Norse word kvisl, the forth of a river. Knockstacks may be from the Gaelic cnoc and stiraic, the hill at the little hill. It has been given as from the same words, but meaning the hill of the rounded knobs or lumps.

Barbucharry is given as Barbuchany by Pont. It has been derived from ban-bothanac, the hill of the huts, but we think ban-bothaic, the hill at the moss or marsh, carries more sense. The prefix in Carsenestock means a level tract of land, which it is, but it may be a corruption of kjarr, and should be shown as kjarr-nes-stokkr, from the Norse, the first meaning a copsewood, the next a point or jutting land into the river, and the final syllable the narrow bed of a river, etc. The farm is bounded by the Cree. The derivation of Barsalloch will be found in Kirkcolm parish. The Grange of Cree will be found, so far as relates to Grange, under Grange of Bladnoch. Corsbie is spelt Korsbuy by Pont. It seems to be a Gaelic and Norse compound, the first from corr, a corner, and the latter from bui or by, which marks where a Scandinavian residence existed. Baltersan we can only suppose to be from the Cymric word bal, a prominence that juts out—the Norse bæli or bol, a farm, an abode, or the Gaelic baile, a town or village, with the suffix from the Cymric word taren, a kuoll or a spot of wild land overgrown with furze, which gives a description of the position of High Baltersan. Another opinion gives it as baile-tarsuinn, the house athwart or at the crossing. Polwhilly seems to have its meaning from its proximity to the Cree. The pol is found in Gaelic as poll or puill, in the Cymric as pwl, in the Norse as poll, and in Lowland Scottish as pow and pou. With reference to the Cree, it means here a dark, deep stream or river, and the position of the banks at this farm shows that the suffix whilly is a corruption of wele, a whirlpool, an eddy, meaning here, no doubt, the latter. In Orkney and Caithness it is spelled well. It is also found as weil elsewhere. The name of the farm, it thus appears, is derived from an eddy which existed at that part of the river Cree, and may still exist. The Cree is known to be a dangerous river. Another author gives it as derived from poll-choille, stream of the wood. The last we have to deal with is Barwhirran. The suffix whirran is evidently a corruption. It may be from the Scottish word wherrim, meaning insignificant, and in Barwhirran we may have the small or insignificant hill. We have found it given by Joyce as a corruption of barr-~~caern~~cherran (hirren), hill too rowan trees. It seems to be a rather strained.

GRANGE OF CREE.

This farm belonged to the Gordons, descendants of William, the third son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who died in 1512.

In 1584, Alexander Gordon was in possession, who was succeeded in 1608 by his nephew, Hugh Gordon. He again was succeeded by his son Hugh, who is the first of whom we have any particulars. From an instrument of resignation, dated 12th January, 1666, we learn that the five merkland of Blairmakine was granted in his favour as younger of Grange, and of Catherine Ross, his spouse. On the 17th April, 1671, by sasine, Hew Gordon succeeded to Grange, and Katherine Ross in liferent. For his adherence to the Presbyterian Church, about 1662, he was fined £1800.

He had issue, as far as known, John, who appears to have succeeded in 1676. On the 26th October of that year, he had sasine of Grange; and previously, on the 17th August of the same year, his mother, described as Katherine Ross, relict of Hugh Gordon of Grange, had also sasine. She again married, in 1679, John McCulloch, but who he was, is not mentioned.

John Gordon of Grange married Jean Hamilton. We have no particulars, but he was succeeded by his son, James Gordon.

On the 18th June, 1718, Jean Hamilton, relict of John Gordon of Grange, had sasine of an annuity of £20 furth of the lands of Thrave and Grange, etc.

On the 17th June, 1721, James Gordon of Grange, had sasine of the lands of Grange, Barchrachan, etc. Whom he married, we do not learn, but under the same date as above, John and Grizell, his children, had sasine of an annual rent.

John succeeded, but we have gathered no information about him. In his time, difficulties seem to have arisen. On the 6th February, 1740, Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh, and Grizell Maxwell, his spouse, had sasine of Grange, etc. Then, on the 22nd September, 1778, Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, had sasine; and by sasine, 1st February, 1781, the trustees for Jean Garnet, spouse to Hans Clelland, eldest lawful son of Hans Clelland, now deceased, and her children, of the lands of Grange and Threave. How the Clellands got the land does not appear.

After them, James Nish in Garlieston, had possession, as appears by sasine, 30th September, 1786. As we have stated elsewhere, he was factor to Lord Galloway; and following this, on the 1st July, 1790, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine, whose descendant is in possession.

GRANGE ON BLADNOCH NOW MOCHRUM PARK.

This land also belonged to the Gordons. The first mention is in 1619, when we find William Gordon, younger, of Grange, and also sasine in 1625. In June, 1648, there was a sasine in favour of Isabell Koome, of the lands of Grange. Who she was, is not mentioned. It may have been a wadset.

William Gordon of Grange had principal sasine of Grange, etc., 18th October, 1652; and in June, 1676, of the twenty merkland of old extent of the lands of Grange, mylne thereof, and fishing in the water of Bladnoch. Whom he married, is not known, but he had an only child—

Grizell,

who married James Gordon, the second son of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure, by his third marriage. She had issue a daughter, who married Alexander M'Ghie, younger of Balmaghie.

From the Gordons, the property passed to a branch of the M'Cullochs. The first we find noted is in 1689, and the last on the 13th October, 1778, when Hugh M'Culloch of Whitehills, had sasine of Grange and others.

Latterly, the Earls of Stair were in possession of it, until it was sold in 1872 to Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum.

An old residence of considerable size, standing on the north-east side of the Bladnoch, is mentioned by Symson in 1684. This was largely added to by the late Sir William Dunbar, and following him, by his son Sir Uthred, the present baronet. The judicious planting in the park and out of it by Sir William, has quite transformed the place, and it now forms a handsome residence.

The farms comprising the present estate are Barvennan, Bar-trostan, Barrochan, Grange, Threave, High Threave, Mid Threave, and Low Threave, Cullach, Blackpark, etc., which we deal with separately.

The term Grange refers to buildings pertaining to a corn farm, from the Gaelic *grainnusc*, or the place where the rents and tithes of religious houses paid in grain were delivered and deposited. The farms High, Middle, and Low Threave, relate to corn. We give separate accounts. Also of Barvennan, under which we deal with Barrochan, Baltrostan, etc.

BALTERSANE.

This farm was obtained by the Church. The first notice is dated 1538, when Henry, Bishop of Galloway, with consent of the Chapter of Whithorn, granted a tack to John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the five merkland of Baltersane. Then there was a feu charter of alienation, with precept of sasine, dated 20th May, 1565, granted by Alexander, Bishop of Stirling, in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, spouse, of the five merkland of old extent of Baltersane, with the fishing thereto belonging in the water of Cree. Again, there was a sasine, dated 2nd March, 1568, upon a precept granted by Alexander, Bishop of Whithorn, for infefting Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch.

In 1600, John Vaus of Longcastle and Barnbarroch was in possession. Then, on the 14th December, 1602, we find John Kennedy of Baltersane. On the 1st December, 1662, Colonel William Stewart (of Castle Stewart) had principal sasine. The ownership afterwards passed (about the year 1700) to the Earl of Galloway, and continued in the possession of his descendants.

The derivation of the name we refer to under Clary.

BARVENNAN.

We can only trace this land from the sixteenth century. The first notice is an instrument upon an assignation of a tack by Mr. John Vaus, rector of Wigton, in favour of Mr. John Vaus of Barnbarroch. The date is obliterated. Following this there was a feu charter of alienation, dated 20th May, 1565, granted by Alexander, Bishop of Stirling, in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch and Janet Kennedy, spouse, of the five merkland of old extent of Barvennan, with the Milne of Penninghame, etc.

He was succeeded by Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, who had sasine, 12th October, 1570. It was next owned by John Vaus of Barnbarroch, who had sasine on the 3rd January, 1600.

He sold the five merkland to Alexander, third son of Sir Alexander Agnew of Lochnaw. The Bishop of Galloway was the superior. The contract of sale was dated the 26th January, 1611. Previously, Alexander Agnew had a disposition by James Gordon of Haselfield of the land of Mellen.

Whom Alexander Agnew married, we do not learn; but he left a son Patrick, who succeeded him in 1630, and with him this branch is supposed to have ended.

The Agnews of Lochnaw succeeded. On the 14th April, 1643, Andrew Agnew had sasine of Barvennan, etc.; and on the 30th April, 1664, Andrew Agnew had sasine of the same. Again, in June, 1684, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine of Barvennane, and of that part of land called Mollen House, yairds, and pertinents. He was followed on the same date by James Lefries, nephew and heir, served and retoured to James Lefries of Barvanan, of the five merkland of Barvenan, and that piece of land called Mollen House, yairds, etc.

After this the land became possessed by different owners. On the 7th April, 1718, John M'Kie had sasine of the lands of Barvenane: and on the 24th July, 1733, Alexander M'Kie of Palgoun had sasine of Barvenan and Mollan.

On the 22nd May, 1739, the Honourable James Stewart, son to the Earl of Galloway, had sasine: and on the 21st November following, John M'Kie of Palgoun, as heir to his deceased father, had sasine.

We next find that Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh, and Grissell Maxwell, his spouse, had sasine of Barrachan, etc.

By sasine, 17th January, 1747, Colonel the Honourable James Stewart of Barvenan, brother-german to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, was in possession. Next, on the 14th February, 1781, the trustees of Jean Garnet, spouse to Hans Clelland, eldest lawfull son of Hans Clelland now deceased, and her children, had sasine of Barrochan, Baltrostan, etc. On the 1st July, 1790, John, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Barrochan, etc.

Barvennan, etc., next became possessed by the Stair family,

who sold the lands with Bartrostan and Barrochan to Sir William Dunbar of Mochrum.

For further particulars see Grange of Bladnoch, now Mochrum Park.

Barvennan is spelled Baruennay by Pont, and probably may be another form of Bar-uanach, the Gaelic for lamb-producing hill, referring to the pasture and shelter. Mollan coupled with it may be from the Gaelic maolan, an eminence or a sloping hill. Bartrostan is also Gaelic, and means the pillar hill, but it is not in this case understood by us. It has been transformed into Druat by Skene in his *Celtic Scotland*, who we know from personal communication was ignorant of Galloway history, yet he gave to the district a king named Druat, and hence the place-names. Galloway, however, never was a kingdom. Maxwell, in his *Topography of Galloway*, although usually a follower of Skene, has wisely not followed him in this instance, but supposes Trostan to be from Trostan, a disciple of Columcille, who accompanied him from Ireland. Failing any other discovery, this we consider to be likely. In *The Book of Deer* the particulars about Drostan will be found.

We have upheld the statement that Galloway was again occupied by a Gaelic population, the Cymric (or Welsh) having been driven out by the Gaels from Ulster. The Church at Iona was therefore in close connection with Galloway, and the dedication of places by Drostan can be understood.

Under "Irish-Scots" in our "General History" in this work, we have proved the Gaels settlement from Ireland.

Barrochan is properly Bar-achan (achadh), the top or upland fields.

KIRKCHRIST.

We are only able to start with the Gordons, who were in possession in the seventeenth century. Beyond this we have learned nothing. In June, 1676, John Gordon of Grange was in possession. In April, 1677, William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the three merkland of Kirkchyrst, etc; and on the 8th March, 1687, the Lady Craichlaw had sasine in liferent, and David Gordon, her son, in fie, of Kirkchrist, etc.

From them it passed to James, first Viscount Stair, who, in October, 1691, had sasine of Kirkchrist, etc., with the salmon fishing in the water of Bladnoch.

On the 2nd September, 1713, George Hutchesone, advocate, had sasine of Kirkchrist, etc. Whether this was merely a wadset, we do not learn.

On the 22nd September, 1800, Adam Blain in Kirkchrist had sasine of Kirkchrist (and Killimore) on disposition by Patrick Hume and his trustee.

It would therefore appear to have been owned at this time by Patrick Hume. Who he was, we do not learn.

Adam Blain was succeeded by David Blain, who had principal sasine on the 12th April, 1810. His youngest son, James, died at Cardiff, 15th May, 1899.

This farm was purchased in the nineteenth century by John Stroyan, Boreland, Kirkcudbrightshire, and was again sold to A. F. Tweedie, London, the owner of Killimore, adjoining. Again owned by purchase by John Stroyan from South Africa, where a fortune had been amassed. (*See Killimore.*)

THREAVE.

The lands of Threave comprised High, Low, and Middle. The proprietor we do not trace until we come to the seventeenth century, when we find the Gordons.

On the 5th November, 1604, Robert Gordon of Glen, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, was served as the heir of the owner. Then, in June, 1676, John Gordon of Grange, etc., had sasine in April, 1677. Afterwards difficulties were experienced, when James, Viscount Stair, had sasine in October, 1691. He was succeeded by his son, John, first Earl of Stair, who had sasine on the 1st December, 1698; and again on the 9th May, 1704.

John Gordon of Grange's relict, Jean Hamilton, had sasine of an annuity, as mentioned under Grange. Then on the 6th February, 1740, Andrew Hunter, writer in Edinburgh, and his spouse, Grizzell Maxwell, had sasine.

As with Grange, the trustees for Jean Garnet, spouse to Hans Clelland, had sasine on the 1st February, 1781, but concerning this we have no particulars.

From the Earls of Stair, the lands passed to the Earls of Galloway, John, earl, having had sasine of the five merkland of Threave on the 1st July, 1790.

The next proprietor was Sir William Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart. The farms now form part of Mochrum Park estate, formerly Grange of Bladnoch.

Threave is found spelled Threaf, Thrave, Threave, and Thrieve. The meaning is twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two shocks. This is the explanation given by Jamieson, and as there are also two farms in the parish called Grange, the derivations of which will be found there, both names seem to be coupled in a way to be understood.

Pont spells the name Treef, which is a corruption, and from the Cymric tref, a homestead, etc.

KILLIEMORE.

We have found nothing about Killiemore until the seventeenth century. At this period all the adjoining land had become possessed by the Gordons; and in June, 1676, John Gordon of Grange, etc., had sasine. In April, 1677, William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of the two merkland of Killiemore. Following this, on the 8th March, 1687, the lady Craichlaw had sasine in liferent, and David Gordon, her son, in fee, of Killiemore and Kirkchrist. It next passed to James, first Viscount Stair, who had sasine in October, 1691. Afterwards, George Hutchison, advocate, had principal sasine of Killiemore and Kirkchrist on 2nd September, 1713; and on the 18th December, 1811, David Blain of Kirkchrist had principal sasine of the merkland of Killiemore.

The next owner was George Robert Harriott, who again sold it in 1877 to A. F. Tweedie, London, for £9200. Now owned by John Stroyan, M.P. for West Perthshire since 1900. (*See Kirkchrist.*)

Pont spells the name as Kaillymoir. He was fond of using the letter K instead of C. It is from the Gaelic coille-mor, the big wood or forest. That a forest existed in this place is clear enough from the surroundings. There are also some traces of a battle having been fought here, but nothing found.

CULLACH AND BLACKPARK.

The first notice we find is, that James, Viscount Stair, had sasine in October, 1691. The next information is from principal sasine, 16th September, 1802, when Margaret Scott, *alias* Maitland, had resignation of Culach, formerly possessed by Andrew Simpson and John Neil in Penninghame.

The next owner was the Rev. Dr. Maitland, minister of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire, who succeeded his mother. In September, 1872, he sold the lands to Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum, who has been succeeded by his son, Sir Uthred Dunbar, Bart.

Pont gives Cullach as Coulclacch. It is from the Gaelic cul, backlying, and clach, a rock, etc.

PARISH OF WIGTON.

PARISH OF WIGTON.

THE early history of this parish, so far as traced, is interesting. There has been much controversy of late years in regard to the spelling of the name. There is an idea that it should be spelled with the V, which is probably correct, and it is so given in Pont's *Galloway Topographised*. His Survey of Galloway was made between 1608 and 1620. In his Map, published by Blaeu, the town is spelled with a W, and not a V. This change, however, may have been copied from the Ragman Roll of the year 1296, in which we find the shire spelled Wygeton, Wyggeton, and Wiggeton. If originally spelled with the V, it would be from the Norse so far as regards the first portion of the name, which in that language is vigg, a house, vigi, a stronghold. The impression has been that the first syllable is derived from the bay, and it may be so, as although, in the Norse, vik from vikja is the word applying, yet in the Danish, as mentioned by Cleasby and Vigfusson, there is vig for a small creek, inlet, or bay. It is further stated that the form wick or wich, in British local names, is partly of Norse and Latin origin (vicus), and that all inland places, of course, belong to the latter class.

The final syllable, ton, is from the Norse, as tun in that language applies to a town as well as to a farm or buildings.

Whether the spelling should be Wigton or Wigtown, created considerable acrimony a few years ago. The county officials strongly supported the Lowland Scottish form of toun or town, while the writer, backed by most of the land owners, held to ton as the proper suffix. The earldom of Wigton, granted to Malcolm Fleming in 1341, is in Latin "Comes de Vygton," and was so transferred when purchased by Sir Archibald Douglas, who then became Lord of Galloway. It was advanced, in opposition, that in the oldest burgh charter extant, dated 28th April, 1457, it appears as Wigtoun, but this emanated from Edinburgh in Lowland Scottish. In the burgh sasines from 1497 it appears as

Wigton, and usually so continued for over three hundred years. The present spelling, however, was largely spread by the Stranraer newspaper started for political purposes by the Dalrymples in 1643. The heading, *Wigtownshire Free Press*, assumed without knowledge, gradually made the spelling "Wigtown" current, and this spelling is the rule at the present time. Elsewhere in Scotland the ton is adhered to, and throughout England, where the suffix ton is to be found in every part, without corruption.

The town of Wigton in Cumberland is found as Wygton in the seventeenth century, and the same in the twelfth century, connected with a barony, and also a church so named.

Camden, in his great work, spells it Wigton, as also the town, etc., we are dealing with. From what we have given, and the fact that the only Wigtons in the United Kingdom are in Galloway and Cumberland, where the Norsemen rested for a couple or more centuries, makes it very clear that both are of Norse origin. We may add that there is a place called Wigston in Leicestershire. which county was under the sway of the Danes.

The Norsemen built various castles along the coast, accounts of which we give under the different parishes in which situated. That the one at Wigton was also their work, cannot be doubted, and around it sprang up a hamlet, which in time became a town. It stands on rising ground in the south-east corner of the parish, close on the shore of the bay. The table-land is about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and as many acres in circumference. An account of the town we will give in the proper place.

The importance attached to the castle and hamlet must have been considerable, as not only the parish got its name therefrom, but also the district known as Western Galloway, ranging westward from the Cree to the Irish Channel.

In the time of Edward I. of England, the fortlet which stood at the then mouth of the river Bladenoch was considered of such importance as to be called a castle, and had a governor. Walter de Currie (whose son is supposed to have obtained Dunskey, Portpatrick) was appointed governor by King Edward in 1291, and was succeeded, in 1292, by Richard Siward. The next governors were Henry de Percy in 1296, and John de Hodleston in 1297.

When King Edward I. invaded Galloway in 1300, he got as

far as Gatehouse-on-Fleet, and sent a body of troops on to Wigton, where a vessel was ordered to meet them with supplies. In the *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland* there is a receipt from William de Boyville, as warden of the castle, for payment of his wages. He was also governor of Dumfries and Kirkeudbright. We may mention that from his name that of Boyle, in Scotland, is derived.

The site on which the castle stood formed a kind of circle, containing about half an acre of land, and projected, on a plain shore, to the sea. It was fortified on all sides by a wall built of stone and lime. The wall was surrounded by the sea on the east and south, and on the west and north by a ditch about thirty feet wide and ten deep, which, admitting the tide, led it almost round the castle. Of the building, nothing now remains, and the ground has long ago been ploughed up. The course of the Bladenoch has also been changed, discharging into the bay at some distance south of the site of the castle.

When Wallace went to Galloway, in 1297, he took Wigton castle, the garrison escaping by sea. He appointed Adam Gordon as keeper.

Palgrave mentions that it belonged to the Crown, and that the Earl of Carrick, by the assent and power of his father, Sir Robert Bruce, took the Lady of Scotland's castle of Wigton. She was Margaret, the Maiden of Norway, heiress to the throne. We have not investigated this. It was delivered over to John Baliol, as King of Scotland.

The outlines of the castle were clearly traced in 1830, by the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, who employed a couple of men, with tools, for the purpose. Previously, the materials had been carried away to build houses and walls about the town. On this occasion, the ditch, which had been broad, was distinctly seen on the north, where also a semi-circular ridge, of considerable elevation, was accurately traced, being the remains of the outer wall. The draw-bridge and gate were on the south-west front of the castle.

The convent of Dominican or Preaching Friars was founded by Dervorgille, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, in 1267. She was the mother of John Baliol, the puppet King of Scots. The convent was governed by a prior. Alexander III. granted to the

friars a large portion of the firms or rents of the town of Wigton. James IV., when he went on a pilgrimage to St. Ninians, usually lodged at the convent, and bestowed frequent gifts on it. By the Lord High Treasurer's accounts, he made numerous gifts to the friars of Wigton. In 1505-6, he granted the six merkland of Knockan to Ronald Makbretun, the harper, for his fee, as one of the King's musicians, burdened with the gift of six bolls of meal yearly to the convent. They had also royal grants of the fishings on both sides of the river at various periods, the last apparently in 1541. For these they were bound "to sing daily, after even-song, *Salve Regina*, with a special orison for the King's (James IV.) father and mother, and predecessors and successors."

As reported in 1652-3, the income of the convent, in money, was £20 3s. 8d. Scots; in meal, 10 chalders, 14 bolls; in malt, 2 bolls. It was at the same time stated that they had formerly a fishing, from which they obtained some salmon, but that it had been taken from them by "the auld Laird of Gairlies, on the ground that he had a grant of it from the Regent." By the Act of Annexation, in 1587, the whole became vested in the King.

Foreseeing the downfall of the existing system, the friars of Wigton made over their lands to Stewart of Gairlies about 1556. He had a charter of these lands, 20th March, 1584; another charter and sasine, 5th August, 1602. There is "ane discharge maid be Alexander Stewart of Garlies to Gavyne Dunbar of Bandone (Baldoun) of the lxj. yeiris croip, lxij. and lxiiij. yeiris croip of the fishings of Blaidnoth," 28th May, 1565. The fishings referred to were called the "task fish," being forty salmon yearly. The friar lands (on which the convent stood) were acquired by the burgh of Wigton, in exchange, from the Earl of Galloway, about 1640.

The building was close to the east end of the town, on a small eminence near the mouth of the river Bladenoch. The field where it stood, called the Friarland, consisted of about five or six Scots acres, and formed a kind of (what is erroneously termed) an oblong square, skirting the shore of the bay, of which it commanded a fine view. Towards the south were the windings of the Bladenoch, and beyond it the fertile lands of Baldoon, the town and hill of Wigton being beyond the monastery, on the

west, and the Cree, overhung for miles by the Kirkcudbrightshire hills, constituted a grand north-eastern prospect.

No idea can now be formed of the building, as not a stone remains. The walls were razed to the foundation many years ago, the rubbish carted away, and the site of the monastery converted into a field or orchard, and known as Croft-an-righ. Previously, in 1818, a portion of the walls was to be seen. At that time tan pits were on the ground. From what was gathered, the principal portion was a square, inclosing about half an acre of land. The walls were of rough stone, with lime, though hewn freestone may have been employed about the doors and windows.

The principal entrance to the friary was from the north side, by a large arched gate, over which, it is said, hung the convent bell. The place where the arch stood, though not a vestige of it remains, was called the Bell Yett, *i.e.*, gate.

The monastery was supplied with water brought in leaden pipes from the high ground on the south-west, conveyed into the court. The well, afterwards called the Friars' Well, was built round with freestone—which building, together with portions of the pipe, old people of the eighteenth century remembered to have seen. The churchyard lay on the north-east side of the convent, close by the walks, where, as well as on the north side, human bones were dug up from time to time.

Directly west from the monastery is the monk hill, of about twenty-four acres. Until the end of the eighteenth century, there were upon it a small house and good garden, which, it was conjectured, may have been a residence of the abbot, or chief dignitary.

Before leaving this position, we have again to refer to Croft-an-righ or Croft-en-reich, as the pippin, which became so well known, came from the orchard of this monastery. Over one hundred years ago, two trees, then about a century old, remained, from which grafts were sent to all parts. It became known in England as the Galloway pippin. It is a very fine apple, and in our boyish days we had unlimited opportunity of enjoying them at a residence in the county where we were located. The monks no doubt introduced this apple. Their gardens and orchards at the abbeys, etc., always had the best of fruit trees, and much attention was given to the culture.

The church of Wigton, which seems to have preceded and been independent of the monastery, was dedicated to Saint Machute, a saint of British origin, who died in 554, and whose festival was held on the 15th November. It was granted to the prior and canons of Whithorn, by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway. This grant was confirmed by his brother, Robert I., and again by James II. in 1461. In the reign of James III. it was a free rectory, in the gift of the Crown. Alexander Scott of the Braxholm (Buccleuch) family, was presented to the rectory in 1488, which he held during life. The vicar of Penninghame granted several tenements, with crofts adjacent, for the support of a chaplain in Saint Machute's church, which grant was confirmed by James IV., September, 1495. In Bagimont's Roll, in the reign of James V., the rectory was taxed £13 6s. 8d. Scots. On the 5th February, 1561-2, the rental was reported as consisting of £62 13s. 4d. in money, one hundred and thirty-five bolls meal, and sixteen bolls bear.

On the 22nd June, 1537, Mr. John Vaus was parson of Wigton. Under the Great Seal, dated 11th July, 1543, a legitimation was granted for William and Margaret Vaus, his bastard children, or as given, "the bastards of John Vaus, the rector of Wigton." Such is an example of these ecclesiastical times, when the Church ruled supreme. He was succeeded as rector by Patrick, afterwards Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. The Vauses of Barnbarroch had a "Collation and admission by George, Provost of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Lincluden, in the Diocese of Glasgow, for favour of Mr. Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the parsonage and rectory of the Kirk and Paroch of Wigton, dated 15th August, 1545" (Barnbarroch Papers). In 1548, Patrick Vaus was rector of Wigton. It is believed, however, by an eminent Roman Catholic (Lord Bute) that Patrick Vaus never was really in Holy Orders. It is said that the document has been mistranslated, and that it is distinctly mentioned that he had attained the subdiaconate, but he was not to rise higher. We cannot probe all that occurred in the Church of Rome. We wish we could, so far as concerns Galloway history, for it is very dark.

There was "Procuratory by Alexander Vaus of Barnbarrow, to Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, Kt., David Kennedy of Collean,

and James Kennedy. — In name of said Alexander Vaus, to compare before me reverend Father in God Thomas, by the permission of God, Abbot of Coldingham, Sir Walter Stewart, Commendator of Glasgow, Judges, judges of our most Reverend Father in God, Remond, by the Mercy of God, of the title of the Holy Angel, Priest, Cardinal, and Penitencer of our most Holy Father, the Pope the 4th, in the College Kirk of Minnisburgh, upon Tuesday, the penult day of April 1561. There is exhibit a Summons given to them, upon Mr. Patrick Vaus, Parson of Wigton, and others, to hear and see one charter of free-town granted by said Mr. Patrick Vaus, to said Alexander, his heirs, etc., of the ten merkland of Kirkland, and five merkland of Mailland, pertaining to the glebe and manse of the said Parish Kirk of Wigton, etc. Dated 5th April 1561. Ratification of the same granted penult April 1561.

By Charter of Confirmation, dated 4th March 1563, from Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and his heirs, to the ten merkland of Kirkland, and five merkland of Mailland. Sir Peter Young was Commendator at this time.

From 1565, the patronage of the church was held by the Vaus family, and in 1591 was acquired by Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Knight, who transferred it to the Earl of Galloway, under a charter of apprising, the 7th March, 1637. The old church stood at the north-east end of the burgh. The date of erection is unknown. It was rebuilt in 1730, and thoroughly repaired about 1770. It was re-roofed in 1831. It is now a ruin. Only a portion of the south wall (in which were three large windows) remains, with part of the east gable wall, and the doorway at that end. The walls are fully three feet thick. There were three galleries, viz., at the east and west ends, and the other on the north side, which faced the pulpit. Outside, on the south side, and nearly behind where the pulpit stood, was the tomb of the Vauxes or Vauses of Barnbarroch, who, in Roman Catholic times, were ecclesiastics, acting as rectors or parsons. We refer to this tomb, as under a window sill in it, to the south, is the upper part of an arch somewhat similar to one to be seen in the remains of the priory at Whithorn. It is evidently a portion of the ancient church.

The following extracts taken from the Decreet of Modification and Locality may be of interest—Mr. Edward Boyd, minister of Wigton, against the Heritors, 19th June, 1734:—

The parish of Wigton was one of the common kirks belonging to the abbey or priory of Whithorn, of which latter establishment in 1585 there was only one alive in the convent—viz., John Kennedy, who alone acted in name of the convent.

From 1585, the patronage of Wigton was held by the Barnbarroch family, obtained from them by the Earls of Galloway under a charter of apprising, 7th March, 1637.

The Tack of 1585, granted by Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, affirmed him to be parson of Wigton.

The priory of Whithorn was annexed to the Bishopric of Galloway in 1606.

Act of Parliament, 5th June, 1592, Ratifying and Confirming the Disposition and Charter granted to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch in the month of August, 1591, of the lands and barony of Barnbarroch and others.

The evidence that Wigton was one of the common churches belonging to the convent of the Priory of Whithorn was the Tack from Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, 1585, therein designed Parson of Wigton with consent of Patrick (Robert?) Stewart, Commendator of the Abbey of Whithorn and of the convent thereof for three nineteen years. This Tack was granted to one Thomas Kennedy, and by him assigned to John Vaus, younger of Barnbarroch, thereafter Sir John. The above Tack was produced in a Decreet of Augmentation and Prorogation, 1618, and bore to be subscribed by Sir Patrick Vaus and by Patrick (Robert?) Stewart, Commendator of Whithorn, and John Kennedy, of the convent thereof.

The King was pleased to bestow upon Sir Patrick Vaus Wigton church. It appears very odd and unaccountable that Sir Patrick Vaus, a layman, should have been parson of the parish, who, if not then, they were sure was afterwards a Lord of Session, being expressly so designed in the above Act of Ratification, 1592.

A former Tack produced, dated in 1577 in favour of the same Thomas Kennedy, bearing to be granted by Sir Patrick Vaus, then parson of the parish, with consent of Robert, their Com-

mendator of the Priory of Whithorn, and with consent of the convent, but was only subscribed by Sir Patrick and not by the commendator nor any of the convent, nor had it their seals appended. It seemed the then Commendator refused to concur in that Tack, wherefore that new one was applied for by Patrick, the next Commendator, by whose consent the same was granted, and who, with the only remaining member of the convent, subscribed it, and to which his and the convent seal was appended.

More about Sir Patrick Vaus and his career will be found under Barnbarroch, parish of Kirkinner.

As will be seen under the ecclesiastical account given by us, Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch had a charter of the lands of Kirkland and Maidland, dated 4th March, 1565. In 1598, John, his son, was served heir. Then there was a charter, 12th February, 1609, granted by James VI. in favour of Robert Scott, rector of the chancery, of the ten merkland of Kirkland, and five merkland of Maidland, belonging to Sir John Vaus of Longcastle. These lands were appraised from Sir John for a debt. In March, 1622, William M'Culle and his son had sasine of the barony of Wigton. In 1625, the lands of Colqwhirk are mentioned as lying among the borough acres of Wigton. On the 13th December, 1631, John Murdoch had sasine of the lands of Maidlandberry, and Janet Kennedy in liferent. In May, 1635, Thomas M'Kie had sasine of Maidland, etc. By renunciation 16th May, 1635, Hew Huchesone and his spouse had half of Maidland.

On the 11th March, 1636, Andrew Agnew had sasine of Maidland; but on the 2nd December, 1637, Thomas M'Kie was owner. Then on the 27th March, 1638, John Adamson and Rebecca Hunter, his spouse, had sasine, followed on the 14th September, 1639, by Harie Gordon. No doubt these were merely wadsets, for the M'Kies owned the land. There was a reversion in February, 1643, by Thomas M'Kie to William M'Kie of the same farm. There was also precept of *clare constat*, 25th August, 1651, by John Vaus of Barnbarroch, superior of the lands of Kirkland, in favour of John M'Kie, son and heir to the late Thomas M'Kie of Kirkland.

On the 27th August, 1655, William M'Kie and Mary Gray, his spouse, had sasine of Maidland; and on the 9th June, 1656,

we find Thomas M'Kie of Maidland, who, we presume, was their son. He again was followed by William M'Kie, who was Sheriff Clerk of Wigton. He and Isabell Adair, his spouse, had sasine in December, 1668. They had also sasine of the lands of Meikle and Little Riggs, etc., in the barony of Myrton.

In May, 1673, William, son to William M'Kie of Maidland, provost of Wigton, had sasine of three parts of the land of Maidland, Sybeers (?), and Oatland thereof; also the five merkland of Maidland and Kirklands, called the five acres of fishings, aikers, meadows, etc., and fourth part of the lands of Maidlandfey. On the 23rd April, 1683, Jean M'Culloch had sasine of Maidlandfey.

There was a resignation and renunciation, 3rd November, 1696, to James, Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Maidland.

On the 5th June, 1747, Barbara M'Kie, daughter of the deceased David M'Kie of Maidland, and on the 4th December, 1747, Jean M'Kie had sasine of Maidland.

The next notice is on the 11th October, 1754, when Mr. Patrick Anderson, minister at Penninghame, had sasine of Maidland. He was followed on the 7th March, 1758, by Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, who had sasine of the land, as also of Mondlensey, and fishing on the water of Bladenoch.

On the 19th July, 1782, Patrick Kincaid, late of Cadiz, then of London, had sasine of the lands of Kirklandhill, etc.

On the 17th February, 1794, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the land of Kirkhill of Wigton, lately belonging to John Knox.

The town of Wigton is built in the form of a parallelogram. The principal street is wide, with enclosed pleasure ground in the centre, in which there is a bowling-green. It is remarkable as a clean, neat little burgh. It possessed a townhouse and market cross, with ornamental sculpturings. The latter stood where the sun-dial in the square now is. It was removed when the bowling-green was formed about 1812, and stowed away in the jail. Soon after, however, a new granite one was got by subscription, which still stands. The old cross was again set up to the west of the new one. The sun-dial dates from 1738.

The town is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors. There is a custom-house, stamp office, branch banks, and insurance offices.

Within the boundaries, there is a considerable extent of good arable and pasture land belonging to the burgh and private individuals. The ancient royalty comprised about twelve hundred acres, a good extent of which was alienated for trifling feu-duties, about three centuries ago, to the Galloway family. The boundaries, under the Reform Act of 1832, exclude most of these lands, and now include the farms of Maitland and Kirklandhill, not formerly in the burgh.

Wigton was made a royal burgh in the reign of David II., but the earlier charters have been lost. In 1457, James II. granted a new one, confirming all the rights and privileges which it formerly possessed. On the back of the document there is the following memorandum:—"Edinburgh, 8th September, 1656, produced be Thomas Stuart, Provost of Wigtoun, and ane minute yraf taken and recorded in the Books of Exchequer, conforme to the Acts and Proclamations made yranent, by me, W. Purves, Clerk."

This charter was ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1661. Charles II. granted a new charter in 1662, conferring such additional rights of taxation as the burgh continues to exercise. Amongst these was presumption to exact a toll upon all cattle, sheep and wool passing the River Cree.

Alexander, Lord Garlies, was elected provost for three years on the 17th June, 1735; (James) Earl of Galloway, on the 29th September, 1738; and Alexander, Lord Garlies, on the 29th September, 1740.

The town has been much improved during the last century. At the east end stood the old jail and county buildings, all of which have been pulled down, excepting the old tower, from the top of which a very fine view is obtained. A handsome new building was erected at the expense of the county, which, for convenience and fitting-up, will vie with the best in Scotland. Like the old one, the new building has a large assembly room. The jail is now outside the town, facing the south. Nearly at the same time, the old parish church having become much dilapidated, a handsome new one was built on ground contiguous. A portion of the old building still stands, as already mentioned by us, and the old churchyard and the new ground on which the church stands are united—a very good arrangement.

Like other royal burghs, Wigton, in former times, had its public musicians. In April, 1502-4, James IV. gave the "pipers of Wigton vjs. Scots."

There is little trade, save for local requirements, carried out in Wigton. About 1817, the creek at the mouth of the Bladenoch, owing to a change in the bed of the river, became inaccessible to shipping, so that a new harbour had to be formed, at considerable expense, by the authorities. The mouth of the river since then has been further to the south. The shipments have consisted chiefly of cattle and sheep, grain, potatoes, etc.; and of late years, cheddar cheese to a large extent has been exported.

There is a well, dedicated to Saint Ninian, on the west side of the Newton Stewart road, south of the bridge over the Borrowmoss burn.

The parish is separated from Penninghame by "The Bishop's Burn," which tradition states derived its name from a hostile army, under the command of a bishop, having got hemmed in in the moss when attempting to cross the Cree, and defeated with great slaughter, so much so that the burn was crimson with blood. The particulars are not now known. Half a mile from Wigton is the "Skirmish Knowe" and the "Burnt Brae," where the enemy's camp is stated to have been burned before the final battle. Different names and dates have been given, which, however, we do not follow, but we believe that a battle was fought at some period.

It has also been transmitted down that a great battle was fought on both sides of the Bladenoch, near the Grange of Bladenoch (now Mochrum Park) and Torhouskie. On the opposite side of the river, the field is believed to have been Dalreagle meadow. There is a ford and stepping stones at this place. On the west side of the Wigton road there were many single graves with slab sides, covered over with a flat boulder. There are a good many cairns at Torhouskie, and also on the west side of the Wigton road. Some were forty feet in diameter. Several, for years past, have been carted away. One of the labourers employed (who lived in Wigton), mentioned that they came on several urns with charred remains.

Two cairns were on Carsegowan farm, close to the house. One

disappeared. The other remained, but from the appearance, reduced in dimensions.

A ford also stood, and may still stand, on the road to Wigton, close to Torhouskie on the east side.

The hill of Kirvennie, close to the town, is the highest land, standing two hundred and fifty feet in height.

The course of the river Bladenoch is twenty-four miles, and discharges into the bay, near to the town. On the Wigton side, the greatest velocity of the tide is four knots on springs, and two on neaps.

The village of Bladenoch is within the Parliamentary bounds of the town.

The extreme length of the parish is five miles, and its greatest breadth four miles. The superficial extent is stated to be five thousand five hundred acres.

In 1861, the population of the town and parish was 2637. In 1871, it was 2198. In 1891, reduced to 1911. In 1901, it was 1747.

We may give as interesting, extracts from the sasine and other burgh books:—

Wigton, 17th December, 1479.—Mauricus Andersounne, burgess of the burgh of Wigton, by the delivery of a *silver penny* into the hands of William Agnew, then one of the bailies of the said burgh, resigned twelve shillings of yearly rent out of his tenement lying between his tenement of Mr. Gilbert Magilhane, Capellan, on the east side, and the tenement of John Makcom, on the west side, and sixpence out of the bear tail (the last or inferior portion of the bear) of the said tenement, which resignation having been made, the said bailie gave sasine of the said twelve shillings and sixpence out of the said tenement and tail, to John M'Crystin, yearly. In presence of Mr. Gilbert Magilhane, Capellan, Patrick M'Killie, Brice Margerwe, Master of Arts, Presbyter of the Diocese of Whithorn, and notary public.

22nd July, 1536.—Sasine of some crofts and lands about Wigtounne to George Corsan.

22nd July, 1536.—Sasine of a land in Wigton to Sir Gilbert Gibson.

Wigton, 16th October, 1537.—Gilbert M'Blayne, burgess of Wigton, resigns into the hands of an honourable man, John

Ahannay of Capenoch, bailie of the said burgh, his kiln, lying in the west end of the town, etc.

Wigton, 12th February, 1617.—Proveist, bailzies, and counsell ordains ane taxatioune to be imposit upoun the toun, and to seik help of the paroch, for casting of new of the kirk bell, and for transporting of the samyn in and out to Edinr.

Ordanis Joⁿ Ahannay of Sanct John's land, and Jⁿ Turner, in Barnes, to be varnit to the next Court for Janverie.

14th November, 1621.—Compeirit Robert Muir, burgess of Wigtoun, and became cautionne for relieff of John Scheyland furthe of ward, that the said John salbe ansrabil to my Lord of Gairlies, as law will, anent the payment to his Lop. of the dewtie of the *frierland* occupyit be the said John.

Wigton, 15th November, 1621.—Certain parties ordained to make payment to my Lord of Gairlies of the mail and dewtie of the *frierland*.

14th November, 1632.—Decernit Alexr. Muirhead, and Alexr. M'Kie, tutor of Kenquhoun, equallie betwixt them, to pay the Earl of Galloway ane hundreth merks, for the dewtie of the *frierland* crop, 1631.

Wigton, 22nd March, 1690.—Letter of Reversion by Thomas Mackayne, in Spittal, in favour of Finlay Mackblayne, burgess of Wigton, etc.

THE MARTYRS.

The course of the river Bladenoch is now changed from what it was when the martyrs were drowned. Then, and for long afterwards, the mouth of the river was near the church, on the east side of the town. It is believed that the reclamation of land from the bay has been the occasion of this.

As known far and wide, the vicinity of Wigton was the scene of the most cruel of the many murders perpetrated through the blind zeal of party spirit.

We refer to the drowning of Margaret Laughlison and Margaret Wilson, on the 11th May, 1685. A full account of the affair, taken from the parish records of Kirkinner and Penninghame, with the history of each member of each session at the time when record was made, to prove the respectability and

position of the lay members, was written in 1865 by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Stewart of Glasserton parish (a scion of the Tonderghie family). The research made, and care taken to state nothing but the truth, was great. This I am in a position to verify, for, acquainted with Dr. Stewart, I was aware of the course pursued by him, and may add that nothing would have induced him to try to make out what was not in accordance with the information collected. As the Rev. Dr. Macgregor of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, said of him, "He is a man of God."

To every unbiassed mind, whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian, who previously did not understand the subject, the murders were proved in the clearest manner. This was necessary for modern Galwegians and those out of the district: but to the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, whose long lives, embracing not infrequently nearly a century, were common, there was no occasion for any additional proof on the subject.

At the beginning of the last century not a few were living who had heard it from the children of those who were present. As an instance out of many, of what we state, the following may be given. It was written by Mr. Broadfoot, West Mains of Baldoon, to the late Sir A. Agnew in 1863. "The late Sheriff Napier, a strong Episcopalian, having raised doubts as to whether these two women were drowned or not, I was induced to make inquiries of the old people. I was told by Miss M'Kie, an old person in Wigton, that Miss Susan Heron had told her that her grandfather was on Wigton sands on the day they were drowned, and that his very words were: 'The hail sands were covered wi' cluds o' folk, a' gathered into clusters here and there, offering up prayers for the two women, while they were being put down.' These Herons are an old race in the district. However, to make sure that the above story could be true, I examined their grave-stones in the old churchyard of Penninghame, and there I found that Miss Susan Heron died 19th February, 1834, aged eighty-seven years, and that her grandfather, James Heron, died 31st October, 1758, aged ninety-four years, showing that he was twenty years of age when the women were drowned."

As a lawyer, Mr. Napier, the biographer of Claverhouse, had caught eagerly at the idea that they were in Edinburgh, and were respited. This was gathered from an Order in Council,

found in Edinburgh. The respite, however, availed them nothing. They were drowned. Wigtonshire was almost as a *terra incognita* to those in Edinburgh at this period, and the distance by road, even in recent times, being 132 miles, would not be got over under three days. They were tried and condemned at Wigton, by David Graham, sheriff, Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, Major Winram, and Captain Strachan. It may have been intended to send them to Edinburgh, but most improbable, from the distance. They were not *in* Edinburgh, and the documents must have been drawn up, which conveys such an impression, by officials ignorant of the actual position of the accused, or from wilful perversion to obscure the black deed.

In an old Session Book, found in the manse at Wigton, the following appears:—"1704. At Wigton, July 8th, Post preces, sedt., the minister (Mr. Thomas Ker), Elders and Deacons. This day Baillie M'Keand, Elder, in Wigton, addressed this Session for the privilege of Sacrament, declaring the grief of his heart y^t he should have sitten on the sieze of these wemen, who were sentenced to die in this place, in the year 1685, and that it had been frequently his petition to God for true repentance and forgiveness for y^t sin.

"He being removed, and the Session inquiring into this affair, and the carriage of the s^d baillie since y^t time, and being satisfied with his conversatⁿ since, and the present evidences of repentance now, they granted him the priviledge; he was called in, admonished and exhorted to deliberation and tenderness in such a solemn address to God."

It appears from the foregoing that he had been excommunicated, and thereby debarred from Church privileges, for the part taken in the drowning of the two women. All this, however, availed not with the lawyer biographer of Claverhouse, who, with his partisans, wrote in ignorance of Galloway, its people, and its history. It may be stated here that Claverhouse and his brother tried to, and succeeded in, obtaining lands in Wigtonshire, but their possession was only temporary.

In *The Galloway Gazette*, during May, 1897, various letters appeared, to check the revival of doubt raised by an Episcopalian clergyman at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. Notice of such a

fresh attempt to pervert truth would be treated in silence, but the last letter mentions: "In 1685, my great-grandfather, who was then twenty years of age, with two companions, were in the vicinity of Wigton, with a drove of sheep, the night before the atrocious tragedy took place. His companions resolved to go to the sands the next day, and see whether the horrid decree would be carried out. He meanwhile removed the sheep. On their return, they told him that the women were drowned, and had been long under water before they left the sands. I need not add more as to the testimony of my great-grandfather, all of which he told to my grandfather, his son, *verbatim et literatim*, and he to my father. My great-grandfather died at the age of ninety. My grandfather had occasion for a time, periodically, to be in Wigton after the drowning, and conversed with the relatives of those who had been witnesses of the foul deed. He died when he was eighty-four. I would observe here, that my father had a University education, and became a noted mathematician. He was a level-headed man, unexcitable, and somewhat phlegmatic in temperament, and consequently, unless he had believed in the absolute truth of the story, he was utterly incapable of telling it; and, in all my talk with him on the matter, he never varied, but ended with the remark, 'The women were drowned.' He died when he was ninety-five and nine months. His faculties were unimpaired to the last.

(Signed) "E. B. WILSON.

"Edinburgh, 26th May, 1897."

We also knew in our boyhood several old people who could tell the same truthful statement.

The name of the man who caused the women to be arrested, by giving information, is recollected. His descendants did not prosper.

We will conclude with the truthful inscriptions on the three tombstones in Wigton churchyard:—

* HERE LIES MARGARET LACHLANE
 WHO WAS BY UNJUST LAW SENTENCED
 TO DYE BY LAGG † STRACHANE WINNAME
 AND GRAME AND TYED TO A STAKE WITH
 IN THE FLOOD FOR HER

ME MENTO MORI

† ADHERENCE TO SCOTLAND'S REFORMATION
 COVENANT'S NATIONAL AND SOLEMN LEAGUE
 AGED 63. 1685.

HERE LYES MARGRAT WILSON
 DOUGHTER TO GILBERT WILSON
 IN GLENVERNOCH WHO WAS
 DROWNED ANNO 1685
 AGED 18.

LET EARTH AND STONE STILL WITNES BEARE
 THEIR LYES A VIRGINE MARTYR HERE
 MURTHUR'D FOR OUNING CHRIST SUPREAME
 HEAD OF HIS CHURCH AND NO MORE CRIME
 BUT NOT ABJURING PRESBYTRY
 AND HER NOT OUNING PRELACY
 THEY HER CONDEMND BY UNJUST LAW
 OF HEAVEN NOR HELL THEY STOOD NO AW
 WITHIN THE SEA TY'D TO A STAKE
 SHE SUFFERED FOR CHRIST JESUS SAKE
 THE ACTORS OF THIS CRUEL CRIME
 WAS LAGG, STRACHAN, WINNAM, AND GRHAME
 NEITHER YOUNG YEARES, NOR YET OLD AGE
 COULD STOP THE FURY OF THEER RAGE.

As also—

ME MENTO MORI

HERE LYSE WILLIAM JOHNSTON JOHN
 MILROY GEORGE WALKER WHO WAS
 WITHOUT SENTENCE OF LAW HANGED BY MAJOR
 WINNAM FOR THEIR ADHERENCE TO SCOT-
 LANDS REFORMATION COVENANTS NATION
 AL AND SOLAM LEAGWE.

1685.

* Front erect.

† Surnamed Grierson.

‡ Back.

THE STANDING-STONES OF TORHOUSE.

The standing-stones may be said to be the only remains of antiquity now to be found in the parish.

They are unpolished, and form an outer circle twenty-three yards in diameter. They are nineteen in number, and vary in size. Four of the smallest to the north, and one in the centre, are whinstone. The rest are granite. In the centre there are three more, standing in line from east to west, one of which exceeds all in size, being five and a half feet in diameter, and six in height. On each side, at an equal distance of one hundred and twenty yards, there are six other stones, three being in line form, and three in line facing the circle.

This relic of past times is called a Druidical circle by some, a court of justice by others, while it has also been affirmed that the stones were placed there in memory of Galdus, a king of the Scots, who is said to have had many conflicts, and not a few victories, with the Romans. The cairns in the vicinity have been held to be corroborative of the monumental character of the circle. The fact, however, that there was no such king, disposes of Galdus; but a fresh assertion has of late been started that Gwallang (Gwallw) ap Lleenag, mentioned in the poem of Taliessin, No. 11, was referred to. If this can be corroborated, it will form another link to our assertion that Galloway was peopled and held by the Cymri for some centuries. Of this there cannot be a doubt, if investigated with an honest desire for truthful history.

Under the Druids, the standing-stones might have been both a place of sacrifice and a court of justice, for they are said to have united the functions of the law-giver as well as the priest. The circles are generally found near to tumuli, and may have been connected with the interment of the dead. Before the introduction of Christianity, there was no doubt some kind of religion in the British Isles, and if not that of the Druids, of whom the Roman authors tell us, what was the nature of it? We know that the Christian missionaries seldom changed the place of meeting; the Cross supplanted the Pagan insignia; and in later times the sites were used for the erection of parish churches. In out-of-the-way districts, markets were held after Church service,

in the same way that the standing-stones of the Druids were used alike for worship and for justice.

TORHOUSE.

This property was owned for at least three centuries by a branch of the M'Cullochs. The first named is Finlay M'Culloch in 1466, who had two sons, Norman and George. They appear in a charge made against them to the Lord Auditors, by the Bishop of Galloway. The last named, so far as we trace, succeeded. He had a charter from his father, dated 19th July, 1518, and was the owner to 1547. He appears to have taken a part in the murder of Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie, at Edinburgh, in 1526. He had issue—

John.

Andrew, who signed a deed in 1548.

Thomas, who had sasine of Torhouse and Torhouskie.

Katherine, married James M'Culloch of Drummorall, parish of Whithorn. Contract of marriage, dated 10th November, 1585.

Grissel, married Archibald Tailzefer (Telfer), burghess of Wigton. Contract of marriage, dated 1st August, 1590. (Barnbarroch Papers.)

John succeeded, and was in possession in 1557. He married Helen Agnew, and had issue—

Margaret.

She married, in 1579, George, son of Malcolm M'Culloch of Craichdow. They had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

James, slaughtered by George Murray of Brochtoun, in November, 1607.

John.

Alexander.

Alexander succeeded. He married Margaret Gordon. Infert, in 1619, in the lands of Torhouse-M'Culloch, Eschandarroch, Torhouse-M'Kie, Cairngorran, Inshanks, Auchneacht, and Craichdow. They had issue—

Hugh, who succeeded.

He married, in 1644, Cecil, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrton (she married, secondly, Captain Robert Kerr), and had issue—

George, who succeeded.

John, of Torhouskie.

We have to mention that Robert M'Culloch had sasine of Torhouse, etc., on the 11th June, 1639, but whether a brother or a son, is not stated. Also, at the same time, Jean M'Culloch had sasine of liferent of the same. It requires elucidation, which we cannot give. According to the regular succession, George, eldest son of Hugh, had sasine, on the 1st June, 1681, of Cairngavin, and others: also of Torhouse-M'Culloch. About 1674, he married Janet, daughter of — Ramsay of Boghouse, parish of Mochrum, and had issue—

Elizabeth.

Agnes.

Elizabeth succeeded. She married her cousin, William M'Culloch of Kirkelaugh, parish of Anwoth.

There appears to have been wadsets, which always complicate matters more or less.

On the 27th January, 1685, Janet Kincaid had sasine of Torhouse. On the 30th April, 1701, Janet Ramsay had sasine; and again on the 30th May, 1701, Michael Wallace, merchant and burgess, Stranraer, had also sasine. He had married Jean M'Culloch, who probably was a daughter of Alexander M'Culloch.

The next in line was John M'Culloch, styled younger of Torhouse M'Kie, who had sasine on the 23rd June, 1711, of Torhouse and Markbreddan, etc.

In the Great Seal Index there is a charter of resignation, dated 27th July, 1724, to John M'Culloch of Barholm of the ten merklands of Torhouse, etc.; then, on the 10th November following, was sasine in favour of William M'Culloch of Kirkclough. As we have already stated, he married his cousin Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of George M'Culloch of Torhouse. They had issue—

John, who succeeded, Collector of Customs at Wigton, and served as Comptroller when David Agnew of Ochiltree was Collector. (See Castle Stewart.)

Robert, who succeeded to Kirkclough, and died unmarried.

Edward, who succeeded to Auchengool, parish of Rerick.

Janet, married Edward M'Culloch of Ardwall, parish of Anwoth.

Elizabeth died at an advanced age in 1780.

John M'Culloch succeeded to Torhouse, etc., and had sasine, 21st July, 1750. On the 22nd October, 1750, he had also sasine of the five merkland of Kirkclough, etc., parish of Anwoth. He married Mary, daughter of David Boyd, surgeon in Wigton, and had issue—

David, who succeeded.

William.

Robert.

Edward.

Also four daughters—

——, married —— M'Credie, Glasgow. No issue.

——, married ——, Newton Stewart. No issue.

——, married Dr. Brown, Wigton. Had issue.

——, married —— Malcolm, Kirkcaldy. No issue.

——, married —— Mitchell, Glasgow. No issue.

——, married Andrew Tosh, Kirkcaldy, and had issue—

Andrew, deceased, married, and left a daughter.

——, married Dr. Robert Couper, and had issue four daughters—married: Mrs. Dynley, Mrs. O'Toole, Mrs. Edmunds, and one unmarried.

On the 17th April, 1786. David M'Culloch had sasine of Torhouse, etc. It is supposed, therefore, that his father died in that year.

One of David M'Culloch's sisters was called Janet, but which of them we do not know. He died unmarried in March, 1822, and his brothers having also died unmarried, his sisters became co-heiresses, and the issue now share the rental.

The recipients are seven, and their shares are—one, one-third; one, one-sixth; and five, one-tenth. On this estate are "The Standing-Stones," already dealt with separately.

The property is small, but compact and well situated. It is bounded on the west side by the river Bladenoch. There is a

tolerably good-sized semi-modern house, with some old trees around it. It has been occupied by the tenant of the farm. The situation is low and close to a bog, while the approach from the Wigton road is bare. It is, however, a property which, with judicious planting and other improvements, could be made a very desirable estate. The shooting over it used to be first-class, particularly for partridges, as the writer well remembers in his early days.

The farms are mains of Torhouse, Redbrae, Cunninghame, and Little Torhouse.

In Gaelic torr is for a tower, an eminence, etc., and close to the residence there is one of knocks, or abrupt hills, so common in Wigtonshire. In Gaelic it also means a castle, and there is the site of a fort adjoining on Torhouse-M'Kie. For distinction this property used to be called Torhouse-M'Culloch.

The family burying-place was at the old church, Wigton, and in 1873, the sexton (Alexander Kennedy, who died in September, 1796) pointed out to us a headstone which he had dug out of their ground, on which was cut a straight-bladed sword, with handle and guard of the Roman pattern. We discovered "A.D. 1608," with the initials "I M C." There is a slight discrepancy as to date, but that the stone was put there to the memory of James M'Culloch, seems beyond doubt. He was killed by Murray of Brochton in 1607.

TORHOUSE-M'KIE, ETC.

This land, so far as we can learn, at one time belonged to the M'Kies. It is described as containing *four mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus*. From the M'Kies it is stated to have passed to a family named Aschennane. In 1573, Robert was served heir to his uncle, James Aschennane. Again, in 1582, he was succeeded by his son, Robert Aschennane.

From thence it passed to the M'Cullochs of Torhouse. In 1620, Alexander, son of George and Margaret M'Culloch of Torhouse, etc., was served heir to his father in the lands of Torhouse and Torhouse-M'Kie. See Torhouse for the continuation until John, the second son of Hugh M'Culloch of Torhouse. The said John received Torhouse-M'Kie as his portion.

In 1680, George M'Culloch was served heir to the same lands. We are inclined to believe there was also a daughter, as we have already mentioned under Torhouse, Michael Wallace, burgess of Stranraer, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, having had sasine on the 8th February, 1700. Again, on the 23rd June, 1711, John M'Culloch, younger of Torhouse-M'Kie, had sasine of Torhouse and Markbreddan, etc. Whom he married is not known. He had issue—

Henry, who succeeded.

He is stated to have married —, daughter of D. Thomson of Knockbren, and had issue—

David, who succeeded.

He had sasine of the three merkland of Torhouse-M'Kie, etc., on the 13th April, 1794. We find him in possession in 1815 and 1828. He married a daughter of Denham Young of Gullyhill, and had issue—

Henry, who appears to have sold the land soon after 1828, to Robert Hagart, whose eldest son, William, died in 1874.

It again changed ownership, having been purchased by the late Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum Park, who has been succeeded by his son, Sir Uchtred Dunbar.

The farms are Torhouse-M'Kie, *alias* Torhousekie, and Blackpark, *alias* Black Mark.

BALMEG OR TORHOUSEMUIR.

The earliest information traced of this small property is in the sixteenth century, when it belonged to the Mures. The first found is Alexander Mure, about 1517. He was followed by Archibald Mure, in 1543. Whom he married is not stated, but he had three daughters—

Janet.

Marion.

They succeeded their father as joint-owners of the four *mercatis terrarum de Torhousemuir antiqui extentus*. One of them, Marion, married William Gordon of Cullindoch, parish of

Anwoth. Subsequently it passed to the Gordons, and was possessed by Roger Gordon in 1637. Probably he was the son of John, second son of William Gordon of Cullindoch.

Roger Gordon married Florence, a daughter of Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, parish of Kirkinner. On the 15th May, 1641, she had sasine of Balmeg. They had issue, so far as known—

Hugh, who succeeded.

William, married, and had issue.

Roger, died unmarried, 16th November, 1737. Buried in Barnbarroch tomb, Wigton.

On the 7th June, 1650, Roger Gordoune again had sasine.

Hugh succeeded his father. There appear to have been difficulties at this period, as we find that on the 6th April, 1653, William Gordoune of Grange had sasine of Torhousemuir. Hugh Gordon, in possession, married, in 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lin of Larg, parish of Inch, and had issue—

William, who succeeded.

In October, 1691, James, Viscount Stair, had sasine of Torhousemuir, *alias* Balmeg; and on the 1st December, 1698, John Dalrymple was served in the same as heir to his father, James, Lord Stair. These, however, were only wadsets.

William Gordon succeeded his father. He married, in 1698, Barbara, daughter of James Ferguson of Dowalton, parish of Kirkinner, and had issue—

William.

James.

Mary, married Edmond Clogg, Exeter, Devonshire.

Agnes, married Robert M'Kie, in Kirkchrist.

Anne, unmarried.

Barbara, married Alexander M'Keachie in Eldrig.

On the 28th November, 1781, Barbara Ferguson, spouse of William Gordon, had sasine of half of the land of Balmeg. Again, on the 18th October, 1702, William Gordon of Grange had sasine in liferent, and William, his son, in fee, of Balmeg and Park.

The Dalrymples continued to hold their wadset, as on the 9th May, 1704, John, Earl of Stair, was infeft.

William Gordon died deeply in debt ; the land, however, was retained, and he was succeeded by his son, William, who, on the 17th July, 1714, was served as heir of his grandfather, Roger Gordon, and was infeft in precept of *Clare Constat*, granted by William Gordon of Grange, and James Gordon, his son-in-law, dated 25th November, 1712.

On the 9th July, 1728, Roger Gordoune (uncle of William, the father of William Gordoun), lawful son of the deceased Roger Gordoun of Balmeg, had an annual rent furth of Balmeg, *alias* Torhousemuir. This was evidently a charge on the land, when it passed to William Gordon, as, on the 21st November, 1739, James Gordoun, second lawful son to the deceased William Gordon of Balmeg, had sasine.

William Gordon died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother James. On the 21st October, 1749, James Gordoun had sasine.

We should mention that, by disposition, dated 20th April, 1734, executed by Roger Gordoun, lawful son of the deceased Roger Gordoun of Balmeg, he conveyed all his movable property to Lieut.-Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness and Mrs. Barbara, relict of Lieut.-Colonel P. Vaus of Barnbarroch, and they got the bygone annual rents.

The superiority, it is stated, was acquired in 1749 by James Gordon, from Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie. He also took up his father's and brother William's debts, and under a Crown Charter, dated 22nd June, 1749, he was infeft on the 2nd October following.

James Gordon married, in 1740, Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Brown of Barharrow, parish of Borgue, and minister of Kirkmabreck parish. He had issue—

William, minister of Anwoth parish.

Samuel, an officer in Royal Navy, who predeceased his father.

Patrick, married his cousin, Margaret Brown, and had issue—

James,	}	Died unmarried.
Samuel,		
Alexander,		

Six daughters, whose names, etc., we have not obtained.

Dorothea, died unmarried in 1807.

Isabella, married, in 1794, the Rev. Andrew Donnany, minister of Wigton parish. Died in 1824. Had issue—

William, } Died unmarried.
Janet, }

James Gordon of Balmeg died in May, 1784. His son, William, minister of Anwoth parish from 1770 to 1790, succeeded his father. His succession, however, was disputed by his younger brother, Patrick, under the plea that the property had been settled on him in 1773. His father's contract of marriage was, however, conclusive, as in 1740 it was settled that the eldest son was to succeed.

The Reverend William Gordon of Balmeg married, in 1772, Mary Denniston, and had issue—

Samuel.

Dorothea, died in 1819.

Isabella, married, in 1808, George M'Haffie, Writer and Provost, etc., Wigton ; also of Corsemalzie, parish of Mochrum, and had issue.

The Reverend William Gordon died in 1790, and was succeeded by his son Samuel, who had sasine of the four merkland of Torhousemuir on the 18th March, 1795. He died in 1797.

The land was then sold to John Thomson in Boreland, parish of Girthon, who had sasine of Balmeg (Torhousemuir), with the teinds and pertinents, on the 26th October, 1797. From him it went to Charles Warner Dunbar Thomson, who appears as owner in 1823. He sold the land to Lieutenant-General James M'Haffie, son of James M'Haffie, who married the eldest daughter of — Gaul of Fuffock, Crossmichael parish, to which she succeeded. The residence was of old standing. The other portions went to the two younger sisters. James M'Haffie died when his son, James, was a child. The latter became the owner of Fuffock. He was educated at the Dumfries Academy, and when twenty-one years of age, he joined the army. His regiment was the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, in which he served for a good many years, and as a captain he obtained the rank of brevet-major. He saw much service, particularly in America and the West Indies, in 1814-15. He was present at the actions

at Washington and New Orleans. At the latter place, with a section of his regiment, he was taken prisoner, but managed to break away from the guard, and reached the British lines in safety. It was a most disastrous affair, arising from the pusillanimity of the lieutenant-colonel in command of the 44th Regiment. The 93rd Sutherland Highlanders also suffered severely.

The 21st returned home, but too late to take part at Waterloo, and was stationed at Valenciennes. When quartered at Ayr, Captain M'Haffie married Hannah Duart, youngest daughter of Captain Rankine of Drumdow, Ayrshire. She accompanied her husband and his regiment to France. They had issue three sons and four daughters. We have only obtained the names of—

William, born at Valenciennes, with the regiment, on the 17th April, 1817.

John, who was left Fuffock, which he sold to — Black.
He died without issue.

Lieutenant-General M'Haffie, as a captain and brevet-major, exchanged into the 60th Rifles, but he did not join, retiring on half-pay. He died 22nd November, 1865, in his ninetieth year.

His son, William, already mentioned, succeeded to Torhousemuir. He married Isabella Paterson, daughter of John Black, writer and banker, Wigton. She died in 1887. They had issue—

James, served in Ayrshire and Galloway Militia, which is 3rd Battalion 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, his grandfather's regiment. He retired with the rank of major. He married, in 1822, Marion, daughter of Alexander Gillespie of Biggar Park, Lanarkshire, and has issue—

William John, born in 1887.

Marion Isobel.

Elizabeth Black.

John Black. Died at Geraldton, Western Australia, in 1879.
Other three children, who died in infancy.

William, accompanied by his wife, went to Australia, in order to settle his sons, and purchased for them a large sheep station

in Queensland, with 50,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses. The acreage was nearly as large as Wigtonshire. Soon after the purchase a severe drought set in, which lasted for twenty-three months, during which time nearly the whole stock perished, resulting in the loss of over £20,000. His sons then removed to Western Australia. The youngest died, and of the eldest, James, we have already given particulars since his return to Scotland.

James Warner Dunbar Thomson built a large addition to the old house, which had a thatch roof. This he replaced with slates. Originally, it was small in size. When sold, the building was said to be four hundred years old.

A stone with the M'Guffock arms, quartered with those of the Dunbars of Mochrum, and said to have been found in the moat of a Roman camp there, was built into the wall of the house by Mr. Thomson. The arms on the stone were made known by us. Previously they were not discerned. When a new house was built by the present owner (William M'Haffie), the stone was removed, and built into the wall of the greenhouse.

The M'Guffocks cannot be traced as having owned the property; and the said stone must have been conveyed from Mochrum parish, where they had lands, etc. It is a good example of the treatment of old memorial stones throughout the district.

Balmeg has been derived as a corruption of the Gaelic words *baile mbeag*. Certainly *baile* and *beag* mean little house, but we fail to find it as given.

BORROWMOSS, ETC.

Under the above heading, we will give various farms which at different periods became possessed by the present Earls of Galloway, the principal portion having been obtained in the eighteenth century.

The first notice we find is dated 17th November, 1518, when Patrick Mure was the owner of Cotland. Then, on the 13th February, 1582, John, brother of Andrew Fullerton of Cairilton, parish of Borgue, had retour of three of the six *mercatis terrarum* of Cotland. Following, in 1588, Sir Alexander Stewart

(of Garlies) received from King James VI., a grant of the lands of Cotland. This, however, could only have been the three merkland owned by John Fullerton, for the Mures retained their portion. On the 15th October, 1605, Alexander Mure was served heir to his brother John, styled of Cotland, but whether High or Low, is not stated. On the 28th June, 1606, Alexander Mure was of Cotland.

We next find a reference to Kirkland, when, in September, 1621, William Dunbar had sasine of the land of Kirkland of Reslary of Wigton. Then, in December, 1635, there was a reversion by John Douglas to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Cotland, etc. Who John Douglas was, does not appear.

The next information found, is that the farm of Auchland belonged to Alexander Gordon in 1637. Then, on the 5th September, 1643, James, heir and brother of Alexander, Lord Galloway, was infeft in the lands of Borrowmoss, Calquhork, Broadfield, Clacharie, Kirvennie, etc.

Alexander Gordon of Auchland, was succeeded by John Gordon, as we gather from the fact that Margaret and Agnes, daughters of the latter, were served heirs to their father in the lands of Auchlean and Markbreddan, on the 26th October, 1652. On the 29th March, 1662, Dame M'Kie had sasine of Markbreddane, and on the 21st April following, Roger Gordon of Balmeg had sasine of the same. On the 20th January, 1654, Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine of Culquhork, and again on the 2nd October, 1671. In 1689, Patrick M'Kie was owner of Auchland. On the 26th July, 1695, Catherine Lauder had sasine of ane wood and milne of Auchland. Who she was, we do not trace. She may have been the spouse of Patrick M'Kie, as we learn that he had a son, Patrick, who, on the 27th July, 1699, was served heir to his father in the ten merkland of Auchland, and merkland of Markbreddan. This Patrick M'Kie married Agnes M'Culloch, who had sasine, with her husband, of Auchland, on the 31st October, 1699. On the 25th December, 1703, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Auchlean, but ~~this~~ could only have been a wadset, as, on the 19th January, 1704, Patrick M'Kie, styled of Auchland, had again sasine of ~~Auchland~~ and other lands. Patrick M'Kie was succeeded by

George M'Kie, who, we presume, was his son. He, again, was succeeded by Patrick M'Kie, Chirurgeon, described as heir to his deceased father, George M'Kie of Auchland. He had sasine, 12th May, 1746.

The next owner of Auchland was Colonel the Honourable James Stewart of Barvennan, brother to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, who had sasine on the 17th January, 1747. He had previously obtained Borrowmoss, etc., on the 5th September, 1643.

Our last notice is dated 20th June, 1766, when John, Lord Garlies, eldest son of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of Cotland, etc.

We give these meagre and rather unconnected notices as we have found them. We have already mentioned that all are now owned by the Earls of Galloway in succession.

The farms, etc., are Borrowmoss, Drovepark, Chapelton, West and East Kirkland, Culwhirk, Sourhip, Low and High Cotland, Broadfield, Kirvennie, Maidland, New Mills, Clauchrie, Cairn-house, Auchland and Wood, Carslae, Carsegowan, Chapelton, and Glenturk.

As the four last-named were obtained a few years ago by exambion, and a separate account of them given in Vol. I., First Edition, we continue this arrangement.

In regard to the derivations of the names, we may state that Borrowmoss is spelled Barrowmoss by Pont, both, doubtless, referring to the burgh-moss, from the Norse word borg with the Scottish moss as a suffix, where peats were obtained. Auchleand or Auchland is given by Robertson as derived from the Gaelic achadh-liana, the field of the plain. Pont spells it Auchleann. Achenclochary, or Clacherie, we have given under Penninghame parish as from clach-chriche, a boundary stone or landmark; or it may be from cleraig in the same language for clerical. The lands are bounded with those in Penninghame parish of the same name. The Kirkland farms were Church lands, beside which was Monkland, in connection with the monastery at Wigton. Kirvennie is difficult to make out, unless the letter v is a corruption of b, and thus the Gaelic beinne for a hill, etc. Kir is one of the contractions of the Gaelic cathair, for a town, castle, etc., but there is no trace of any castle, fort or ancient village at that part, and we therefore think it must be from carr, a moss or bog, which

may have been at the foot of the hill. Pont spells it Korymay. The Cotland farms, no doubt, have their name from the Norse kot, a farm, with land as an adjunct; or the Gaelic cot, a share or portion, and lann or lainn, an enclosure, etc. Culwhirk, another farm, is evidently another corruption. Cul is the Gaelic for backlying, but why so applied in this case it is difficult to understand, unless so considered from Wigton. The suffix whirk may be from the Gaelic cheorce, for oats.

Notices of the farm of Maidland, also Kirkland Hill, will be found under the town of Wigton, having been included in the boundaries of the burgh under the Reform Act.

GLENTURK, ETC.

Our information in regard to the farms of Glenturk, Carslae and Carsgounne does not go very far back. The first we learn is that Sir Thomas M'Lellan of Bomby obtained from King James IV. a charter of confirmation, dated 30th May, 1492, of the three merklands of Glenturk, Carslae, and Chappeltoun, which, with other lands, had been granted by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Muir of Bardrochwood, parish of Minnigaff.

After this there is a long gap, until we come to Patrick M'Clellane, who was infeft in March, 1628, in all and hail the forty shilling land of Glenturk; and immediately following Jeane Martine had sasine. We presume she was his spouse.

It is stated that by deed, dated 2nd November, 1640, John, Lord Kirkcudbright, left those farms to his cousin, A. Agnew, younger of Lochnew.

On the 4th July, 1648, Roger M'Koskerie had sasine of Glenturk, which, however, could only have been a wadset, as on the 18th April, 1650, Andrew Agnew had sasine of Glenturk, Carslae, and Carsgowan.

They next became owned by Thomas Stewart, provost of Wigton, who had sasine on the 21st January, 1660. He married Agnes Dunbar, as learned from sasine of the same date; but who she was is not stated. The next was John Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, who, in June, 1668, had sasine. What relationship he held to Thomas Stewart does not appear. We presume they

were of the same stock as those who had obtained Physgill, probably from Alexander Stewart of Physgill.

According to the family pedigree under Physgill, Thomas Stewart, provost of Wigton, is shewn as having had an only daughter, Agnes, who married John Stewart of Physgill. The question is therefore raised, Who was John Stewart, writer? Agnes Stewart is mentioned as having married John Stewart in 1668, and is stated to have had issue—

Seven sons and seven daughters.

Their names we have not got. Three elder brothers having died,

Robert, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, inherited his mother's property of Glenturk; and he was also heir-apparent to Physgill. He married Frances Baillie, but her family is not mentioned. They had issue, one daughter—

Agnes.

Her father died in 1715, five years before his father. She was thus heir of Glenturk, etc., and ultimately apparent to Physgill, on the death of her uncle, William Stewart, without issue.

For her marriage to John Hathorn of Meikle Airies, and other particulars, we must refer to Physgill, parish of Whithorn.

On the 19th February, 1774, Robert Hathorn-Stewart, younger of Physgill, had sasine of the lands of Glenturk, Carslae, Carsegoun, and Chapelton. Afterwards, they were obtained by the Earl of Stair, who, in 1855, alienated them by excambion to Robert Vans-Agnew of Barnbarroch, in exchange for the farms of Auchentibbert, Cairngarroch, and Kirkclauchline, in Stoneykirk parish. The latter again alienated them by excambion in 1873, to the Earl of Galloway, in exchange for certain parts and portions of the estate of Baldoon, consisting of the farms, etc., of Kirklandhill, Smith's Croft, part of Newton Parks, part of Moor Park, Chapman, Newtonhill and Rowantree, part of Clauchrie and Moss-side, part of Kirwaugh, High Barness, Low Barness, and part of Little Airies, Kirkcinner parish.

In regard to names, we will confine our remarks to those in this parish. Glenturk is spelled Glentuirek by Pont. It appears to be from the Gaelic glean and tore or turic, meaning the wild boar, or hog, glen. Carslae is from the Gaelic cars,

lact) lact, and the suffix from loes, for pasture. Carsgoune, a small Carnegowan by Pont, seems to be from cars, as above, and the suffix the Cymric word gwern, a swamp, a bay, etc. Another writer has given it as carse gobhain, the smith's carse. Chapel-
town tells its own derivation.

PARISH OF KIRKINNER.

PARISH OF KIRKINNER.

THE name of this parish was derived from Saint Kenneir, or Kennere, to whom the church was dedicated. She was a virgin, daughter of Aurelius and Florentia, represented as one of the companions of Saint Ursula, and prevailed on to accompany her to Rome. On their return home, all suffered martyrdom at Cologne in 450, excepting Saint Kenneir, who escaped. Her festival was kept on the 29th October.

There was also a Saint Kinnia, whose memory was long held sacred in Ireland, and her relics in veneration. She belonged to Louth, the southern part of Ulster. She is stated by Butler to have been baptised by Saint Patrick, and to have received the religious veil at his hands.

The first-mentioned is, however, the saint with whom Kirkinner has had its name allied. In the Earl of Haddington's Collection in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, there is the copy of a charter to the Prior of Whithorn, of the "*Ecclesia Sancte Kennere de Carneswall in Galwidia.*" Pont, on his map, spells the name Kirkyner.

The church is about two miles from Wigton. It was granted by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, to the canons of Whithorn, which was confirmed by Robert I. and subsequent kings. A sort of excambion was made in 1503, between James IV. and the prior and canons of Whithorn, whereby they resigned the church of Kinneir to the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and obtained in its stead the church of Kirkandrew in Kirkeudbrightshire, Kirkinner forming the benefice of the sub-dean of the Chapel Royal. In the Treasurer's Accounts there is the following:—"Item, the viij. day of December, to Mr. David Abercromby, to pas to Innerleithen for the erection of Kyrkyner to the chapel, v. lib." According to Bagimont's Roll, it was the highest in rental of any parochial benefice in Wigtonshire. At the Reformation, the churches of Kirkinner and Kirkowen were equally divided between

Sir George Clapperton, the sub-dean, and Sir James Paterson, the sacrist of the Chapel Royal. A twelve merkland, of old extent, belonged to the church of Kirkinner, which was granted away after the Reformation. Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch acquired the patronage of Kirkinner from James VI. in 1591, which was confirmed to him by Parliament in 1292.

Symson, who was the ecclesiastic in charge of Kirkinner at the time (1684), says that the patronage was controverted, the laird of Barnbarroch claiming it by virtue of the gift of the King to his great-grandfather, and the sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, as belonging to it. The patronage, however, remained with the Vauses of Barnbarroch.

John of Henriestoun, the fourth son of John, Earl of Lennox (Stewart line), became rector of Kirkinner.

The small parish of Longcastle was annexed to Kirkinner about 1650. The name arose from the ancient castle (the ruins of which may yet exist, as they did a few years ago), at the western end of what was the loch of Longcastle, now drained. The ruins of the small church are west, about a mile distant. It was a rectory belonging, apparently, to the King. The glebe land was obtained by Sir Patrick Vaus. In addition to the ruins of the old kirk on the kirk land at Longcastle, the site of another is at Chapel Hill, north of Longcastle. Much confusion has arisen from the loch, now drained, having at different periods been known as Longcastle, Ravenstone, and Dowaltoun.

The patronage of the united parish, that is, Longcastle and Kirkinner, was obtained and held by the Vauses of Barnbarroch.

The present manse of Kirkinner was built about 1826.

North of Dalreagle, was a well called Chapel Well, near the site of a chapel, and a supposed old churchyard.

To the south of Dalreagle, there were at one time the ruins of an old castle.

In the parish (Kirkinner) churchyard, there are fragments of two of the peculiar crosses only to be found in Galloway. They are made use of as headstones, and specially mentioned by Dr. John Stuart in his *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.

East of North Balfern farm-house, there is the site of a camp. It is conspicuous from the high road, being of considerable size, circular in form, and surrounded with outworks. It stands on

one of the rounded hills so peculiar to Wigtonshire. It is not staked off as it should be, but forms part of the land to be farmed.

It has been handed down that the remains of an old camp were also on the Ballaird meadow. Also a fort south of Campford farm-house.

The Doon is west of Capenoch croft.

South of Ballaird farm, there is, or was, a cairn; and north of Dalreagle farm-house, the white cairn. Also a moat, and what is called the Hole Stone. We are inclined to think that this stone is the granite boulder on Crouse farm, on the east side of the road to Kirkcovan. It is about four feet high, with a hole scooped out at the top, four inches deep, and four in diameter. It is described as beautifully cut, with a round hole in the bottom. Although the neighbourhood is known to us, we unfortunately missed seeing it.

The only loch is at Ballaird.

The village of Kirkinner is about three miles from Wigton.

The greatest length of the parish is about seven miles, and five and a half in breadth.

In 1861, the population was 1716. In 1871, it was 1545. In 1881, it was 1597; and in 1891, reduced to 1455. In 1901, it was 1255.

LONGCASTLE.

We have no means of ascertaining whether this barony was included in the charters granted by King Robert Bruce to his nephew, Alexander Bruce, of the lands of Carnesmole (along with Mughrum, now Mochrum) in the vicinity of Wigton, as learned from Robertson's *Index of Charters*. The information gathered first commences with the M'Dowalls. We gave the usual statement in our First Edition that the M'Dowalls had possession in 1330, but we now believe that it was at a later period. With so much on record about them, arising from having been in league with the Kings of England, yet nothing can be found to support the statement. We must refer inquirers to the list of of lands obtained by them, which we have given under Garthland, parish of Stoneykirk, and also to our account of the M'Dowalls under Kirkmaiden parish.

Gilbert M'Dowall, styled of Ravenstone and Freugh, about 1445, is the first found to have been in possession of Longcastle and Ravenstone, which at one time were one and the same property. The descent of Gilbert M'Dowall we cannot trace, but, as will be found in our history of the M'Dowalls, already mentioned, the Garthland and Logan families repudiated the family who held these lands and Freugh, parish of Stoneykirk, stating that their ancestor was a natural son of Garthland's, which natural son was a notorious thief and robber, who lived at the little townland which obtained its name from him. For further particulars, see the history we have given under Kirkmaiden parish. Another statement is that the M'Dowalls built a castle on an island in the loch, but we could trace nothing. In Blaeu's Atlas from Pont's survey, it is called the loch of Boirlant. As we have conveyed elsewhere, crannogs, or artificial land residences, existed in the loch, and probably gave rise to the assertion.

As we have mentioned in the account of the parish, the old castle stood at the western end of the loch, and was a structure prior to the appearance of the M'Dowalls as owners. Very little is to be learned of their occupation, which must have been of short duration. We will merely add that, according to Sinclair's account, William M'Dowall of Dowalstoun and Freugh, had a son and heir named John, who married his cousin Margaret (Mary?), sister and heir of John, and daughter of James M'Dowall of Freuch, by Florence, daughter of John M'Dowall of Garthland. No dates are given. The continuation will be found under Freuch, parish of Stoneykirk.

From the M'Dowalls, the lands appear to have passed to the Mures of Craichlaw, for we find a tack, dated 9th January, 1496, by Margaret Keith, lady of Craichlaw and Longcastle, relict of John Mure of Craichlaw, of the lands of Cairnfield, Culgarie, and Culbae, to her carnal son, Adam Mure of Craichlaw. Also, the farm of Boreland, Longcastle, was obtained by John Dunbar of Mochrum, from Margaret Keith, Lady Craichlaw, etc., in November, 1497, and which was purchased from him in 1498.

The next owners were the Vauses of Barnbarroch. Their first connection was ecclesiastical. On the 12th January, 1528, a tack was granted by the priory and convent of Whithorn, to ane venerable father in God, Sir David Vaus, co-adjutor and successor

of the abbey of Saulseat, of the parsonage and teind sheaves of the kirk of Longcastle for the space of three (or nine) years, the tack duty being £28 Scots. Again, on the 9th March, 1532, there was another tack granted for nineteen years of the parsonage and teinds of the kirk of Longcastle, for payment of £40 Scots yearly to the priory of Whithorn, "sett by the convent thereof to ane honorable man, John Vaus of Barnbarroch." We may state that Sir David Vaus above mentioned would appear to have been an ecclesiastical knight of the Order of St. John, a description of which will be found under Park, parish of Old Luce.

The next notice in connection with the lands is that Edward Mure of Carnyfield granted a charter, dated 7th May, 1546, to John Vaus of Barnbarroch of the four merkland of Culgarie, which was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal of Queen Mary, dated 25th August, 1546. There was subsequently another charter from Queen Mary, dated 6th September, 1548, in favour of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, of the six merkland of old extent of Longcastle, with the fortalice, loch, and wood within the same.

In 1552, the four merkland each of Campford, Arequessan, with the two merkland of Culbey, belonged to Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw. In a contract, dated the last day of August, 1552, betwixt Hugh Kennedy of Barwhannie and Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw, the said Malcolm acknowledged to have received complete payment for two reversions on the lands of Campford and Arquessan: and whereas the said reversions were fraudulently taken away from him by the hands of Christian (Margaret?) Dunbar, his spouse, and put into the hands of John Dunbar of Mochrum, so that he could not deliver them up to be destroyed as soon as they could be got, etc.

In May, 1553, there was a letter of reversion by Alexander Baillie of Dunragit, with consent of Margaret, his spouse, in favour of Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny of the four merkland of Arrichasson, disposed by Hugh Kennedy to Alexander Baillie, to be redeemed for seven score pounds.

The next notice is dated the 16th June, 1578, in a suspension to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of a charge to make payment on his part of the barons' taxation, granted to have a vote in Parliament for his ten merkland of Longcastle and Culgarie, etc.

On the 4th January, 1591-2, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John, his son, had sasine of the Boreland, etc., of Longcastle, Culgarie, and Arngilshie, etc. In 1598, John Vaus of Longcastle was infeft as male heir.

On the 14th December, 1639, (Robert) Vaus of Campford had sasine of the Boreland of Longcastle. Then, on the 4th August, 1642, John M'Dowall of Freuch had sasines of the lands of Dowaltoune.

We next find that Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, knight baronet, had sasine, on the 20th December, 1683, of the lands and barony of Longcastle, etc., and again on the 13th September, 1705, with whose descendant the lands remain in possession. The property now consists of the farms Airiehassen, Blairshinnoch, Boreland, Camford, Cairnfield, Culgary, Kirkland, etc.

The loch was drained in 1885-6. It was not very deep at any part. Its greatest length was about a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth about three-quarters of a mile. On two sides it had marshy ground and moss. At the south-east end there were four islands (the largest about twenty-three yards across), and nearer the shore on the same side was a group of six smaller islands. All of them were crannogs constructed, more or less, in the usual form found in other lochs in Galloway. The loch marched with the Longcastle and Ravenstone lands.

BARNBARROCH.

We have been unable to learn the early history of this property further than that it belonged to Alexander Bruce (nephew to King Robert) for a short time, as it forms part of the old barony of Carnemole. After the death of Alexander Bruce, we find that David II. granted to the abbey of Glenluce the five merkland of the earldom of Wigton, and the five merkland of Carmole; also to Malcolm, Earl of Wigton the five merkland of Carmole and Knochluchirvan.

The next owners were the Vauxes, who are stated to have been a branch of those of Dirleton in East Lothian. Their history has been rather confused from the statement that, prior to the conquest of William the Norman, the land of Gilsland in Cumberland belonged to one Bueth, whose son Gilbert was

driven out by the Conqueror, who placed one of his followers, **Ranulph de Meschines**, as governor over the district. A Norman follower, named **Hubert**, served under **William**, the brother of **Ranulph de Meschines**, in **Gilsland**, no doubt a military retainer to keep down the subdued and oppressed natives; and the governor, **Ranulph de Meschines**, during the lifetime of **William** of **Normandy**, the Conqueror, granted **Gilsland** to **Hubert**. He had no surname, but took one from **Gilsland**. The word **gill** in **Cumberland** signifies a dale or valley, from the Norse **gil**, meaning a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom, which in Latin is **vallis**, and from the latter the Norman-French word **vaulx**. This **Hubert** was styled both as **de Vallibus** and **Vaulx**, and from him descended others bearing the name. **Hubert** had two brothers—**Ranulph**, who obtained the lands of **Uprightby**; and **Robert**, who got the lands of **Dalston**, and is found as **Robert de Dalston**. We learn these particulars from **Nicholson** and **Burn**, and other authorities.

The foregoing is what we gave in **Volume II.** in our **First Edition**, but we now question it as applying to those of **Dirleton**, in **East Lothian**, of whom those found in **Galloway** were descendants. Our reason for this is that a **Robert des Vaux** is recorded as one of the four hundred and forty-nine, of more or less position, who accompanied **William**, Duke of **Normandy**, to **England** in **A.D. 1066**. After his conquest of **England**, he held a festival at **Dive** (the Norman port at which he had embarked), to inaugurate the inscription on a tablet of marble in the church there, of the names of those who had crossed the Channel with him. The date is not given, but it must have been after the Conquest. We have given the list and other particulars at the end of our historical sketch of **Galloway**.

We consider that the **Vaulx** family in **Cumberland** was distinct from the **Vauxes** of **Dirleton**, **East Lothian**.

We are told that a **Vaux** came to **Scotland** in the time of **David I.** (who reigned from **1124** to **1153**), and there cannot be a doubt that that was their first appearance north of the **Tweed**. It was **King David's** policy to invite settlers from **England** to support the **Anglo-Roman Church**, which his mother, **Queen Margaret**, and he had introduced, and were most zealous to establish. In this they succeeded, and between the new settlers

and the Church, it was understood that they should support each other, which was carried out to the ruin of many a Celtic landowner. It was then that charters were first introduced to give power to the said foreigners to hold what they obtained.

It was then that a descendant of Robert des Vaux must have got possession of Dirleton. In the Ragman Roll (1296) we find Johan de Vaus, de Counte de Edeneburg (County of Edinburgh), swore fealty to King Edward I. They continued in the male line until 1392, when it terminated with William, whose eldest son is said to have predeceased him in 1358, and to have left two daughters as co-heiresses. The eldest married John Halyburton (son to Sir Walter, and brother to another Sir Walter Halyburton of that ilk), who became the owner of Dirleton.

The remaining heir male of the name, from a younger son of William, was Alexander Vaux, who was Bishop of Galloway in 1420. As put, a son, or perhaps a nephew, named John, is said to have married an heiress about 1384 (?), and to have obtained Barnbarroch, which he held from the Douglasses, then Lords of Galloway. It is not given clearly. It is not improbable that he was the son of the bishop, and instead of obtaining the lands by marriage with an heiress, if the same five merkland granted to the Abbacy of Glenluce, etc., by David II., it is probable that the bishop's influence obtained it for him. The charter granted was from William, Earl of Douglas, etc. It runs as follows: Charter by William, Earl of Douglas, Wigton, and Avondale, Lord of Galloway, in favour of his specially beloved (*dilecto nostro et speciali*) Robert Vaus of all and hail of the lands of Barglass and Barnbarroch, with the pertinents of the same, lying within the barony of ——— Cairnmule, and sheriffdom of Wigton, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him by the said Robert Vaus, his heirs and assignees, under the Earl in fee and heritage, paying therefor yearly, one white or red rose, at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in name of blench farm, if asked only. The charter also contains a clause of absolute warrandice, and is dated at Edinburgh, the 26th January, 1451. Precept of sasine is dated the 28th January, and the charter of confirmation under the Great Seal of James II., the 13th August of the same year.

Robert Vaux had two brothers, John of Lochslin, and James.

He had another charter of confirmation from James, Earl of Douglas, etc., who granted it to his well-beloved kinsman (*dilecto sanguineo nostro*) Robert Vaus, dated at Kirkcudbright, the 26th October, 1453. How this relationship arose, does not appear, as William, Earl of Douglas, makes no mention of it, beyond what we have given.

Robert Vaux married Euphemia Graham, daughter of the Earl of Menteith, and had issue, six sons, viz. :—

Blaise, who succeeded.

Thomas, who became Dean of Glasgow, and was sent to England as Ambassador in 1457.

George, who became Bishop of Galloway. He appears as such in 1483 and 1505.

Patrick.

Alexander.

John.

Also four daughters, whose names we have not traced (with one exception). They are stated to have made the following marriages :—

——, married Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland.

——, married William Adair of Kinhilt.

Marriotta, married Quintin Agnew, younger, of Lochnaw.

——, married Hugh Campbell of Corsewall.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the ecclesiastical element was very strong in the family.

Robert Vaux effected a charter of resignation under the Great Seal of James II., in favour of his son Blaise ; and failing him, his other sons in succession, and failing them, Gilbert and John, sons of the late John Vaux, burgess of Aberdeen ; and failing those bearing the name of Vaux, to the next male heir whatsoever, retaining the name of Vaus. He reserved the liferent and a reasonable jointure to his widow. It was dated at Kirkcudbright, the 8th March, 1456.

We are inclined to think that John, the younger son, was the same John Vaus who, in 1520, was rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and commended by Hector Boece for his knowledge of Latin. He left an elementary work on Latin Grammar.

Blaise Vaux succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Shaw of Haillie, and had issue, as far as known—

Patrick, who succeeded.

Margaret. She appears to have married Thomas A. Hannay of Cassenoch, who, by charter, 10th June, 1498, settled on her the two and half merkland of Slewhobart, and also Auchinflower, Kirkcudbrightshire.

We are inclined to think that Ninian Vaus, prior of Inch, was another son. By confirmed testament and nomination of executors, we find John Vaus, his son, and John Vaus of Barnbarroch, his executors, under date 20th September, 1528. Ninian Vaus had an instrument of sasine, and to his heirs male, of Callinganoch, barony of Saulseat, and Tibberquharan, parish of Whithorn. This sasine proceeds on a charter of confirmation, granted by Henry, bishop of Whithorn and the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrennan, with consent of Patrick Arnot, archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Whithorn, and convent thereof, approved judges and commissioners for that effect by special deputation from the Apostolick Seat, of a charter of said lands, granted to the said Ninian Vaus by the abbot of Greenloch, *alias* Saulseat, of the diocly of Whithorn, and with consent of the convent of said monastery, met together. Which charter is for their own benefit, maturely considered, and the faithful counsel, assistance, labours, dangers, and troubles that the said Ninian underwent and suffered for the said monastery, and whole Catholic Church, as well on sea as on land, among plagues and pests, for the profit and defence of the monastery, in all their affairs, and by great bodily labour, and going express on their affairs beyond seas, and for the farms and suits after specified, etc., etc. Should it so happen that the said Ninian be molested in the peaceable possession, they will oblige themselves and their successors of that monastery, under pain of apostolic punishment, perjury, and defamation, to pay to our Sovereign Lord the King £100 Scots. In name of punishment, another £100 to the priory of Whithorn, for breach of faith, and £100 to the said Ninian Vaus, etc., etc. And for his defence of us and our monastery beyond seas, to the

performance and observance of all which they bind themselves by the Word of Faith of the Holy Evangill. To the which all and every one of them became bound. Which charter is dated from the monastery, the 8th April, 1504. The charter of confirmation is of a date that cannot be explained, but is signed at St. Peter's at Rome. The power of the Vauses with the Church of Rome was certainly very great, and to this their prosperity in Galloway was due.

Blaise Vaux was succeeded by his son, Patrick, in 1482, as appears by sasine, dated the 26th February, as son and heir to the deceased, in the seven and a half merklands of Barnbarroch and Barglass of old extent.

Patrick Vaux or Vaus (for the name is now found variously spelled) married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert, second Lord Kennedy, and had issue, as far as we know—

John.

Patrick Vaus died in 1528, and was succeeded by his son, John.

We have here to notice that there was a charter granted by Patrick Mure of Cottland, parish of Wigton, in favour of Thomas Vaus in Qubithills, of the two and a half merkland of Drumdargan, dated 15th November, 1518. On the 12th February, 1533, Patrick succeeded his father, Thomas Vaus, and on the 6th May, 1534, granted a charter in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, in consideration of a sum of money. Also, on the 4th May, 1530, a charter and precept of sasine of the five merklands of old extent of Barzarroch, was granted by Patrick M'Kie of Larg, in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch. On the 3rd February, 1537, there was a charter of confirmation of Drumgargan, and the mansion house thereon, with precept of sasine of the same. These lands are two farms which still form part of the estate of Barnbarroch. By sasine, 10th March, 1542, the one merkland of Slewhibbert was granted by John Hanna of Capanoch, to John Vaus of Barnbarroch.

John Vaus of Barnbarroch married Janet, daughter of Sir Simon M'Culloch of Myrtoun. He was killed at Pinkie in 1547, and left issue, so far as traced—

Alexander.

Patrick.

Alexander succeeded on a precept furth of the Chancellarie, on a retour as heir to his father, granted by Mary Queen of Scots, bearing that he was at the battle of Pinkiecleugh. The lands of which he had sasine on the 27th July, 1548, were the two and a half merkland of Barnbarroch, five merkland of Barglass, two merkland of Drumgargan, parish of Kirkinner; and the six merkland of Boreland and park of Longcastle, with the loch and island, and four merkland of Culgarie, parish of Longcastle.

By a charter dated at Wigton, 12th January, 1551, Alexander Ahanny of Capanoch granted to Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Janet Kennedy, his spouse, by sale, the two and a half merkland of old extent, called Slewhibbert, and they had sasine on the 12th May following.

Alexander Vaus married, secondly, Euphemia, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum. The contract of marriage is dated at Mochrum, on the 3rd December, 1566, and he settled on her during life, as jointure, the six merkland of Longcastle. She brought with her, as tocher, £1000 Scots. In a receipt, dated 4th July, 1567, from James M'Lellan of Nunton, to Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, it is stated that it is for twenty merks, as the price of certain goods and gear left to his wife and bairns by Janet Kennedy, Lady Freugh, his good mother, afterwards spouse to Alexander Vaus.

From this, we have been able to follow out the family of Janet Kennedy, who was Lady by courtesy, being a daughter of David, first Earl of Cassillis, and previous to her marriage with Alexander Vaus, the widow of Fergus M'Dowall of Freugh, who was killed at Pinkie in 1547. It would also appear that a daughter by her first marriage had married James M'Lellan.

Alexander Vaus had no male issue, but he had a daughter, by which marriage does not appear. Her name was Helen, and she married Alexander M'Kie. Her history is interesting. Her father died in 1567, when his brother, Patrick Vaus of Cascrew, had sasine, on the 10th November of that year, of the lands and barony of Barnbarroch, etc., as the next male heir, to which he had no right, as will be hereafter shown. His niece, Helen Vaus, then under age, was made a ward of the Crown, the lands being held from the Sovereign, and the wardship, etc., given to

Sir John Bellenden of Auchinvole. Under this authority, Sir John gave her the choice of a husband from the elder sons of four of the proprietors in the district, all of whom she refused. In consequence, the following was written :—

“ Ane instrument quhaire Helene Vauss refusit ane marriage, conform to ye King’s gift. At the Lochwood, the 6th day of September, 1568, and of our Sovereign Lord’s reign the first year : Whereas Sir John Bellenden of Auchinvole, Knycht, was Donator, and had by gift of our Sovereign Lord, the ward of all and hail the lands of Drumlargane, within the parish of Kirkyner, and Sheriffdom of Wigtoun, pertaining to umquhile Alexander Waus of Barnbarroch, and now, through his decease, pertaining to our said Sovereign until the lawful entry of heir of the said Alexander being of lawful age . . . together with the marriage of Helene Vaus, with power to the Donator to dispose thereupon at his pleasure.

“ James M’Clellan, procurator for Sir John Bellenden, passed to the personal presence of Helen Waus, and gave the said Helen to choose whether she would marry one of these four persons underwritten, *equal to her in living and blood* ; that is to say—

“ Uchtred M’Dowall, son and apparent heir to William M’Dowall of Garthland.

“ Andro Agnew, son and apparent heir to Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Galloway.

“ William M’Culloch, son and apparent heir to Symon M’Culloch of Mertoun.

“ John M’Culloch, son and apparent heir to John M’Culloch of Torhouse.

“ Ye quhilk personis ye said Helene refusit to tak ony of them in marriage. Quheirfoir, ye said procurator protested in the Donator’s name, for the double and tribble of her marriage.

“ Upon which, the said James M’Clellan asked ane instrument, done about twelve hours at noon, day, month, year, place and year of our Sovereign Lord’s reign, above written.” (Before various witnesses).

It is true that the feudal superior had a right to the rent of the lands of minors, maintaining the buildings, etc., in good condition, and the lands in this case were held under a Crown

Charter. The wardship was therefore given to Sir John Bellenden, already mentioned. It is said that, in accordance with the functions of his office, he was compelled to offer a suitable person as husband to Helen Vaus. It may have been so, but it does seem strange. She was under age. Had she been of age she would have been in possession, and surely marriage was not one of the conditions necessary to hold lands. In our researches we have found many heiresses, but nothing of disinheritance if they did not marry.

Had she accepted one of those offered, Sir John Bellenden would have (as stated) been entitled to receive, on behalf of the Crown, about two years' rent; but as she refused all, he had the right (as stated) to claim for the superior the rent for three years. Even should such be a correct statement, the question arises, had he the right to proceed further and disinherit Helen Vaus? The fact that her uncle, Patrick Vaus, when her father died, applied for and had sasine of Barnbarroch, etc., as the next heir male, causes us to look on the whole transaction as one got up by Patrick Vaus to wrest the property from his niece.

It will have been observed that the only land mentioned as belonging to Helen Vaus was Drumlargane (Drumjargon), but, as will be shown hereafter, her rights were really much more extensive. We find an entry of an instrument of sasine, proceeding on a precept from Chancery, for infefting her as heir to her father. There is no date attached.

Patrick, brother of Alexander Vaus, was in the Church, and appointed rector of Wigton in 1545. We may mention that in an old MS. he is styled parson of Winton, East Lothian, which is erroneous. He retained Wigton although resident in Paris, and is stated to have entered into the service there of the then young Queen Mary. In 1559 he is found styled parson of Wigton and First Almoner to the Queen. He next went to Rome; and his taking holy orders was dispensed with for five years, that he might apply himself to study, during which time he was not to be promoted from his sub-diaconate, and, in the meantime, his rectory of Wigton was not to be accounted as vacant. This is an exposition of the state of the Church. It is stated that he left Rome on the 12th May, 1560, and returned to Scotland *via* Paris. In June of that year the Queen Regent

(Mary of Guise) died. She was a strong and stern opponent to the Reformation. In August, the Church of Rome in Scotland was abolished. Patrick Vaus then joined the Reformers; so did the illegitimate issue of King James V., and through this source he obtained the appointment as administrator of the Church property in Galloway, when he enriched himself. His doings will not stand scrutiny. The priory at Whithorn was too near to Cascrew and Barnbarroch. His whole career shows him to have been a thorough intriguer, and unscrupulous as regards grasping everything to his advantage in lands and position.

His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains. There was a charter of confirmation, dated at Glasgow 23rd February, 1571, granted by Robert, Commendator of the monastery of Whithorn, and convent superiors, of a charter of alienation, granted by Sir John Stewart of Minto to Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and his heirs male, and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, of the two and a half merkland of Stenoch Maccoul, two and a half of Shedoch, five of Prestrie, parish of Whithorn, and four merkland of Barvennoch, parish of Kirkinner, to be holden of the said priory, and to pay yearly certain sums named.

There was also a charter granted by Thomas, the abbot of the monastery of Glenluce, and of the convent of the same, in the diocese of Whithorn, confirming a charter granted by Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, etc., to his very much beloved Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and Elizabeth Kennedy, his spouse, and their male issue, whom failing, to the male heirs of the deceased Patrick Vaus, burgess of Wigton, whom failing, to Alexander Vaus of Quhitterne (Whithorn), whom failing, to Thomas Vaus, burgess of Edinburgh, whom failing, to Gasper Vaus of Lochs-Clone, whom all failing, to whatsoever persons bearing the surname and arms of Vaus, of the lands of Cascreuch, Dirvairds; also Glenhowl, Creochs, Darskyllbene, Barlockhart, Nether Synones and Barshangan of old extent, parish of Glenluce (paying sums named), together with the personal service of the said Patrick, commonly called his bond of manrent, and of his heirs to the said Earl and his heirs, as use is, against all mortals, the authority of His Majesty and his successors only excepted, also paying annually for the said lands of Caskreoch twelve capons or sous, four

arreages of horses, between the feasts Petrie ad Vincula and St. John, in autumn yearly, if asked. The charter is sealed with the common seal of the chapter of the said monastery, on the 4th April, 1572.

There was also a charter of alienation by Patrick M'Kie of Largs, superior of Barzerroch, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, dated in 1574. In the year previous, Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch married Lady Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis, and widow of Sir William Wallace of Craigie. The contract of marriage was dated at Maybole the 19th March, 1573, betwixt Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, etc., and Dame Margaret Kennedy, Countess of Cassillis, and Catherine Kennedy, their daughter, on the one part, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch on the other, whereby he became bound to marry her betwixt the 6th and 12th April, settling on her Casreoch, etc., which he warranted to be worth three hundred merks yearly, and the earl bound himself to pay Patrick Vaus two thousand five hundred merks. Their issue will be given hereafter.

On the 18th April, 1575, Patrick Vaus and Catherine Kennedy obtained the land of Capenoch, with the superiority.

Patrick Vaus, on the 11th January, 1574, was appointed an Ordinary Lord on the Spiritual Side, College of Justice. He is styled parson of Wigton.

The next notice we find is dated the 24th August, 1577, when Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, one of the Lords of Council, had sasine of the ten merkland, each, of Carletoun (Cairillton) and Knock, ten merkland of Cruggleton Kevans, five poundland of Bal-smith, two and a half merkland of Stennoch Corbet, granted on a charter of Sir John Stewart of Minto, Knight, to Barnbarroch and his heirs, 24th November, 1596.

There was a suspension to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch of a charge to make payment of his part of the barons' taxations, granted by them to have vote in Parliament, for his fifty-one merkland of the barony of Loch Mochrum, eleven merkland of Durie and Drumtroddan, ten merkland of Longcastle and Culgarie, ten poundland of the barony of Barnbarroch, holden by him of the King, or whatsoever of his lands he knows not. Signet, 16th June, 1578.

We next find a contract, dated the 3rd June, 1580, betwixt

the prior (Commendator ?) of Whithorn and Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, by which the prior is to ratify all the infeftments of lands Barnbarroch had of the priory, and Barnbarroch was to discharge all debts and pensions due to him by the prior of priory. Then there was a contract, dated 9th June, 1580, betwixt Robert, Commendator of the priory of Whithorn, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, narrating a sale by the convent of the said priory to James, Earl of Moray, of the ten merkland of Crugiltoun Cavens; two and a half each of Shedoch and Stynnock; five of Prestrie, with the teind sheaves; five of Wig; ten of Carletoun (Cairillton), with the teind sheaves; ten of Knock of Kirkmadrin, with the teind sheaves; ten of Asselbie, with the same, mill and lands; five of Kirrandoun, etc., disposed by the Earl of Moray to John Stewart of Minto, and again to Patrick Vaus, and the sale ratified by Matthew Stewart, younger of Minto, and approved by the said Commendator, who receives Patrick Vaus as his immediate vassal in the said lands.

This explains how Sir John Stewart of Minto obtained the lands, and it also shows that the priory of Candida Case, from want of money or other causes, was realizing the value of part of the lands which had been obtained through fraud or religious pressure from the ancient owners, whose descendants in direct male still existed.

Patrick Vaus appears to have been knighted about this time. There was a bond, dated at Barnbarroch, 14th June, 1582, by William Dunbar in Culmalzie, and Catherine Muir, his spouse, narrating that as Patrick Vaus of Barnbarrach had sold to them all and haill the four merkland of Barnvaronoch, of old extent, with the pertinents, in the parish of Kirkinner, yet binding themselves that whenever the said Patrick Vaus should deliver to them, haill and together, in one sum, betwixt the sun rising and down passing of the same, upon ane day, on a buird or seat within the parish of _____ the sum of three hundred merks Scots, that incontinent thereafter they should re-convey the said lands to and in favour of the said Patrick. We give this bond as a specimen of the way that money was raised, and also the curious conditions.

There was another charter, dated 20th November, 1582, granted by King James to Patrick Vaus, one of his Lords of

Council and Session, of the lands of Knockan, Kildarroch, Kirri-brine, and Kerwahope.

We have already mentioned that Helen Vaus was the daughter and heiress of Barnbarroch, etc., and niece to Sir Patrick. She refused to marry any one of those named by Sir John Bellenden, but, as we have already asked, why was such a step taken? It was not necessary that she should be married to get possession of her inheritance. In addition to this, she was not of age when submitted to her. She is said to have been only twelve years old. As an excuse, it has been related that Alexander, a younger brother of Archibald M'Kie of Myrton-M'Kie, forcibly (?) carried her off and married her. This, however, must have been subsequent to Sir John Bellenden's offering her four to choose from. She and Alexander M'Kie's attachment to each other must have attracted the attention of her uncle Patrick; and he, to stop it, put the machinery agoing to thwart it. Knowing her attachment, he no doubt felt safe in giving her the choice of one of four whose names were submitted.

Anyhow, Helen Vaus, in spite of her uncle Patrick's intrigues and attempted hindrances, married Alexander M'Kie, and was disinherited from the possession of Barnbarroch, etc. Alexander, his brothers Archibald and Patrick M'Kie, Duncan M'Kie, burgess of Whithorn, and several others, were outlawed on the 7th September, 1569, for aiding, etc., in her marriage. That it was a mere farce, and that they were pardoned, is evident, as in 1575, Alexander M'Kie accepted eight thousand three hundred and fifty merks as her tocher, renouncing all claim to the lands. Sir Patrick had too much influence for Helen Vaus and her husband to hope to defeat his deep-laid plans.

It afterwards took another turn; and on the 9th June, 1585, there was a contract betwixt Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Alexander M'Kie, and Helen Vaus, his spouse, that as Patrick Vaus had obtained a nineteen years' tack of the lands of White-hills of Andro Maister of Ochiltree and his mother, and not being willing to defraud the said Helen Vaus, his niece, John and Walter M'Kie, her bairns, of their possession thereof, therefore he makes them his assignees to the said tack. The said Sir Patrick also binds himself to redeem certain annual rents affecting the seven merkland of Balseir, and Alexander M'Kie and

Helen Vaus, *as daughter and heir of line* of Alexander Vaus of Barnbarroch, *renounces and overgives*, in favour of the said Sir Patrick and his heirs, all right and title she had to the lands of Barnbarroch, Drumgorgane, Slewhibbert, Barjarrock, Knockane, Kildarroch, Kirriewachope, Barglass, Barvarenoch, Capenoch, parish of Kirkinner; Boreland of Longcastle, Culgarie, Arringilsh, parish of Longcastle; Baltersane, Barvennane, and mill, etc., parish of Penninghame; Stennoch and Stedrock, Tybertzer-rane, parish of Whithorn; Nether Synones, Barschang, Clenneries, Glencarvie, parish of Glenluce; and Gannoch, parish of Inch. Now, what occasion could there be for such a renunciation, if Patrick Vaus had succeeded to Barnbarroch, etc., in a correct and honourable way? It is a very ugly transaction. Alexander M'Kie, her husband, was killed by John M'Dowall of Freuch, for which he was delaitit on the 2nd July, 1619.

The history of Helen Vaus and her husband creates a feeling of sympathy, and is far from creditable to the memory of Sir Patrick Vaus, whose career from the first was one of intrigue.

To proceed, there was a contract, dated 24th and 27th December, 1586, betwixt Elizabeth Stewart, countess; James, Earl of Moray, her spouse; and Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and John Vaus, his eldest son. Elizabeth, Countess of Moray, owned a half, and was to be infest in the other half, as sister and heir of the Countess of Errol. The contract related to the lands of Stennoch, Balsmith, Craiglemain, Craichdow, parish of Glas-serton; Little Airies, with the miln and miln lands, Meikle Airies, Little Owtoun, Owtoun Tarway, Meikle (Owtoun), with Airlies of Culmalzeare, Barverrenoch, and Glenswinton. As Sir Patrick was administrator to the Commendator of Whithorn, he obliged himself to get a precept of *Clare Constat*, in favour of the said Elizabeth Stewart, as heir to her sister Margaret, and she was to hand over a letter of reversion, granted by John Stewart of Mynto, knight, in favour of the deceased James, Earl of Moray, in regard to other lands. The price to be paid for the lands by Sir Patrick Vaus and John, his son, was 5000 merks.

There was also a charter granted in 1587, under the Great Seal, signed by James VI., ordaining John, eldest son of Sir Patrick Vaus, as the undoubted and irrevocable Commendator of Crossraguel, and disposing to him the abbacy thereof, for all the

years of his lifetime, which was then vacant, and in his Highness's hands, through the decease of Alan, last Commendator, and possessor of the same.

On the penult day of November, 1589, there was an instrument of resignation of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass, with the patronage of the kirks of Kirkinner, Kirkowan, and Colmonell, in His Majesty's hands, for new infeftments to be given back to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and the heirs male mentioned in charter of tailzie.

Sir Patrick was a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Barnbarroch. He and some others were sent by King James to Denmark to observe the appearance of the Danish Princess, prior to the selection of Anne of Denmark as Queen Consort. He also accompanied King James there, and was present at the marriage in 1589. While there, he obtained a charter of lands and of the patronage of the churches of Wigton, Kirkynner, Kirkconnell (Kirkcowan) and Colmonell, dated 30th November, 1589.

Next, we find a precept of sasine, by James VI., in consideration of the good and gratuitous service performed to His Majesty by his well-beloved counsellor, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, Counsellor of our College of Justice and Privy Council, and in consideration of his expenses, activity, and labour made and sustained by him as His Majesty's Ambassador, in the kingdom of Denmark, in completing and solemnizing the marriage betwixt His Majesty and his very dear spouse Anna, second sister of Christian the Fourth, by the grace of God, King of the Danes and Norwegians, and also for the troubles and dangers undergone by the said Patrick in his expeditions along with the King in proper person, as well by sea as by land, at the town of Upslo in Norway, where the said marriage was perfected, completed, and confirmed; for infefting him, the said Sir Patrick, in liferent during all the days of his life, whom failing, John Vaus, his son and heir-apparent, and the heirs of tailzie mentioned in His Majesty's charter, in all and whole the five poundland of old extent of Barnbarroch and Barglass, and also for the said causes, for infefting the said Sir Patrick, heritably, and his heirs male specified in the said charter, in the heritable right of patronage, etc., of the rectory and vicariat of the parish churches of Kirkinner and Kirkoswald (?) in the sheriffdom of Wigton, and the

rectory and vicariat of the parish church of Colmonel; dated at Upslo in Norway, the 30th November. 1589.

Previous to setting out, he had the following characteristic letter from King James:—

“To our Rycht Traist Counsillor Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnebarrauch, knight.—Rycht traist Counsellour, we greet you weill. Our marriage now at God’s pleasoure being concludit, and the Queen our bed-fellow hourlie looked for to arrive, it becomes us to have sic as accompany her weill and honorablie enterntenit.

“Therefore we earnestly and affectuously desires you that ye will send hither to the help of our honourable charges to be made in this action, sic quantities of fat beef and mutton on fute, wylde fowles, and venysoun, or other stuff meit for this purpose as possiblie ye may provyde and furnish of your awen moyen; and expedie the same here with all diligence, after the receipt of this oure letter, and deliver it to oure servitor, Walter Neische, maister of our lardner, whom we appointed to resave the same and gif his ticket thereupon; that we may particularly know the guid wills of all men and acknowledge it accordingly when the time serves.

“As ye will do us rycht acceptable plesour and service and sua for the present commits you to God.

“At Edinburgh, the penult day of August, 1589.

“JAMES R.”

From these documents, the high favour in which Sir Patrick stood at Court, and how it was arrived at, will be understood. Coupled with this, it will also have been seen that the influence his family always had with the Church, from the first settlement in Galloway, was not lessened by him.

He obtained possession of all his brother’s estate, to the exclusion of his brother’s daughter, Helen Vaus, in a way not to be admired. The lands, with Carcreuch, which he possessed, were thus considerable, but did not satisfy his insatiable craving for lands and position. His religious feelings seem to have been of the smallest for the sacred and highest office that man can occupy in this world, but his Church was corrupt, and particularly so in his time, as admitted by the late Archbishop Strain in a correspondence we had with him.

The close connection he kept up with the priory at Whithorn, ended, as has been seen, largely in favour of himself and his son. To him the influx of the illegitimate sons of James V., and their progeny, was due. Their object was plunder, and, by means of confiscation, they and Sir Patrick Vaus carried it out effectually. The priory was the superior of lands, which were obtained by fraud, and therefore seized on as Church property. The registers and various records in the priory were obstacles, and therefore got rid of. That Sir Patrick Vaus and Robert Stewart, the Commendator, had this carried out, cannot be doubted.

We have still to give another charter, which was granted by William, brother of Robert, Lord Leytoun (Letyoun?), in favour of Sir Patrick Vaus, of all and hail the five merkland of Clauchrie, and half merkland of Clutach, parish of Kirkinner, dated 10th August, 1590.

Sir Patrick had also, on the 4th January, 1591-2, sasine in his favour and his son, John, of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglass, old extent, and right of patronage of the churches of Wigton, Kirkinner, and Kirkowan; also the parish church of Colmonel, the lands of Bar, Corshalloch, Milton, with the miln and multures of the same; Cloig, Ryrvie, Carsdowbane, Drumnecat, Dunneblair, Altifrage, Skeith, Drachtaglittle, Clontabeyes Over, of old extent with the pertinents, parish of Mochrum (we give them as spelled—the proper names will be found under Mochrum). Also the lands in Longcastle and Kirkinner parishes, as before mentioned. This sasine proceeded on a charter under the Great Seal of James VI., dated at Falkland, 12th August, 1591, to Sir Patrick Vaus, John, son and heir apparent, Patrick, second son, or other lawful children, whom failing, John Vaus of Lochsling, then John Vaus of the town of Leith, then Thomas Vaus of Peterscraig, then Alexander Vaus of Freugh, and then the nearest heirs following, bearing the name and arms of Vaus.

By a clause, the whole of the lands mentioned are erected and annexed into one whole and free barony, to be called Barnbarroch, and ordains the fortalice of Barnbarroch to be the principal messuage of the said barony, and declaring that one sasine, to be taken at the gate of the fortalice, shall be sufficient for the whole barony.

There was also a decret of transumpt of sasine of the four and a half merkland of Portmalzie, and twenty shilling of that extent of Dowloch, at the instance of Sir Patrick Vaus, heir male, to ane father in God, George, Bishop of Galloway. The sasine is dated 19th September, 1492, and the decret, 28th April, 1592.

In 1592, he was elected one of the Lords of the Articles, and on the 1st June of that year, he received a pension of £200 yearly, to be deducted out of the feu duties payable by him to the Crown for the lands held in fie. This gives some insight as to the value of the lands which he had acquired.

The power with the Church which the Vauses held from their first settlement as ecclesiastics in Galloway, was not lost by Sir Patrick, and when the Reformation took place, his priesthood training obtained for him much land. As already stated, to him we largely ascribe the destruction of the records at Whithorn priory, and hereby enabled lands to be confiscated which only nominally belonged to the Church. The Church influence of the Vaus family can be seen at the pend leading to the remains of the priory at Whithorn, their arms being emblazoned over the entrance.

A contract, dated 3rd October, 1593, was also made betwixt Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie and Sir Patrick Vaus, the former having sold to the latter the five merkland, each, of Skellarie, Balfarne, Stewarton, and Orchardtoun, lying in the barony of Outton; and a charter of the same, together with the mansion house, etc., called Etown, was granted the 22nd October, 1593.

The Mures seem to have had to do with Stewarton and Orchardtoun, for there was a charter, dated 10th December, 1593, by Archibald Muir, on an obligation granted by him in favour of Patrick Muir, his brother-german, to the said Patrick and his heirs, of the ten merkland of old extent of Stewarton and Orchardtoun. Archibald Muir was in Arieland, and Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie sold Orchardtoun and Stewarton to him.

Again, there was a charter under the Great Seal of James VI., dated at Edinburgh, 5th July, 1596, by which His Majesty makes known the understanding that Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch and his predecessors were the ancient and native feuars (this is erroneous) of the lands of Knochan, Killedarroch, Kerriewalloch,

Kirriebrowan, and Clatach ; also Arbrog, in which Sir Patrick stands heritably infeft by James M'Cartney, heritable feuwar thereof, His Majesty disposes, etc., to Sir Patrick during his life, and to John, his son ; whom failing, to Patrick, then Robert, third son, then Alexander, fourth son, and then next male heir ; and the lands to be held under the King for ever.

There is also a contract of excambion, wanting a sheet, or sheets, with the date : but in the remaining five sheets it states that Ninian Adair of Kinhilt sells and excambis to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, Miltoun, called Little Arrioland ; the five merklands, each, of Mains of Loch, called the Barr, Kirkcolloch, Alterigg, Dirrie, Drumnescat, Carsluchan ; two and a half of Skeoch ; three and a half Alticry ; 40d. land of Glentibuy, with the superiority, etc. ; Little Droughtag ; superiority five merkland of Dirrieblair, all in the barony of Mochrum Loch ; and Sir Patrick sells to Ninian Adair a wadset which he had of the lands of Creichan, Kildonan, and Mill of Drumore ; also the three merkland of (Little) Genoch, to be holden of the commendator of Salside (Saulseat), with the lands of Clenery, Glenturry, Creoch, etc., lying within the parish of Inch and Glenluce, to be holden of the Earl of Cassillis (for certain yearly payments), and to furnish two men to the King's Majesty ; Weir and two horsemen to ride with the Earl of Cassillis, when he has to do within the sheriffdom of Wigton, by the King's Weirs ; also the lands of Killusby, in the barony of Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden, to be holden of John, Laird of Logan, and to obtain the superior's consent and the goodwill and kindness of the Laird of Garthland.

From all we have given, Sir Patrick Vaus appears to have been the most important of his family, but full of intrigue, and in a way not to be admired. His thirst for lands seems to have been very great, and we are thankful that we have come to the end of the record of his acquisitions. We have already mentioned that he was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvanmains, who died without issue. He married, secondly, Catherine Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis, the particulars of which have been already given, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Patrick, of Lybrack.

Robert, of Campford.

Alexander.

Isabel, married, first, David Murray of Broughton, 1562.

There was a summons, dated 27th May, 1562, granted by King James to Sir Patrick Vaus, against David Murray for non-fulfilment of marriage contract (see Broughton, parish of Whithorn); secondly, Hugh Maxwell.

Florence, married Homer Maxwell of Carnsalloch. There was an instrument of sasine, dated 30th April, 1590, granted by him in favour of his spouse, Florence Vaus.

Jean, married John Gordon of Craichlaw.

Euphemia, married Alexander Baillie of Dunragit, 1591.

Grizell, married, first, John Kennedy of Barwhannie, 1578; secondly, John M'Dowall of Logan.

Janet, married — Adair.

Elizabeth, married John Schaw of Sornbeg, 1592.

Catherine, married William Houston of Culreoch, 1594.

Margaret, married, first, in 1568, John Dunbar in Orchard-toun; secondly, John Creighton in the Larg, 1570.

Mary, married John M'Dowall of Freugh. Her tocher was four thousand merks. In 1654, there was a discharge of one thousand.

There is another daughter unaccounted for.

Sir Patrick died on the 22nd December, 1597, and was succeeded by his son John, styled of Longcastle, who married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland. His mother, Lady Catherine, appears to have again married Sir William M'Lellan of Auchlean.

On the 23rd February, 1601, there was a disposition by John M'Dowall of Garthland to his beloved friend and brother, Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, of all claim which he held to the two and a half merkland of Clewtag. When Sir John was knighted we do not find, but it was subsequent to 1595, and most probably after his father's death. In 1595 we find John Vaus mentioned as Commendator of Crossraguel. Under a contract, dated

3rd September, 1602, between John, Earl of Cassillis, and Sir John Vaus of Longcastle, Sir John disposes to the earl all and haill, with right of patronage, the kirk of Calmonell.

By an unsigned document, dated — January, 1603, it appears that the Earl of Cassillis was largely in debt to Sir John Vaus of Longcastle.

There was a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal of King James VI., dated 12th March, 1618, confirming a charter by William, Bishop of Whithorn, in favour of Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, and his heirs, of the ten merkland of Cruggleton Cavens; two and a half of Shedock; two and a half of Stenok Calconnell; five each of Mid Wig, Craigelmain and Craichdow; ten of Airles and Calmalzioch; four of Barvernich; five of Outtawnburies—all of old extent. Also, the five merkland of Prestorie; ten each of Cariltoun and Appelbie; five of Kerringdone; five of Little Owtoun, called Outtown Caver—all of old extent, and is to be incorporated and called the Tenandry of Carletown (Cairilton). There were also various crofts. The rent roll of the Barnbarroch, etc., estates for 1624 we have read over, and would have given full extracts had our space permitted. At that period the rents were principally paid in kind. Grain, oxen, poultry, cheese, butter, and horses, with a little money, were taken by the landlord. As an example, we will give Barglas, viz:—2 oxen at £15 Scots each, nag at 25 merks, 18 bolls of corn, 1 boll bear, 40 thraves or trusses of straw, 7 bolls corn, 1 firloft (bear in original, but scored out), 20 thraves of straw, 1 ox or 2, 80 sheep, 12 poultry, $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of light or tallow, 18 bolls victual, £10 Scots, 24 poultry, 1 wedder, 4 teind lambs, 20 thraves or trusses of straw. Mill of Barglas:—20 bolls wheat meal, 13 bolls grey (coarse oat meal), 2 bolls bear, 18 capons, 1 goat.

Sir John was a Gentleman of the Chambers to King James VI. The Court influence of the father was thus extended to the son. He does not, however, appear to have prospered, as it is stated that he was in difficulties in 1629, and resided in Wigton, and his eldest son Patrick in the mansion-house of Mochrum. Which house this was, we are not told, but it could not have been the old Place of Mochrum. It most probably was the house on the half-barony of Mochrum Loch. Sir John is mentioned to have

always styled himself of Longcastle, and his eldest son, younger of Barnbarroch. By his marriage with Margaret M'Dowall, he had issue—

Patrick, who succeeded.

Andrew.

Janet, married Archibald Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire. Her tocher was 7000 merks.

Margaret, married James Gordon of Buittle, brother to the Laird of Lochinvar. She pursued him, in 1621, for divorce, for sundry adulteries.

Grizell, married, in 1624, John Glendinnen of Drumrash. Her tocher was 600 merks.

Florence, married Roger Gordon of Balmeg, parish of Wigton.

In January, 1640, Sir John disposed the estates to his grandson, John Vaus, eldest son of his son Patrick, who is also styled Sir. He reserved the liferent.

Sir John Vaus died in 1642, leaving much debt, and much land in security. Retribution for the course his father had pursued followed him. His eldest son, Patrick, married, in 1615, Dame Grizell Johnston, Lady Orchardton, daughter of John Johnston, stated to be of that ilk. In charter, dated 8th August, 1615, she is then mentioned as his spouse, and formerly widow of Sir William Maxwell of Spottes, Kirkcudbrightshire. By this charter she had settled on her by Sir John Vaus the liferent of all the lands of Mochrum Loch, lying in the barony of Barnbarroch; and at the same time, by contract of marriage, Patrick Vaus was infeft in the barony of Myrton, which was a wadset by William M'Culloch of Myrton and his predecessors, to Sir John and his ancestors. In 1643, Sir Patrick writes to his son as John Vaus of Barnbarroch. He had issue, as far as can be gathered—

John, who succeeded.

Alexander, of Barquhannie.

By sasine, 25th January, 1632, the lands of Barquhanny and Knockefferick were possessed by Patrick Vans, fiar of Barnbarroch, under charter granted by Frederick Cunningham, dated 10th June, 1659. We also find Florence Vans, spouse of Roger

Gordon of Balmig (Balmeg), under date 26th November, 1641; Margaret Vans, relict of James Maxwell of Breckenside, 20th April, 1658; Euphan Vans, spouse to Andrew Dunbar of Kilconquhar, etc., 12th February, 1659. With the exception of Florence, we have no particulars. About this period we find others of the family, but do not know the exact relationship. In 1621, there was David Vans, brother, son to the deceased Alexander Vans of Blaise. In 1628, we find David Vans of Allane; also Patrick of Kildarroch, and James, his son. In 1640, Patrick Vans of Auchengallie.

There appear to have been wadsets on the property about this time. On the 15th January, 1639, James M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch. In June, 1643, John Cairns had sasine of the lands of Barglas; and on the 18th March, 1645, Sara Gordoune, in the lands of Barglas and Knockcur.

John Vans, eldest son of Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, married, in 1649, Grizell, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrton. The marriage contract is dated the 15th June of that year, and her tocher was eleven thousand merks. On the 2nd March, 1652, she had sasine in liferent; and, on the 20th May following, she was infest in the lands of Appelbie and Carletoun (Cairillton). There was a sasine, dated 2nd March, 1652, on a charter granted by James Ross of Balneil in favour of John Vans of Barnbarroch, dated 26th November, 1651, of the lands of Appelbie, with the milns, etc., Carletoun (Cairillton), Craighdow, Craiglemine, Cairndoon, Owton, Wig, and Prestorie, of old extent; also a disposition of obligation, 12th May, 1652, by Robert M'Culloch of Drummorall of the lands of Knockincur. By contract of excambion, dated 1st June, 1652, John Vans gives Knockincur to Alexander Baillie for Craiglemine, with one thousand merks.

John Vans, as already mentioned, was owner of Barnbarroch during the lifetime of his father, Sir Patrick Vans. He granted several wadsets; and, amongst others, one in 1657 to William Maxwell of Monreith, by which the whole estate and the patronage of the churches of Kirkinner and Kirkcowan were pledged for £10,000 Scots. On the 21st May, 1658, however, he had sasine of the barony and other lands; also sasine 16th December, 1663, proceeding upon a charter granted by James, Bishop of Whit-horn, of various lands in favour of John Vans of Barnbarroch and

Grizell M'Culloch, his spouse, and their heirs. In 1668, he disposed to his brother Alexander, of Barquhannie, the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglas, etc., Kildarroch, Capenoch, Clutog, Knocknow, Drumjargon, Knockeffrick, Blairmakin, Slewhibbert, Mill Little Airies, Barvennock, and other lands in the parish of Glasserton. Again, on the 22nd January, 1672, John Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine of the lands of Blairmakin, with Grizell M'Culloch, Lady Barnbarroch.

Sir Patrick Vans, father of John Vans of Barnbarroch, was in Holland in 1643; and, no doubt arising from the heavy incumbrances, was, as already mentioned, supplanted by his son, who at once succeeded his grandfather, Sir John. Sir Patrick died in 1673.

We give the knighthood rank of Sir as found written, but we do not learn when he was knighted, and we are rather dubious as to the right to be so designated.

On the 7th May, 1673, there was a bond entered into by David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, and William M'Guffock of Rusco (Kirkcudbrightshire), who obliged themselves to procure to John Vans of Barnbarroch his bond of £1000 Scots, due by him to Collin, in respect he had payed the same to Baldoon by Collin's verbal order, and to relieve him of the other arrestment, as before mentioned.

John Vans, as is learned from sasine, 20th May, 1690, had issue one son. He is mentioned as John Vans of Barnbarroch, and John, his heir appearand. The son predeceased the father. The latter died in 1696.

In April, 1694, John, with consent of his brother, Alexander Vans, disposed to Sir William Maxwell, for an old debt of 8000 merks, and again, in February, 1696, for a further payment of 8563, altogether 16,563 merks, the lands of Kildarroch, Capenoch, both Clutags, Mill of Airies, mill lands and multures.

John was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Vans of Barquhannie, on the 29th August, 1696, who then had sasine of Barnbarroch and Barglass. He had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, and had issue, so far as traced—

Patrick.

Also daughters, whose names we do not learn, excepting

Grizell, who married John Gordon of Cairnfield. By sasine, 28th May, 1707, he seems also to have been of Rascarell, parish of Rerick.

The lands of Barnbarroch were disposed to William Maxwell of Monreith in 1668, and his successors held to it, having all the lands, etc., included in the charter of Monreith, granted to him in 1702.

It is understood that Alexander Vans had three sons, Patrick being the youngest. He served abroad in the European Wars, and served the Emperor Charles VI. in Germany and Spain. When in the latter country, he was told by General Stewart (of the Galloway family) that his father had succeeded to Barnbarroch, and that his two elder brothers were dead. He therefore returned to Scotland; and, finding the estate attached for a comparatively small debt, in 1705, he obtained, not without difficulty, as the story is told, an obligation from his uncle, Sir William Maxwell, to remove and discharge his rights under the wadset of 1657, on payment of the original debt. Sir William died about 1711. In 1714, Patrick Vans again offered to Sir Alexander Maxwell, who had succeeded his father, payment of £10,000 Scots, and claimed the discharge, etc. It was refused, and it had to be enforced in the Court of Session. In this case we have a good exposition of what went on in Galloway in regard to lands.

At a subsequent period, Patrick Agnew having recovered Barnbarroch, he next demanded a *re-conveyance*, as he wished to settle the estate on his son of his second marriage. This Sir Alexander Maxwell also refused, and another action was therefore raised in the Court of Session, when decree was obtained and re-conveyance was thus got, on which the later and present title deeds of Barnbarroch are founded.

To return to sasines; on the 15th December, 1699, Patrick Vans, son to Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch, had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch and Barglas, and others, with the mylnes, etc. He again had sasine on the 6th May, 1701, as Captain Vans, younger of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Barquhinnie and Knockeffrick. In 1705, Sir William of Maxwell had granted a

back bond, binding to denude himself of Barnbarroch, etc., for payment of the original sums in bond of 1657.

Patrick Vans married, first, Jean, only daughter of — Campbell of Lawers, and had issue, a son, married to the widow of — Gordon of Craighlaw, who died childless; also a daughter, who married — Brown of Carsluith, with issue, one daughter, who died unmarried.

He married, secondly, Barbara, daughter of Patrick M'Dowall of Freugh, on the 28th February, 1715, by whom he had a large family of six sons and six daughters, but we have only the names, etc., of five—

John, his successor, born in 1724.

Barbara, married to — Clugston.

Anne, married Hugh Hathorn of Castlewig.

Elizabeth, died unmarried.

—, married John Martin of Little Airies.

The name of the last is not mentioned.

His father, Alexander Vans, died in 1709, when Patrick succeeded.

On the 14th November, 1719, Colonel Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and Mrs. Barbara M'Dowall, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Barnbarroch, etc.

He was the first M.P. for Wigtonshire after the Union, and afterwards sat for the Wigton Burghs.

John succeeded his father in 1733. On the 8th November of that year, John Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine of the lands and barony, etc. He married, in 1747, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Agnew of Sheuchan (she died in 1762), and assumed the surname of Agnew, which his descendants continue to bear. On the 24th March, 1753, he had sasine of Clutag and Knockefferick, etc. They had issue—

Robert Vans, born 1755, who succeeded.

Patrick, married his cousin, Grace, daughter of — Hathorn of Castlewig.

John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Stevens, and left issue one son and three daughters.

Robina, married — Kennedy of Pinmore.

Barbara and Margaret, died unmarried.

He died in 1780. On the 19th October, 1781, his son, Robert Vans-Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine of Barnbarroch, etc. He married Frances, daughter of John Dunlop of that ilk, and had issue—

Robert, who predeceased his father. Captain in the Guards.
Died, 1804.

John, who succeeded.

James, R. N. Died, 1800.

Patrick, successor to his brother.

Henry Stewart, an Advocate at the Scottish Bar. Died,
1855.

Margaret. Died, 1864.

Frances Georgiana. Died, 1839.

Anna Maria. Died, 1882.

Robert Vans Agnew died in 1809, and was succeeded by his son John.

On the 31st January, 1809, John Vans-Agnew, eldest lawful son then in life of the deceased Robert Agnew of Sheuchan, had sasine of the five merkland of Larg. He died in 1825, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, Patrick, Lieutenant-Colonel East India Company's Service, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was also a director of the East India Company. He married Catherine, daughter of D. Frazer, Inverness-shire (she died in 1879), and had issue—

Robert Vans, who served in the Rifle Brigade.

Patrick Alexander, East India Company's Civil Service.
Killed at Moulton, 1848.

William Vans. Died, 1833.

John, at one time a partner in Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

He married Frances (died September, 1872), daughter of Colonel Jenkins. He died in 1873, and left issue.

James, Civil Service, India. Died at Paris in 1886.

George, Civil Service, India. Married Rosa, daughter of G. Wilson. He died, 20th January, 1898.

Frances, died, 1896, aged eighty-one.

Mary, married Major-General E. Jeffreys, C.B.

Elizabeth, died in 1893.

Catherine, died at Rome in 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Vans-Agnew, C.B., died in 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Vans-Agnew. He married, in 1852, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir David Hunter-Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan (she died at Rome in 1870), and had issue—

Patrick Alexander, retired as a Captain, Rifle Brigade.

James David, Stockbroker, London. Born in 1858. Died in 1889.

John, Captain, Staff Corps, Indian Army; now of Barnbaroch. Born in 1859.

Elizabeth, married, in 1880, as his second wife, E. S. Bowlby, Gilston Park, Herfordshire, and has issue.

Catherine, married, in 1875, E. Gower, late Captain, 12th Lancers, of Clyn Derwen, South Wales.

Mary, married, in 1886, A. Stuart Menteith, barrister-at-law, Wellington, New Zealand. Died, 1896, at Auckland, New Zealand, aged thirty-five.

Robert Vans-Agnew was elected M.P. for Wigtonshire in 1873, and re-elected at the General Election in 1874. He died on the 26th September, 1893, at Logie Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire. He was succeeded by his son, Patrick Alexander, who served as a Captain, Rifle Brigade. He died, 13th September, 1897. His brother, John, Captain, Staff Corps, India, succeeded. He married, in 1891, Ada Sybil, daughter of Robert Bates of Ampt-hill.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, a bend, *gules*; second and third *argent*, a chevron between, in chief, two cinque-foils, *gules*, with a cross crosslet fitchéé *sable*, in centre and in base a saltire coupé.

Crests—First, a lion rampant, holding scales in the dexter paw; second, an eagle, issuant and regardant, *proper*.

Supporters—Two savages, with clubs in their hands, and wreathed about the middle with laurel.

Mottoes—*Be faithful*, for Vans. *Concilio non impetu*, for Agnew.

The original residence has disappeared.

Barnbarroch house was built in 1780, it is understood, on or near the old site, and has been considerably added to lately. It

is a good house, and stands in a well-wooded and extensive park, about a mile from the village of Kirkinner, where is the parish church.

The family may be said to be the only one in Galloway retaining their documents from the date of settlement, and in such good preservation. The late owner built a new fireproof charter room.

We are inclined to believe that Barnbarroch is a corruption of bar-barroch, a Gaelic compound, meaning either the pinnaced hill, or covered with copse or brushwood. The house and park have on either side two of the hills peculiar to Wigtonshire, named respectively Barglas and Barvarenoch. About a third of a mile from the house, there is a round hill where the land rises to two hundred feet above the sea level; and a little further off is another, now called Whaup Hill (Curlew Hill), which is two hundred and twenty-five feet high. From the vicinity of these hills, the name has probably been derived. As mentioned under Penninghame, parish of Penninghame, no sense can be gathered from barn as applied there, and the same in this case. Pont spells it Barnbarraugh.

Barglass has been rendered as the grey point, but as the suffix also applies to green in the Cymric or Welsh, as well as in Gaelic, we would give it as the green hill, as most of the hills in Wigtonshire are found. Barvennoch is found spelled Barnvaronoch in 1582, and now as Barvernochan, which is an example of the changes and corruptions met with. In the name, we have possibly the Gaelic bar-uanach, the lamb-producing hill, referring, of course, to the good quality of the pasture and shelter. It is found elsewhere in Wigtonshire, and in Kirkmaiden parish there is a hill called Beanaveoch (beann and barr are nearly the same in meaning), and Tod, in his MS. of that parish, renders it hill of the castle, which confirms this opinion. Both Barglas and Barvernochan are farms on the property.

Another farm is Knockan, which was the six merkland granted to Ronald Makbretun, the harper, by King James IV., as mentioned in our account of Wigton parish, as the gift was burdened with the gift of six holls of meal yearly to the convent at Wigton. The name is a corruption of cnocan, the Gaelic for a little hill. Another farm named Barryerrock, formerly Barjarrock, seems to

be a corruption of the Gaelic *bar-garbh-ach* (the latter, *achadh* contracted), from which we have *bar-garrach*, *garroch*, meaning the hill in the rough land or ground. We have read it as derived from *barr-dearg*, the red hill.

A separate account of Over or Meikle Airies farm is given as having belonged to for a time, and the starting point of a fortunate family whose descendants are now the owners of *Physgil* and *Glasserton*, as also of *Castlewig*. Airies is spelled *Ayres* by Pont, and appears to be a corruption of the Gaelic *airois*, an abode, a residence. Another derivation has been given as from *airidh*, a shieling, a hill pasture. The farm *Barlae* has its name from *bar-liath*, the grey hill top, or the suffix may be from *læs*, meaning pasture, the pasture hill. *Barquhannie*, *Barwhanny*, spelled *Barwhany* by Pont, is complex. The *bar* (*barr*) we need not enter on, but the suffix is difficult to deal with. We can only suppose that it may be a corruption of the Norse word *hwannir*, a dale or marshy hollow, from which the Scottish word *quham*, a dale among hills. Another farm is now spelled *Drumjargon*, also found as *Drumgargan*, and rendered by Pont as *Druymjargan*. It seems, like *Barquhannie*, to be another Gaelic and Norse compound, the prefix being from *druim*, a ridge or hill, and the suffix from the pure Norse word *gargan*, a serpent, no doubt referring to adders so common in Galloway. We have then the adder hill or ridge. Another version which we have read, gives it from *druim-durgan*, the red ridge.

The farm *Knockefferick*, as now called, seems to be another Gaelic and Norse compound, the prefix being from *cnoc*, a hill, and *effrick* from the Norse *effri*, meaning the upper or higher, from which we have the upper or higher hill. *High* and *Low Barness* farms have a Gaelic or Cymric and Norse name, the prefix being *barr* for a hill, and the suffix *ness* from *nes*, a projection, etc. It has been given as from *bar-n-ease*, a hill top of the torrent, the sense of which it is difficult to comprehend.

Slochabbert is found spelled in different ways. If the present is correct, the prefix is Gaelic, *sloc*, meaning a hollow, a dell, and the suffix in the same language from *abar* or *abair*, boggy, marshy. This gives the marshy land in the hollow. Another writer gives it from *sliabh*, a moorland, which we do not follow.

Bing, another farm, is probably a corruption of the Norse for barley, referring to land bearing that grain.

Clutag (South and Little) is probably from the Gaelic *clodach*, abounding in clods or turf. It is spelled Clontaig by Pont.

The names of two other farms have disappeared, apparently absorbed in others. We refer to Knocknow and Blairmakin (there is still a moor so called). The name of the first seems to be from the Gaelic *cnoc-cnù*, the nut hill, from the hazel tree probably growing there. Clairmakin, or, as spelled by Pont, Blairrukyn, is in the suffix a corruption, either of the surnames Meiken or Mackeand. The blair, or blar, as we have mentioned elsewhere, is the Gaelic for a plain or field.

The farms which comprised the Barnbarroch estate prior to 1873, were Meikle Airies, Barglass, Barnbarroch Mains, Barlas, Barwhanny, Barvernoch, Baryerrock, Bing, Claycross, Drumjargon, Knockan, Knockefferick, Marchfarm, Slochabbert, and East Slochabbert, High and Low Barness, and Clutag (South and Little).

In 1873, to the above were added portions of the Baldoon estate, which was conveyed by the Earl of Galloway in exchange for the farms of Glenturk, Carslae, Carsegowan, and Chapelton, in Wigton parish, and also a portion of the five merkland of Airies, or Over Airies, extending to 474½ imperial acres. The lands so given consisted of the farm and lands of Kirklandhill, Smith's Croft, part of Newton Parks, part of Moor Park, Chapman, Newtonhill, and Rowantree, part of Claughrie and Moss-side, part of Kirwaugh, High Barness, Low Barness, and part of Little Airies. The topography of the said lands will be found under Baldoon.

BALDOON.

We have been unable to gather information in regard to the early history of Baldoon. The most valuable portion of the present property so called, was reclaimed from the sea. The course of the river Bladenoch bounds the lands on the north-east side. The mouth of the river used to be further to the north, close to the east side of Wigton, at Croft-an-righ. Now, as known, it is further to the south. It must, however, be a con-

siderable time since the heavy clay lands of Baldoon were left by the sea. The lands inland may have formed a portion of the barony of Carnesmole, described as in the vicinity of Wigton, and part of which is in the Barnbarroch estate. This barony was granted by Robert Bruce to his nephew, Alexander Bruce, who did not enjoy it long. Afterwards, the Flemings, Earls of Wigton, obtained the barony, but their tenure was also short.

The first authentic notice we find of Baldoon is in connection with the Dunbars. From whom they obtained the lands, we have not traced. By letters of gift, under the Priory Seal of King James, dated 6th August, 1500, the six and a half merkland of Kirriewalloch was granted in favour of Simon M'Culloch during his life (Barnbarroch Papers). Margaret Dunbar of Mochrum Park, wife of Sir John Dunbar (Westfield), having died in 1483, he again married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. (There is a charter in their favour of the farm of Boreland, dated 13th March, 1497.) From Archibald, the eldest son of the last-mentioned marriage, came the family afterwards known as the Dunbars of Baldoon. His brother Gavin (of this marriage) was the celebrated Archbishop of Dunbar, Lord Chancellor, etc., of Scotland. Mention of him will be found under Mochrum. He is said to have been one of the prelates present at the burning of George Wishart at the stake, at St. Andrews. It is also related that he was the means of getting Baldoon for his brother Archibald.

On the 17th February, 1533, a charter of the lands of Baldoon was obtained from King James the Fifth. He (Archibald) married Janet, daughter of — Mure of Rowallan, and had issue—

Gavin, who succeeded.

Archibald.

John, married, in 1568, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch.

Alexander.

Gavin, we find, had succeeded in 1563. He married Janet, daughter of — Cunningham, and had issue—

David, who succeeded, born in 1582.

Agnes, married, in 1606, Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale.

Elizabeth, married, in 1606, Patrick N. M'Dowall.

Margaret, married, in 1619, Gilbert Brown of Begbie.

About this time we find other charters, etc., connected with lands belonging to this estate. The first is a charter, dated 10th August, 1590, granted by William, brother of Robert, Lord Leytoun (?), in favour of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, of all and hail the five merkland of Clauchrie, and two and a half merkland of Clutah. Then, in 1591, we find that Thomas M'Lelland of Bombie sold to Archibald Mure in Arieland the five merkland of Orchardtoun and five merkland of Stewarton. By contract 3rd October, 1593, betwixt Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie and Sir Patrick Vans, the former sold to the latter the five merkland each of Skellarie, Balfarne, Stewarton and Orchardtoun, lying in the barony of Outton ; and there was a charter of the same, together with the mansion-house, etc., called Etown, dated 22nd October, 1593. Following this there was a charter, dated 10th December, 1593, by Archibald Mure on an obligation granted by him in favour of Patrick Mure, his brother-german, to the said Patrick and his heirs, of the ten merkland of Stewarton, of old extent, and Orchardtoun.

To return to the Dunbars, David married, in 1605, Janet, daughter of — Charteris of Amisfield, and had issue—

Archibald (in Orchardtoun) married Agnes, daughter of
— Mure, and widow of John Brown of Carsluith.

David.

Helen, married Adam M'Kie.

When Archibald succeeded, we cannot state ; but on the 25th July, 1627, his brother David was infeft in the twenty merkland of Baldoon, the estate having been made over to him by Archibald. The cause for this does not appear.

On the 14th December, 1636, James, son of David Ramsay of Torbane, had retour of the five merkland each of Skellarie, Stewartoun, and Balfairne ; followed, on the 5th February, 1650, by his son, David Ramsay.

On the 18th March, 1645, Sara Gordon had sasine of Knockincur. This farm appears to have belonged to the M'Cullochs, as Jean (wife of Robert M'Culloch of Drummerks), heir to James M'Culloch, had sasine on the 5th January, 1658 ; and on the

29th March following, Alexander Baillie (of Dunragit) and (John?) Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine.

David Dunbar married, in 1641, Elizabeth, daughter of John M'Culloch of Myrton, and had issue—

David, who predeceased his father in 1682.

Elizabeth, married the Honourable Robert Stewart of Ravenston, parish of Whithorn, and had issue.

Margaret, married, in 1688, Hugh, third son of the Rev. James Blair of Dunskey, who had assumed the surname of M'Guffock, having previously married the heiress of Rusco, parish of Anwoth. Issue by both marriages (see Rusco).

Janet, married James Gordon of Craichlaw, and had issue.

David Dunbar of Baldoon was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1664. Previously, about 1662, he was fined £4800 by the Privy Council for his adherence to the Presbyterian Church. In May, 1673, Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon had sasine of the twenty merkland of Home, comprehending Skellarie, Boigeroft, Balferry, Stewartoune, Orchardtoun, and Creithe. Previously, on the 12th August, 1669, his son, David, younger of Baldoon, married at Cascrew, Old Luce parish, Janet, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple, then a Lord of Session, and afterwards Viscount Stair. She did not live long, having died suddenly on 12th September following, and was buried on the last day of that month. Her death gave rise to the story transmitted by Mr. Train to Sir Walter Scott, who worked it out in the novel called *The Bride of Lammermoor*. The marriage contract between David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, and Janet, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple, afterwards Viscount Stair, was found among the papers of the last Earl of Selkirk at St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright, in 1869, by John Stuart, LL.D., etc. It is dated 29th May, 1669. The marriage took place on the 29th May following. We have a *fac simile* of the contract, given to us by Lord Selkirk.

It has eight signatures—

H. GORDON, Witness.

WILLIAM M'GUFFOCK, Witness.

JAMES DALRYMPLE, Witness.

THOMAS M'GRADDON, Witness.

D. DUNBAR.

JANET DALRYMPLE.

JAS. DALRYMPLE.

BALDONE.

The bride's signature is large and distinct. A little tremulousness appears with some of the letters. The capital D is written that the first stroke is made a cross, within three parts of an O. The boldest signature is Sir David Dunbar's, the bridegroom's father, who merely gives his territorial designation as Baldone. Sir James Dalrymple gives his Christian and surname. The witnesses are Hugh Gordon of Grange of Cree, parish of Penninghame; William M'Guffock of Alticry, parish of Mochrum, and shortly afterwards of Rusco, parish of Anwoth; James Dalrymple was the second son of Sir James (afterwards Viscount Stair) and brother to the bride; Thomas M'Graddon was the solicitor to Sir James Dalrymple.

In regard to the contract, a handsome provision was made by Sir David Dunbar.

The story, which gave Sir Walter Scott groundwork for his novel, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, is fiction in the main part; but, at the same time, we are inclined to believe that there was a basis for it.

David Dunbar married, secondly, Lady Eleanor Montgomery, a daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun. In June, 1673, William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the lands of Balfern, Creich, etc. In April, 1674, David Dunbar, younger of Baldoone, and Lady Eleanor, had sasine of the lands and barony of Home, Creich, Mylnetoun of Kirkinner, Mylne, Dreggan Mylne, Barnes and mylne thereof, Mylne of Creich, called Blair's Mylne, Lybrack, Littlebrell, etc.

By his marriage he had issue, one child—

Mary, of whom hereafter.

He predeceased his father, having been killed by a fall from his horse on the 20th March, 1682, when riding between Leith and Holyrood House.

On the 12th July, 1683, Sir David Dunbar had sasine of the Kirkland of Kirkinner, which he appears to have got from William Clelland, who had sasine on the 30th June, 1682.

This is the last notice which we find of Sir David, but he must have lived for several years afterwards. Symson (1684) informs us that Sir David was a great breeder and purchaser of Galloway cattle, and was the first in Galloway who made a park around his

residence, which was followed by the Earl of Galloway, Sir William Maxwell, Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, Sir James Dalrymple, the Laird of Logan, and many others. The park at Baldoon, he states, was about two and a half miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, running down to the Bladenoch, and being rich, produced excellent grass, able to keep during winter and summer about a thousand head of cattle.

Mary Dunbar, his son's only child, married, in 1691, Lord Basil Hamilton, fifth son of William, third Duke of Hamilton. (His eldest brother, Charles, was created Earl of Selkirk). On the 4th May, 1695, Lord Basil Hamilton had sasine of the lands and baronies of Baldoon, etc. On the 13th June, 1699, he had also sasine of the lands of Burness. It must have been soon after this that he was drowned in the Minnoch burn. It was much swollen (through a spate), and the servant in attendance on himself and his brother (the Earl of Selkirk) rode forward to try the ford, but his horse slipped in, and the man was thrown, when Lord Basil rode to his aid, and seized him, but his own horse fell, and master and man were drowned in the presence of his brother, who was unable to render assistance.

His son Basil succeeded to Baldoon. He was out in the rebellion of 1715, and commanded a troop of horse under Lord Kenmure. Having been taken prisoner at Preston, his estate was forfeited, and he himself condemned to be executed. The rent at that time was £1494 11s. 2d., of which £1225 12s. 8d. was in money, and the balance in grain, etc. Through family interest, his life was spared; and, in 1732, the attainder was reversed, and the property recovered. During this time, however, viz., 5th April, 1725, Lady Marie Hamilton (his mother) had sasine of the lands and baronies of Baldoon, Compstoun, and Lochfergus, the two latter in Kirkeudbrightshire. It appears that her son was several times Provost of Kirkeudbright. We do not learn whom he married, but he left issue, so far as known, one son, Dunbar Hamilton, who succeeded to Baldoon, etc.; and also, in 1744, to the earldom of Selkirk, as fourth Earl. He married Helen Hamilton, grand-daughter of the sixth Earl of Haddington, and had issue—

Basil William, Lord Daer.

Thomas, who ultimately succeeded his father as fifth Earl.

About 1786, Lord Selkirk transferred the management of his landed property to his eldest son, Basil Hamilton, Lord Daer, who appears to have been possessed of business abilities, and managed his father's affairs with great success. On the 7th April, 1794, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the four merkland of Knockincur. The rental of Baldoon at this time had increased to £5000, at which it was valued. The lands were sold by him to the Earl of Galloway, but Lord Daer was to retain a lease of the estate for ten years, at a rent of £7000 per annum, at the expiration of which the lands were to be valued by mutual arbiters, and then Lord Galloway was to pay twenty-five years' purchase of the full surplus valued rent above £5000.

This agreement was concluded about 1793. Lord Daer, however, did not live to see it carried out. When finally concluded, in 1806, Lord Galloway had to pay the additional sum of £125,000, the value of the estate had so vastly increased. This is easily understood, as a large acreage has been first and last reclaimed from the sea, and is composed of the finest wheat-bearing soil. This is still going on. It adds to the value of the estate, for all round the Wigtonshire shore it is owned by the same proprietor. It has, however, destroyed the old beauty of Wigton Bay.

On the 6th August, 1806, John, seventh Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lands and barony of Baldoon, and it continues to be possessed by his descendants.

The old mansion is now in ruins. When it was erected, we have not ascertained, but most probably in the sixteenth century. Sir David Dunbar, no doubt, made many improvements. The park, as we have already stated, was formed by him, and the first in Galloway. Only the old avenue, with the trees, remain, the river Bladenoch running alongside for some distance. The trees are planted down to the water's edge, and form a pleasing effect from the opposite side.

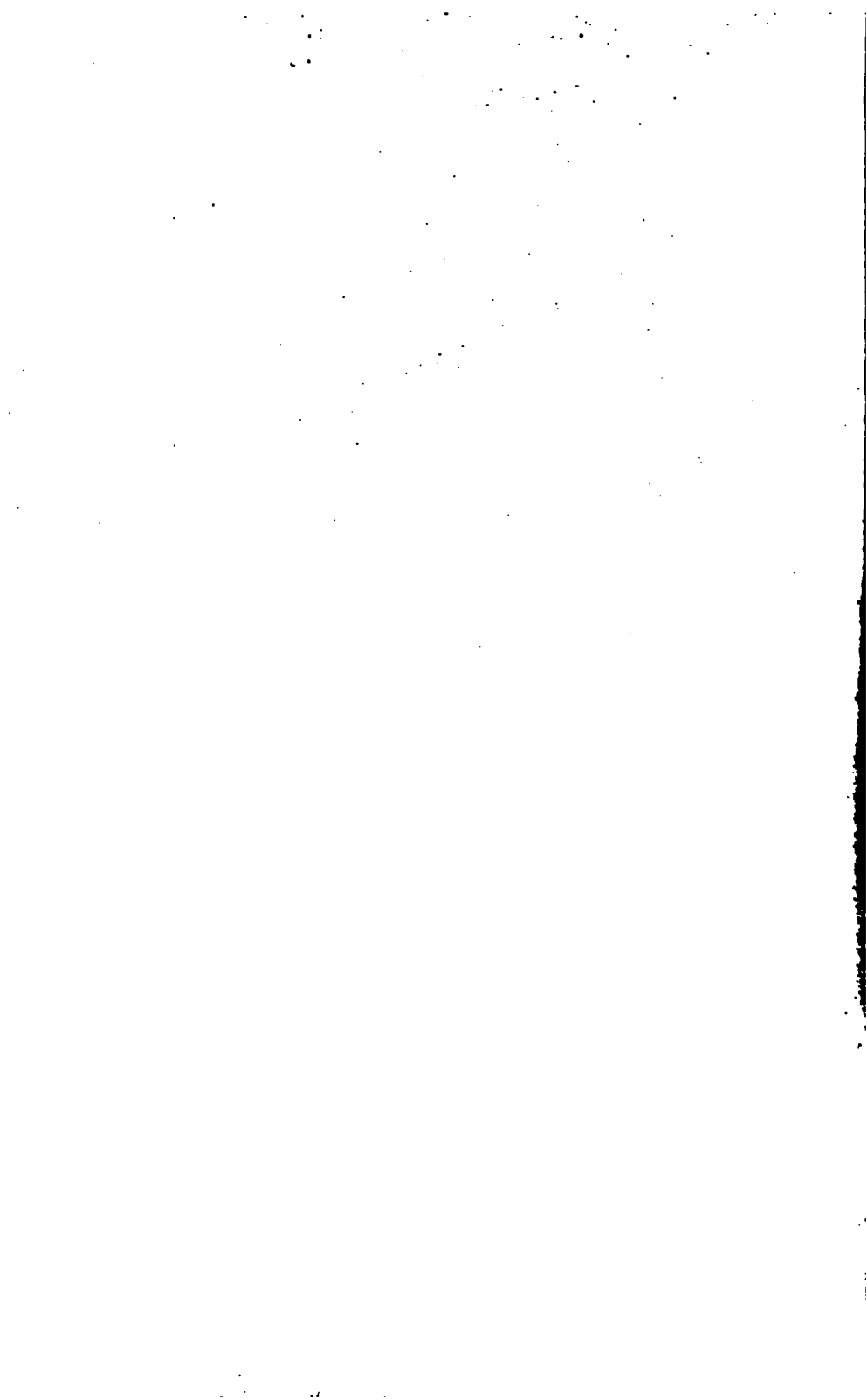
Around the old mansion there is also some fine old timber. The situation is pretty, and, coupled with the romantic story worked up by Sir Walter Scott in *The Bride of Lammermoor*, gives to the place a more than usual interest.

The farms now forming the Baldoon estate in this parish are : **Baldoon Mains Westmains and Kirkland, Eastmains and Crook,**



BALDOON.

Vol. II. See page 220.



Mildriggan and Newton Parks, Moorpark, Little Hills and Guline's Croft, North Balfern, South Balfern, Stewarton and Balfern Moor, Little Airies, Knockencur, Clauchrie, Kirwaugh—Waterside Croft. It will be observed that the Lowland term "mains," absorbs the best of the lands, and are new names.

As regards the derivation of the names, Baldoon is from baile-duin, the town of the castle or fort. East of North Balfern there is the site of a camp. In Pont's Map, we also find a place called Castelarwick, near to the point opposite to Wigton, with a burn between it and Baldoon Castle. Balfern has been derived from baile-fearna, the town of the alder tree, or fearn, alder trees. The Gaelic fearna, for the alder tree, has certainly been a useful one to topographers to fill up a want which evidently has been felt. North and South Balfern may be rendered the town of the alder tree or trees. Under Carsphairn, in our account of the parish, we have entered on the subject concerning the word fern; but the position of Balfern does not admit of the same solution. Pont spells it Balfairn, and possibly it may be a corruption of the Gaelic baile-fearain, the prefix for a village, etc., and the suffix used to express land in contradistinction to water. At the period the name was given, the low lands of Baldoon were probably partly under water, as part of the Bay of Wigton. They are close to Balfern. On the shore near Baldoon, there was a farm called Skyith by Pont. It is now absorbed, but the name, as mentioned elsewhere, is from the Norse skag, ska, or skagi, a low cape or ness, which applies to the position as it was known. Another farm was named Skellarlie (spelled Skellary by Pont), but which name has also disappeared. There is a rock, however, called Skellarie off the shore of Wigton Bay, where the land is. The name seems to be from the Norse word skeljar, meaning shells. On the south side of the mouth of the Bladenoch, on that part of the Baldoon property reclaimed from the sea, are the cockle shell beds which Symson (1684) mentions as furnishing incredible quantities thrown up by the sea, and which then, as now, were used over the whole shire for lime, after being burned.

Knockencur, or Knokinkurr as rendered by Pont, would lead to the supposition that on the farm a fort or castle existed, the last syllable, curr or kurr, being a corruption of caer or keir, from the

Gaelic cathair, a castle, a town, etc. We do not, however, find any trace of one having been on the farm. It does not follow, however, from this that none existed in early times. If so, we have the hill at the castle or fort. Another farm, now called Kirwaugh, is found spelled Kirriewachope, and is by Pont rendered Kerywacher. The name, of late years, seems to have been again changed from Kirwauch to Kirwaugh. It is probably a corruption of the Gaelic coire, a ravine, and uaghach, dens or caves. Kirwauch Wood, in the ravine on the banks of the Bladenoch, gives some strength to this derivation. Another farm called Clauchrie, we have already dealt with under Clary, parish of Penninghame, as being a corruption of the Gaelic clach-chrichie, a bound stone or landmark; or from cleraig, the lands having been owned by bishops. Boig, a farm close to Orchardton, has been absorbed. The name was probably a corruption of the Norse bygg for barley, referring to land bearing that grain.

BARWHANNY OR BARQUHANNIE.

The early history of this land is not to be traced. It was in extent a ten merkland, and a manor place is mentioned. In late times, it seems to have passed to and from the Kennedies, with other lands.

The first notice found is a charter, dated at Maybole on the 9th October, 1605, granted by John, Earl of Cassillis, in favour of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, knight, of the ten merkland of Barquhanny, and sasine proceeding thereupon, on the 12th October following. The Dunbars, however, seem to have mortgaged the property a few years afterwards. In September, 1621, there was a bond by Sir John Dunbar and his son, to Josias Stewart, of all and hail of the ten merkland of Barquhanne. Josias Stewart was brother to Lord Ochiltree, and seems to have been a busy man in making advances on lands in the district. This was followed by a disposition from Sir John Dunbar, and James, his eldest son, with consent of Alexander Hay of Fosterseat, donator to Sir John, escheat in liferent to and in favour of Josias Stewart, in consideration of three thousand merks due to him, the ten merkland of Barquhanny, and five merkland of

Knockeffock, parish of Kirkinner, under reversion, on payment of the three thousand merks. Josias Stewart is at the same time prohibited to sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part, to Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, preceding Whitsunday, 1625. Dated at Edinburgh, 10th September, 1621. Decreet to transume, dated at Wigton, 23rd February, 1658.

The Vanses of Barnbarroch appear to have obtained the lands soon afterwards. On the 20th January, 1632, Patrick Vans, younger, of Barnbarroch, had sasine of Barquhanne, etc., which he held under a charter granted by Frederick Cunninghame, dated 10th June, 1629; and on the 15th February, 1640, he granted a charter, with consent of his father, Sir John Vans, to and in favour of Alexander Vans (Patrick's second son) of the ten merkland of Barwhanny.

In January, 1669, there was a reversion of Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum, to Alexander Vans of Barquhannie, and John Vans of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Barquhannie. In November, 1675, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of the same. It is evident that money transactions occasioned these conveyances. Again, on the 12th May, 1697, John Martin of Little Airies had sasine of Barquhannie and others. He had married one of the Vanses, named Agnes. Then, on the 5th May, 1698, John Vans, merchant in Ayr, had sasine. Who he was, we do not trace.

Such is the account of this small property, which is still retained by the Vanses, and forms part of the Barnbarroch estate. The derivation of the name will be found there, so far as can be made out.

DALREAGLE.

The earliest possessors of this small property are the M'Dowalls, who were owners from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. The first found by us is Uthred M'Dowall, who appears in 1484 and 1494. He seems to have had issue, Fergus, who, in 1508, is described as younger of Dalreagle. He and Alexander Ahannay (brother to the laird of Sorbie), burgesses of Wigton, in 1513, were accused for riding furth of the burgh of Wigton in warlike manner in "routing," and for thereby breaking the Acts of Parliament (Pitcairn's *Criminal*

Trials). We suppose the succession was from father to son, and that Andrew, whom we find in 1579, was the son of Fergus.

On the 10th January, 1632, Alexander M'Bride and his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Barlair. In Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, under date 1579-80, we find George M'Dowall, younger, of Dalreagle, and Patrick, his brother.

George M'Dowall was followed by Hugh M'Dowall, who had sasine, on the 7th March, 1655, of the lands of Dalregill, etc. This is the first notice of the property we find in the public records. In a subsequent sasine, dated 8th March, 1655, the lands are mentioned as Dalregill, Creochs, and Ballaird. The successor of Hugh was David M'Dowall, who, in November, 1676, had sasine of the twelve merkland of Dalregill, Crooks, and Ballaird, Miln and Miln lands, and fishing in the water of Badenoch, etc. He married Agnes Blair, as appears in sasine dated April, 1677, in which she is described as spouse to David M'Dowall of Dalregill, and had sasine of the three merklands of Balvaird, corn and meal mylne thereof.

From the M'Dowalls Dalreagle passed to Alexander Agnew, natural son of Sir Andrew Agnew, who died in 1702. In 1684, he was sheriff-clerk for the county. On the 10th October, 1705, he had sasine of the lands of Dalreagle, Creochs, and Ballaird. As appears by sasine, 8th September, 1704 (in connection with Myrton-M'Kie), he married Mary, a daughter of William Coltran of Drummorall, parish of Whithorn. He had issue—

Patrick, who succeeded.

Andrew.

Alexander.

James.

Margaret.

Eliza.

On the 14th June, 1723, Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, and Patrick, his son, had sasine of the lands of Agnew Castle (no such place), and the lands of Chollach, Corsbie, Baledzean, Culnag, Milne of Ravenstone, and lands of Barmullen. The Castle Agnew, we suppose, was the house of Myrton, which still remains.

His son Patrick succeeded in 1731, as appears by sasine dated the 8th December of that year, in which he is styled heir to the deceased Alexander Agnew of Dalreagle, his father, in the lands and barony of Myrton. On the 4th September, 1732, he had sasine of Dalreagles and Cruises. He married Mary Stewart, parish of Penninghame, but who she was is not mentioned. He was succeeded by Alexander Agnew, who, we presume, was his son. On the 22nd May, 1759, he had sasine of Dalreagle. He married Penelope, sixteenth child of Sir Andrew Agnew of Loch-naw, as appears in sasine 29th April, 1769, in which he is styled of Dalreagle, and also advocate.

What issue Alexander Agnew had, we have not learned. Sir Andrew Agnew, in his *Sheriffs*, states that he had a son, Patrick, who went into the Army and rose to the rank of a General Officer. With him the ownership of Dalreagle, etc., must have ended.

The next possessors were the Muirs of Cassencarrie, who assumed the name of Mackenzie, for an account of which family see Cassencarrie, parish of Kirkmabreck.

From the Muirs, James Blair, who purchased Penninghame in 1825, also bought Dalreagle, with Ballaird, Cruise, Culmalzie, and Low Malzie, and is now owned by his successors (see Penninghame in that parish).

Dalreagle marches with the river Bladenoch, having the lands of Torhouse on the opposite side in Wigton parish, where there is a ford.

The name is spelled Dyreygill by Pont. It seems to be derived from the Norse dalr, a dale or glen, and gil, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom. The farm is bounded by the Bladenoch on the east side. Or it may be a corruption of the Cymric dirgel, for a secret place.

A farm named Creochs is sometimes found spelled Crooks. As we have mentioned elsewhere, it appears to be from the Gaelic crìoch or criche, a boundary, or it may be from the Cymric or Welsh crech, for rough, etc. Another farm was called Ballaird, which seems the Gaelic baile, a village, etc., and aird, upland—the upland village or house.

CULBAE AND CAPENOCH.

The first mention we find of these farms is in a charter of resignation by King James II., in favour of Dougall Hanna, of the lands of Capenoch, and ane merkland of — (Culbae), dated 15th July, 1457. The information in this charter is incomplete. In 1498, Thomas Ahannay of Capenoch is mentioned. Then John Ahannay was succeeded by his son, Alexander Ahannay, who appears in 1551 and 1559. In 1552, the two merkland of Culbey belonged to Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw. There was an instrument of sasine, dated 4th November, 1559, in favour of John Dunbar in Orchardtoun, and Margaret Schaw, his wife, in the one and a half merkland of Capenoch.

The male-line of this branch of the Hannays seems to have failed, for on the 6th May, 1573, Margaret, lawful sister to Thomas Ahannay of Capenoch, was infeft as heir to her said brother. Margaret Ahannay, we learn, was married to Patrick Muline, as appears by procuratory of resignation granted by her, with consent of Patrick Muline, her spouse, of the two and a half merkland of old extent, and the superiority, in favour of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Catherine Kennedy, his spouse, dated 18th April, 1575. Then there was an instrument of sasine, dated 23rd October, 1595, proceeding on a precept granted by Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, with consent of Catherine Kennedy, his spouse, in favour of John Mewline, son of Margaret Ahannay and Patrick Mewline, reserving the liferent of Margaret Ahannay.

The Baillies of Dunragit appear to have been the next owners, and Alexander was served heir to his father, William Baillie of Dunragit.

About this time—viz., in January, 1675—John Vans of Barnbarroch had sasine of the forty shilling land of Capenoch. The lands subsequently passed to the Maxwells; and on the 18th January, 1737, Dame Elizabeth Hay, relict of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine of the lands of Capenoch, etc. On the 29th March, 1753, John M'Culloch of Barholm had sasine. Following this, on the 16th July, 1770, John Newall of Barskeoch had sasine; and on the 27th September, 1786,

William M'Connell had sasine of the two and a half merkland of Capenoch, and the two merkland of Culbae.

In 1828, Robert Hannay owned Culbae. Sir William Dunbar, sixth baronet of Mochrum, purchased them, and they are now owned by his son, Sir Uthred.

The derivation of Culbae seems to be from the Gaelic *cul*, backlying, and the Norse *bui*, a dweller, an inhabitant. The idea, as has been indulged in, that the suffix is from *bheithe*, the Gaelic for birch trees, is erroneous.

Capenoch we also find spelled Cassenoch. Pont spells it Keapanach. Cassenoch may be from the Gaelic *cas*, steep, an, for the, and *cnoc*, a hill. The steep hill; but if such is the definition, it is one of those which can scarcely be recognised in the present times. There is the Gaelic *ceassach*, a decayed wood, from which it may have a derivation. Or it may be from the Norse *Kaussangr*, a market-place, a village, etc. The Norse town *Nidaross*, was specially called *Kaussangr*. Joyce states that *Copanach* is common in Ireland, and means a place abounding in dockens.

CAIRNFIELD.

The first that we find about the five merkland of Cairnfield is a tack, dated 9th January, 1496, granted by Margaret Keith, Lady of Craighlaw and Longcastle, to her carnal son, Adam Muir of Craighlaw. The lands were in the barony of Longcastle. The next was Patrick Muir, who was in possession on the 6th September, 1557. He was succeeded, on the 19th December, 1573, by his son, Patrick; and on the 21st December, 1601, he, again, was followed by his son, Henry. By marriage contract, dated 6th May, 1608, Henry Muir married Mary, daughter of Henry M'Culloch in Airlies. From them, it went to a family named Hathorn. On the 2nd February, 1646, John Hathorn had sasine of Cairnfield, and Margaret Keith had life-rent of the same. We suppose she was his wife. He had, as far as known, two daughters—

Agnes, married John Gordon.

Margaret, married — Cairn of Torrs.

They were served his heirs. John Gordon got Cairnfield, and his son, John, in right of his mother, succeeded. The latter married, in 1687, Grizell Vans, daughter of Alexander Vans of Barwhanny, and afterwards of Barnbarroch, and had sasine, on the 20th December, 1694, of the lands of Glenhobart (Glohabbert?) How long the Gordons had possession, we do not know.

The next owners were the Maxwells of Monreith. On the 24th November, 1766, Sir William Maxwell had sasine in life-rent, and William, his eldest son, in fee, of the five merkland of Cairnfield. The lands still form part of the Monreith estate.

Symson (1684) mentions a monument on this land, nearly like the Torhouse Stones, but not so good or well placed. Doubtless the name was derived from this.

CAMPFORD.

This farm was, and still is, part of the barony of Longcastle, the history of which will be found under that barony. This portion seems to have belonged to the Dunbars for a time, as we find under the testament of Patrick Dunbar of Crailoeh, dated 8th September, 1547, that Campford was disposed to Patrick, his son, and Catherine Baillie, his spouse, to whom he gives life-rent of the lands of Campford. In a deed of gift from King James VI. to Sir Patrick Vans of the waird, etc., of Blair-shinnoch, it is mixed up with the marriage of William Kennedy, son and heir of John Kennedy of Campford, which is signed under the Privy Seal at Holyrood House, 9th January, 1558. From this, it appears that Campford then belonged to the Kennedies. A few years subsequently, the whole of the barony of Longcastle was possessed by Sir Patrick Vans, Lord Barnbarroch, including Campford. He gave the latter portion to his son, Robert, who was styled of Campford. He married Rosina, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, and on the 12th October, 1612, obtained a contract from his brother, Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, granting to him, and his wife, Rosina, the lands of Campford and Arriewhassen. On the 7th March, 1626, he had sasine of the same, described of four merklands each. On the 12th April, 1637, there was instrument of sasine in favour of

Robert Vans of Campford, of the ten merkland of Lybrack, five of Knockincur, and corn mill of Little Airies in the parish of Kirkinner; five merkland of Owton Corwar, five of Owton Skeog, parish of Whithorn; five of Carridown, and ten of Appelbie, Glasserton parish, upon a disposition granted by Patrick Vans of Lybrack.

Robert Vans appears to have been twice married. There was a loosing of arrestment, dated 14th July, 1637, at the instance of Margaret Jardine, spouse to Robert Vans of Campford.

In April, 1656, Robert Vans disposed to John Vans of Barnbarroch, his haill moveable goods and gear. It would appear the transfer was made after his decease, and that he had died in debt. He left a son named William, who, by disposition, dated 25th December, 1658, also granted to John Vans of Barnbarroch, the four merkland, each, of Campford and Airsehasan, etc.; and in the same year, William Maxwell of Monreith, by bond, granted that he had received a disposition from John Vans of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Campford, Airyhassen, etc.; and the said William obtained a bond of relief, dated 16th May, 1664.

He had also a daughter, Agnes, who married William Martin of Sheddock, etc. Her tocher was one thousand merks. (See Sheddock, parish of Whithorn.)

The lands of Campford, etc., were sold to William Maxwell of Monreith in 1657, as appears from a disposition granted, in 1683, by John Vans and Alexander Vans, in which it is stated that Campford, Airyhassen, etc., were sold irredeemably in that year.

There is no information about William Vans, beyond what we have given, but we think that Alexander Vans, subsequently tenant in Campford, and purchaser of Barrachan (parish of Mochrum) in 1749, must have been his son.

Campford continues in the possession of the Maxwells of Monreith.

Pont spells Campford as Camfurr. The name may be derived from the Gaelic camp, for a camp, and the Norse for, a road, etc., "the camp road." It has appeared as being a corruption of the Gaelic ceavon phort, the chief fort. Airyhassen is spelled Ayrhassen by Pont. It may be another Gaelic and Norse compound, viz., araich, a plain, a meadow, etc., and há-seint, rough boulders.

It has been given as derived from *airidh chasain*, sheiling of the pathway.

LYBRACK.

This small property we can only trace by name from about the end of the sixteenth century. The first notice is a decret before the Lords of Council, etc., dated 13th July, 1594, of the lands of Lybrack to Sir Patrick Vans and his second son, Patrick, from Thomas Kennedy of Bargenny.

It is further stated that the sale of the ten merkland of Lybrack was made by Barnard Ferguson of Kilkerran to John Kennedy of Blairwhan, who gave a letter of reversion for redemption in favour of the said Barnard, who again granted an assignation in favour of Thomas Kennedy of Bargenny, and his transfer again to John Kennedy of Blairwhan, the granter of the reversion, who sold the lands to Sir Patrick Vans and his son Patrick, who became styled of Lybrack in 1605.

On the 4th April, 1626, Patrick Vans of Lybrack had sasine of the six merkland of Boreland of Longcastle and Woodlands.

In 1634, there was a wadset by Patrick Vans of Lybrack for 5000 merks.

There is a curious case in which Patrick Vans was mixed up. It was a horning and poinding on a contract of marriage, dated 9th March, 1635, between Mr. Alexander Rynd, minister of Sorbie, as taking burden on him for Helen Dick, his servant, and John Murray, at the instance of Patrick Vans of Lybrack, assignee of John Murray, against the said Alexander Rynd. This was in 1637.

On the 31st January, 1640, there was an assignation by Patrick Vaus, with the consent of John Vans of Barnbarroch, of the five merkland, each of Eldrick and Dirrie, and of the forty pennyland of Clentytugs.

Whom Patrick Vans married, we do not trace, but he had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Margaret, married William M'Clellan of Colin.

It is more than probable that there were others, but the above are all we find mentioned. Patrick Vans died prior to 1649.

A charter under the Great Seal, dated 7th August, 1643, to John M'Culloch of Myrton, of the lands of Lybrack, etc., is rather puzzling, for John Vans succeeded his father. Beyond that, however, we know nothing. He was followed by Patrick Vans of Lybrack, who, we suppose, was his son. We find his sasine on the 6th December, 1691.

Lybrack seems to have been held by the younger sons of the lairds of Barnbarroch. From the Barnbarroch family, it passed to the Dunbars of Baldoon. In April, 1674, David Dunbar, younger of Baldoon, and his wife, Lady Eleanor, had sasine. From the Dunbars, or rather, their descendants, it passed to John, seventh Earl of Galloway, when he purchased the Baldoon estate in 1806. Lybrack is not now known by name, but forms part of Balfern, immediately south of the church and glebe of Kirkinner. There was considerable difficulty in tracing it, but, fortunately, the oldest inhabitant in the parish was applied to, and he remembered the parks of Lybrack and Lybrack Fey, and the old trees which showed where the residence had stood, but could not remember any ruins or mounds covering them. No doubt the materials were used for other building and dyke purposes, as usual for so long. His wife corroborated his statement. She was descended from a family of dyke-builders, who probably were employed in removing the materials for new enclosures, etc.

The late Robert Vans-Agnew of Barnbarroch obtained the above-mentioned information from Sandy M'Cornick, a hale old man of ninety-one years of age. He and his wife were the only people in the parish who knew the name, so completely was it forgotten, a very good example of how old names die out, and the histories of places, as well as of families, forgotten. This is increasing yearly.

The name may be from leys-breac, the variegated or freckled field. There is also læs—Gaelic learg, or leasur in Irish, for good pasture.

BLAIRSHINNOCH.

These lands belonged to the barony of Longcastle. The first mention found is in a charter of confirmation in favour of William Baillie of Dunragit, of the lands of Blar Schynnach,

dated 28th February, 1534. We next found Malcolm M'Kie of Craichlaw in 1552. Then, by contract, 156—, Hugh Kennedy of Barquhanny and John, his son and heir, assign the land to Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch. Subsequently, there was a gift from King James VI. to Sir Patrick Vans, of the waird and nonentries, etc., of the four merkland of Blairshinnoch, etc., together with the marriage of William, son and heir of John Kennedy of Campford—expede under the Privy Seal at Holyrood House, 9th January, 1588. What the gift had to do with William Kennedy's marriage, we do not discover, nor what these notices relate to, for the Baillies of Dunragit retained possession. At this time, Alexander Baillie of Dunragit married a daughter of Sir Patrick Vans and his wife, Lady Catherine Kennedy. There is a discharge, dated 22nd October, 1593. from William Baillie of Blairshinnoch (afterwards of Dunragit) to Sir Patrick Vaus, of 800 merks in part payment of 1000 merks of tocher, which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay with Euphan Vans, his daughter, in the contract of marriage betwixt her and Alexander Baillie, son to William Baillie. We next find a contract, dated 12th May, 1641, betwixt Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch and William Baillie of Dunragit, in regard to the teinds on the latter's lands at Blairshinnoch (and Culbae). The last notice in connection with the Baillies is dated 2nd June, 1681, when Alexander was served heir to his father, William Baillie of Dunragit, in the above-mentioned lands.

The lands were subsequently obtained by the Maxwells of Monreith, and continue to form a portion of their estate. Culbae was purchased by Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum Park, who has been succeeded by his son Uthred, who is in possession. See separate account.

The derivation of Blairshinnoch may be from the Gaelic blair or blar, for a plain, etc., with the Cymric or Welsh sinach, for a ridge, etc., and thus read the ridge in the plain or field. It (the suffix) has also been given from sean cnoc, the old hill, which is difficult to understand ; and the same authority has since rendered it as blar-sionnach, the fox field.

OVER OR MEIKLE AIRIES.

As the case with the greater portion of the land in Galloway, we have been unable to learn much about the early owners of this farm. The first notice found shows that the Church had granted it (with others) from some unfortunate owner. This we learn from a contract, dated 24th and 27th December, 1586, betwixt Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of James, Earl of Moray, her spouse, and Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch. She owned one half, and was to be infeft in the other half as sister and heir of Margaret Stewart, Countess of Errol, none of them connected with Galloway, excepting Sir Patrick Vans, who was the mover. The said contract related to various lands, as will be found under Barnbarroch, amongst which are Meikle and Little Airies. Sir Patrick Vans being administrator to the Commendator of Whithorn, he obliged himself to obtain from that priory a precept of *clare constat* in favour of Elizabeth Stewart, and she was to hand over to Sir Patrick and his son, John Vans, a letter of reversion, granted by John Stewart of Mynto, knight, in favour of the deceased James, Earl of Moray, in regard to other lands. The price to be paid for the lands by Sir Patrick Vans and John, his son, was five thousand merks. This sum included *ten* other farms! Previously to this acquisition of land by Sir Patrick Vans, his brother, Alexander, appears to have had something to do with Airie, as we find by a contract betwixt the said Alexander, designed as an *honourable* man, on the one part, and Hairy (Henry) Hathorn on the other, by which Alexander Vans "setts rentals, and gives to the said Hairy, the teinds of the Airies occupied by him, paynd yearly, for the space of three or four years, in case the said Alexander will, the sum of twelve bolls meal, and two bolls bear, yearly, at the terms there mentioned, with the said Hairy's service to ride, and gang, with the said Alexander Vans, in his *goodlie* business, when he is chargit or commadit, all *dearly* except *except* the frier of Whithorn alloway. Subscribed at Wigton, 6th September, 1557, before these witnesses—Hugh Gordon. — McCall. Sir John Vans, Patrick Muir of Cairnfield, and Michael Hathorn. Public Notary: also signed by Barnbarroch, and the Notary for Hairy Hathorn." (Barnbarroch, Papers). With Sir John Vans was, we do not understand, where the date is wrong.

Also, on the 6th November, 1562, there was a bond of manrent between Harry Hawthorne of Airies, and Alexander Vans of Barnbarroch; and for his services, the latter gives the first-named his parsonage of his six merkland of Meikle Aries, for the yearly payment to him (Alexander Vans) of fourteen marks.

The foregoing introduces us to a family who, since that period, have had much prosperity in the country. The surname Hawthorn does not pertain to Galloway, and there is little doubt that the first bearing the name came from England. According to a pedigree which we have seen, David Hawthorne was tenant in Meikle Airies in 1536, and was succeeded, in 1552, by his son, Henry, the "Hairy" mentioned in the document given. We have, in addition, traced a licentiate of the Reformed Church, who was named Mychaell Hathorne, reidar, xvj lib., Lambmes, who, in 1557, was of the parish of Toskerton, now absorbed in Stoneykirk. Next, in 1576, the same Michael Hawthorn was minister of that parish, and his stipend liij lib. vj s. viij d., etc. We are inclined to think that he was a son of Dawid Hawthorne; also, that Michael, the notary public, was either his son or nephew. We next find Hugh Hawthorne of Arehemein, etc., in the parish of Glenluce, whose daughter, Anna, succeeded him on the 20th August, 1628. There is every reason to believe that he was the son of the Rev. Michael Hathorne, minister of Toskerton. He was evidently newly established as an owner of land. He left no male issue, as appears by the succession of his daughter.

In the pedigree we have referred to, Henry Hathorn, spelled Haulthorne, is styled of Meikle Airies; but this could not be at that time. He had a son, Henry Halthorne, who was also in, or of, Meikle Airies, and the dates given are 1587 to 1591. He is stated to have married Catherine Chalmers, who died in 1588-9, but with no particulars given as to family. Their son, Alexander, is mentioned as successor in 1613, who, again, was succeeded by his son, Henry. He is styled of Airies, on 1st August, 1626, and appears to have had a brother named Adam, as, in 1630, Harie Hathorn of Airies, and Adam Hathorn in Longcastle, are called bailies of Barnbarroch barony. Henry Hathorn is said to have been in possession from 1624 to 1656, and to have married, in 1620, Janet Gordon, daughter of Henry Gordon of Balsier.

The next in the family pedigree, which we have already referred

to, is William Hathorn of Hill, second son, stated to have married, in 1664, Margaret, daughter of John Dunbar of Pankhill and Mochrum. This is wrong. By sasine, dated in January, 1669, we find Andrew, third brother to Henrie Hathorne, younger, of Airies, infest in Over Airies. Also, it will be found, on reference to Mochrum, that Margaret Dunbar married William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth.

In October, 1670, Janet, daughter to Harie Hathorne of Airies, had sasine of an annual rent of ninety-six lib. out of the lands of Glen. On the 8th August, 1682, William Coltrane had sasine of the five merkland of Kirriewauchope, etc.

On the 5th September, 1694, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of the Milne of Airies.

The next notice is dated 12th August, 1695, when Henry Hathorn, son to William Hathorn in Wigton, had sasine of the five merkland of Meikle Airies. This, doubtless, is the William Hathorn, stated to have married Margaret Dunbar, which, as already shown, is erroneous. On the 8th February, 1700, Michael Wallace, burgess of Stranraer, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine of Meikle Airies. This must have been a wadset. Henry Hathorn, who succeeded, is mentioned as having married Jean, daughter of Mr. John Hamilton, minister in Edinburgh; which is confirmed, as we find under date 13th June, 1701, that Henry Hathorne, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine in liferent, and Henry Hathorn their eldest son, in fee, of the five merkland of Airish, etc.

In the pedigree already referred to, Henry Hathorn, eldest son, is not mentioned, but only John. We trace nothing more about him, and therefore suppose that he predeceased his father, and that John was a younger brother. Under date 18th May, 1754, we find that John Hathorn of Over Airies had sasine of the lands of Over Airies; and, on the 26th June following, of Kirkby Wauchope, etc. He married Agnes Stewart, who succeeded to Glenturk, etc., and ultimately to Physgill. He then assumed the surname of Stewart.

There is also the Castlerigg branch, and we have every reason to believe that Hugh Hathorn, who married Agnes Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart, younger of Tonderghie, and his

~~name~~ Agnes Agnew of Castlewigg, and whose son, Hugh ~~Hathorn~~, succeeded to Castlewigg, was brother to John Hathorn, ~~was~~ ~~married~~ Physgill, etc., through his wife, also by name Agnes ~~Stewart~~. Hugh Hathorn was a merchant in Edinburgh, but the ~~date of business~~ we have not learned.

Through these marriages, the rise and prosperity of the ~~Hathorn~~ has been considerable, as will be found under Physgill ~~and~~ Glasserton, parish of Glasserton, and Castlewigg, parish of Withorn. Some of the family settled in Wigton, etc., and ~~were~~ to have purchased detached farms in one or two parishes. The last of those in Wigton was John Hathorn, who, early in the last (nineteenth) century, went, it is believed, to America.

Stair Hathorn-Stewart (see Physgill) sold Over Airies to the Earl of Stair. It is now owned by the owner of Barnbarroch. It used to be in the old parish of Longcastle.

The name is spelled Ayres by Pont, and appears to be a corruption of the Gaelic arois, an abode, a residence.

LITTLE AIRIES.

This small property, now a farm, belonged to the priory of Whithorn, as did Meikle Airies. The first notice is a contract, dated 11th January, 1586, to Malcolm Fleming, of the four merkland of Little Airies, to be holden of the priory of Whithorn. How, and from whom, the Church acquired these lands, cannot be learned, which generally was the rule with the Church, for very good reasons in many cases.

The Kennedies seem to have succeeded the Flemings. In 1636, we find Hugh Kennedy of Little Airies. In a contract, dated 14th July, 1666, with John Vans of Barnbarroch, Alexander Kennedy was the owner. He had sasine in June, 1668, along with Joanna McCulloch, his spouse. They appear to have had issue, a daughter—

Margaret, married Andrew Martin.

His family was of Sheddock and Cutloy, parish of Whithorn. In 1679, Andrew Martin had succeeded. He was then in possession, and in the same year was declared a rebel for going to Bothwell. He was greatly persecuted, and had to keep in hiding. His

wife, Margaret Kennedy, remained in the house for some years, with her children, but all went to ruin, as troops were constantly quartered in the house, and made free with everything. At last she also had to go into concealment; and both remained in this state until King James' Toleration Act was issued. It appears that the Rev. Samuel Arnot and George Barclay, Presbyterian clergymen, had preached in the house, which brought upon Andrew Martin and his spouse the ire of those in authority. It is mentioned that they had children, but the only one we find named is John, who succeeded, and was in possession in 1711. He married —, daughter of Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch. He had issue. He and his son John were ordained as elders in the Church in 1705. We have no particulars beyond this.

The only other issue we can trace was Margaret, who married John Dun, Town Clerk of Wigton.

The land, etc., seem to have been sold. On the 26th September, 1791, Robert Jeffrey had sasine of the village and land of Little Airies, etc.; and on the 17th February, 1794, Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine of the whole town and lands. On the 18th November, 1809, Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, had sasine.

It then passed to the Earl of Galloway, and remains as part of Baldoon estate. It was in the old parish of Longcastle.

KILDARROCH.

This farm formed a portion of the old barony of Longcastle, and was in that parish. It passed into the possession of the Maxwells. On the 2nd June, 1681, William Maxwell of Mochrum Loch was infest; and again, on the 5th September, 1694, as Sir William Maxwell. Then, on the 18th January, 1737, Dame Elizabeth Hay, relict of William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in liferent.

On the 16th July, 1753, Alexander M'Geoch, merchant in Wigton, had sasine in the five merkland of Kildarroch. He was succeeded by James M'Geoch, who, we suppose, was his son, and had sasine on the 23rd August, 1802. He appears to have had issue—Sarah, Anne, and Margaret—who had sasine on the 17th February, 1807. It was then sold to Dr. John M'Master. Next purchased by Andrew M'Keand of Airlies, who died in 1884, and

was succeeded by his daughter, Helen M'Keand, who married A. B. Matthews, solicitor, Newton Stewart.

The derivation of the name is from the Gaelic coille-durach, the oak wood.

CULMALZIE.

The first notice found of this land is a tack, dated 13th May, 1565, granted by Malcolm, Commendator of Whithorn, to Gilbert Agnew, of the five merkland of Culmalzow, and others, for nineteen years from Whitsunday, 1566. From this we learn that the Church had obtained possession. We next find a contract, dated 7th November, 1581, in which Alexander Agnew of Creochs disposes of all right to Culmalzean, etc.

Following this, there was a tack by Sir P. Vans of Barnbarroch, granted to William Dunbar in Culmalzow, and Katherine Muir, his spouse, of the lands of Culmalzow, with pertinents, for nineteen years.

There was also a contract of all, dated 29th April, 1609, of the lands of Culmalzea, with St. John's Croft, by William Dunbar, elder and younger, the proprietors, to Hugh Kennedy of Chappell, Sir John Vans and his heirs being superiors. Then, by charter dated 6th June, 1627, granted by Patrick Vans, heir-apparent of Barnbarroch, with consent of Sir John Vans, his father, disposes to Alexander Dunbar, son of the deceased William Dunbar of Culmalzow, to be held from the granter, and under a Reverend Father in Christ, Andrew, Bishop of Whithorn.

We next come to sasine, dated 25th December, 1642, by which William Gordon of Craichlaw had sasine of Culmalzie and Keribroune, etc.; and on the 22nd July, 1654, Patrick Coltrane had sasine of Keribroune, etc. Again, on the 4th December, 1663, Patrick Coltrane had sasine of Culmalzie.

We next trace that John Dunbar had sasine of Culmalrew and Kerrybroyne. On the 2nd June, 1635, there was a renunciation to John Ramsay of Sorbie(?) to Sir James Stewart of the said lands; and on the 15th September, 1635, William M'Culloch had sasine of Culmalzie and Keribroune. On the 19th November, 1656, there was a discharge to John Vans of Barn-

barroch, by the factor of the priory of Whithorn, for the feu-duty due on the land of Culmalzea (Airless, Barvenoch), etc. We next find, on the 24th December, 1669, that Patrick Coltrane had sasine. On the 20th July, 1903, he was followed by William Coltrane, Provost of Wigton, who was succeeded on the 21st June, 1732, by John Stewart (*alias* Coltrane) of Physgill. The John Stewart here mentioned was John Coltran of Drum-morrall, who had possession of Physgill for some years. On the 13th November, 1796, we find that James Maitland M'Culloch had sasine.

The lands afterwards passed by purchase to Edward Boyd of Mertonhall, and now possessed by the owner of the Penninghame estate in that parish.

The name seems to be from the Gaelic *cul*, backlying, and *muile* (in the Norse *muli*), a crag, etc., or rising ground. Pont spells it Coulmaille. With this land there was also Keribroune, or, as spelled by Pont, Keribroy, probably from the Gaelic *coire*, a ravine, and *bro*, the Cymric or Welsh for lowland, cultivated.

AIRLESS OR AIRLIES.

This farm, like Culmalzie, was in the possession of the prior, etc., of *candida casa*, Whithorn; but how obtained, when, and from whom, as with the other possessions owned, cannot now be learned. The registers alone could tell the tale, and they were destroyed by interested land acquisitionists at the Reformation, or rather immediately following it.

The first mention found is a contract, dated 7th November, 1581, in which Alexander Agnew of Creochs disposed all right to the five merkland of Airlies, etc.

Then, on the 19th November, 1656, there was a discharge to John Vans of Barnbarroch by the factor of the priory of Whithorn for the feu-duty due out of the ten merkland of Airless, etc. (Barnbarroch Papers).

We next find that Patrick Coltran had sasine of the lands of Airless on the 4th December, 1663, who was succeeded in December, 1669, by William Coltran. In the sasine, William is described as the second son of Patrick Coltrane, late Provost of Wigton. He again was succeeded by his son John, who had

sasine on the 21st June, 1732. As mentioned under Culmalzie, etc., he was of Physgill for a time.

The next proprietor found by us is William M'Millan of Polbæ (parish of Kirkcowan), who had sasine on the 13th November, 1798. He was succeeded by William M'Millan, who, we presume, was his son.

From the latter it was purchased by Andrew M'Keand from Mr. Adamson, Dumfries. He died in 1894. Whom he married we have not learned, but his eldest son, Peter M'Keand, succeeded. Formerly owners of Barfad, parish of Kirkcowan (see Urrall, etc).

The name may be from the Gaelic aros, a dwelling, etc., and leys, fields, from lesswe, in Irish leasur, a meadow.

PARISH OF SORBIE.

PARISH OF SORBIE.

THE ancient termination of the name of this parish is "by," and not the modernized "bie," which may be a corruption of the Norse bui, a dweller, inhabitant. Worsaae, in his *Danes and Norwegians*, claims the name as Danish. He states that "the names of places in England ending in 'by' are only to be found in the districts selected by the Danes for conquest or colonization, as Lockerby in Dumfries(shire), Sorby in Wigtonshire, etc." He repeats more than once that Sorbie (with other places) was a Scandinavian settlement, and there is not a doubt on that point, only those who had possession of Galloway for about two centuries were Norsemen, and not Danes. He also mentions Soriby in the Isle of Mull. We have to add that in Cumberland there is the parish of Sowerby, and also in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near to Thirsk, there were, and are, places called Soureby or Sowerby, to this day, where Scandinavian settlements existed in early times, as history, as well as the names, prove this.

In old charters, the name of this parish is written Soureby, which Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, informs us would mean, in the Anglo-Saxon, the sour habitation, from the nature of the soil. A very fanciful interpretation, and the idea of Saxon influence is the usual mistake, as they, as a people, had nothing to do with Galloway.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there were two churches in the parish, one called Great Soureby and the other Little Soureby. The first was granted by Ivo de Veteriponte, about the end of the twelfth century, to the monks of Dryburgh, which was confirmed by Roland, Lord of Galloway, under whom De Vetriponte held the lands. This grant was also confirmed by the bishop and prior of Whithorn.

The name of De Vetripont frequently occurs in the early rolls of Robert I. They were of Norman origin, and settled in Cumberland, having obtained the parish of Marton. Ivo and Alan

De Veteriponte had a grant of lands at Great and Little Sorbie in Galloway, from King William I. (the Lion), that is, between 1165 and 1214. Also, King Henry III. committed the castle of Carlisle, with the county, to the care of Robert de Veteriponte or Vipont. He followed the Meschines and De Morville families. Henry Clifford, created first Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII., is stated to have been descended from the Veteriponts or Viponts. We also find that Alan Veteriponte had a charter from King Robert I. of Hakakelteldun, Kinross-shire; and that Sir William de Veteriponte was owner of Langton, Berwickshire, whose daughter and heir married Sir Alexander de Cockburn. Another, called Vipont, obtained the lands of Aberdour in Fifeshire, ending in an heiress, who, in 1126, married Alanus-de-Mortuo Mario or Mortimer. In the Ragman Roll we found, as one of those who swore fealty to King Edward I., the name Peronel de Venpount, probably mis-spelled for de Vetripont or Vipont.

Gilbert the bishop, between 1235 and 1253, made one of Great and Little Soureby churches, but we are not told which was retained, or the one abandoned. Anyhow, the monks of Dryburgh got possession, and continued to hold until the Reformation, at which period the vicarage of Sorbie was let for £20 Scots yearly.

After the Reformation, the patronage was granted to the Bishop of Galloway.

The present parish comprehends Sorbie and the old parishes of Cruggleton and Kirkmadrine, which were united about 1650. The ruins of the churches of the two latter, more or less, still remain. Cruggleton, however, has lost its value to a large extent as an early example of the Irish-Scottish ecclesiastical architecture, from having been subjected to what is called restoration. This was carried out a few years ago. We will give some particulars under Cruggleton. The said church and parish obtained the name from the castle. The very ancient portion of the building was originally the chapel pertaining to the castle, and afterwards annexed to the priory at Whithorn; it was next transformed into the Parish Church of Cruggleton. In 1562, the revenue of the vicarage was stated at £16 Scots. At the Reformation, the Church lands were obtained by Patrick

Agnew, Sheriff of Wigton. In 1606, the church of Cruggleton, with the other property of the priory, went to the Bishop of Galloway; in 1641, it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; restored, in 1661, to the bishops, with whom it remained till the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689.

We have now to refer to Kirkmadrine. The popular and general idea has been that the name is a corruption of Kirk-madan, from the chapel or church having been dedicated to Saint Medan. This we repudiated in Volume II., First Edition. There was no Saint Medan, but Modan, and there is every reason to believe that he never was in Galloway. As mentioned by us under Kirkmadryne, parish of Stoneykirk, we consider that Madryne is a corruption of Martin, the great saint of Tours, the friend of Saint Ninian, to whom Whithorne, and so many other churches, etc., were dedicated in other parts of Scotland, as well as in England.

Kirkmadrine came to be owned by the canons of St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright. In 1562, the teinds were let for a yearly sum of £46 13s. 4d. Scots. James IV., on his return from Whithorn in 1506, made an offering of 18s. "in Sanct Medan's kirk," besides 20s. to the officiating priest.

The ruin of the old church is still to be seen. It is a very ancient structure, without any decoration. When erected, is not known. The inside dimensions are forty-two feet long by fourteen wide. The walls stand entire, to the average height of between seven and eight feet, and are three feet thick. The doorway is at the north-west corner, and about six feet high by four in width. The walls are now covered with ivy. Within are one or two burial places; one that of a very gallant admiral and his kin, bearing our name (M'Kerlie), no doubt offshoots, but with no relationship that can now be traced. We have given a short notice of his services under Cruggleton.

The site of another church or chapel is on the farm of Millisle, near to the junction of the Sorbie and Wigton roads. This is mentioned in Pont's Survey, 1608-10, as Kilphillan, having been dedicated to Saint Fillan, who, in Keith's *Saints*, we find as an abbot in Scotland in 703, with his festival on the 9th of January. He is described as being descended of a noble Scoti family, and his father named Feriach and his mother Kentigerna. Another

account is that he was prior of Pittenweem, and died in 649. Whichever it was, Fillan is said to have been the favourite saint of Robert Bruce.

There were also two Irish saints of the name. The first is described as Faelan of Cill Fhaelain in Laoighis in Leinster, to whom the church of Aberdour, in Fifeshire, was dedicated. His festival day was on the 20th of June. The other date is recorded under 31st October, 655. These are mentioned in Forbes's *Scottish Saints*.

The farm of Millisle is close to Garlieston, on which, as already stated, a chapel dedicated to Saint Fillan once stood. The site is known, but nothing remains of the structure. Within a few yards of this spot, the parish church stands. It was built in 1874-5, and cost over £2000. It is a handsome structure, and will accommodate four hundred parishioners. It is about two miles distant from the old church at the village of Sorbie, where the manse, etc., is situated. This old church was thoroughly repaired about 1760, and the manse built in 1778.

There is the site of another chapel south-west of Culmoag farmhonse.

At Doonhill there is a British fort.

There are three small inlets of the sea called the bays of Innerwell, Garlieston and Rigg. Also creeks known as Port Allan and Port Whauple. The late Sir A. Agnew, in his second edition of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, has stated that Port Allan had its name from Alan, Lord of Galloway. Alan, however, had no abode in Wigtonshire. The name is a corruption of the Gaelic "port-alltan," and means the port at the streamlet or burn. The said stream is Kevands burn, which at Kevands separates Sorbie from Whithorn parish. We have referred to this matter under Cruggleton, in connection with the Lords of Galloway.

The only loch in the parish is at Polmallet, and small.

At Innerwell Point (from the Gaelic *inver*) or, as we also find it called, Port M'Gean, there is a salmon fishery. At Orchardton, there is a record of smuggling times, in the name "Brandy Port."

Garlieston, a village, is built on a part of the lands of Cashwill, and adjoins the grounds of Galloway House. There is a

harbour with a small coasting, etc., trade. The village is prettily situated, forming a row of houses at the foot of the bay. It was founded by John, seventh Earl of Galloway, when Lord Garlies, who was born in 1736, and succeeded his father in 1773. In ten years there were thirty-four houses: these were whinstone. The population in 1792, was about 450. In 1891, it was 632. At the harbour there is a pier, and during spring tides vessels drawing eighteen feet, and at neap twelve feet, can go alongside. Shipbuilding to a moderate extent is carried on. There is also a rope and sail manufactory. The village is built of whinstone, and is south-east of Wigton, the distance from which is the same as from Sorbie village, that is, six miles.

The extreme length of the parish is about six miles, and the extreme breadth between two and three miles. The extent is about 8,900 acres.

By the census of 1861, the population was 1841. In 1871, it was reduced to 1657. In 1881, to 1696; and in 1891, to 1563. In 1901, it was 1373.

With reference to Saint Fillan, we may state that in the Historical MSS. Commission Report, mention is made that among the Breadalbane papers there is a history, with the privileges which belong to the holder of a relic of Saint Fillan, called the Quigrich, or Cogerach. The account is that "a monastery was founded by this saint in the wilds of Glendochart in the eighth century, and its abbot was associated with the Earl of Athol in the assize of William the Lion, 'De lege que vocatur Claremathan,' in a way which indicates his importance. It is probable, however, that its possessions were in the hands of a lay abbot, while the spiritual duties were performed by the prior who appears in the records. The relic was the saint's pastoral staff, and the right of keeping it was vested in a certain family, with the enjoyment of certain annexed lands and privileges. It was conferred by the Coarb, or successor of Saint Fillan, on an ancestor of Finlay Iore or Deor. Iore, Doir, Dor or Dewar, the Latinized form of the Gaelic Doeraid, is said to mean a pilgrim, but keeper is the proper form. About 1818, the keeper of the Quigrich left for Upper Canada, carrying the relic with him, and its next owner was Alexander Dewar, a farmer in that country.

"In 1836, a keeper was Donald M'Sobrell dewar Cogerach,

Donald Makindeora vic Cograch. Besides the Dewars, who derived their name from their connection with Saint Fillan, the Macnabs of the district seem to be sprung from the secular abbots of the monastery, while the occurrence in the charters of the Makavickars, M'Gillespies, Makphersone, Mc Acherycht, seem to indicate that the spiritual officers of the district were likewise founders of families."

Such is what appears in the account. The spelling of names with Mak as a prefix, instead of Mac or Mc, show that the recorder was not of Celtic blood, but probably one of the foreign monks who abounded. The words "spiritual officers" is a form we have not found elsewhere, and certainly, although not incorrect in one sense, yet decidedly so when referring to any class of the clergy.

POLTOUN OR POWTON.

GALLOWAY HOUSE.

On a portion of Poltoun, Galloway House stands, and we have, therefore, thought it desirable to alter our former arrangement, and give here a full account of the Stewarts, instead of under Garlies, parish of Minnigaff. Their whole history will thus be brought together, and not divided as in the first edition of this work.

The first notice we have of the sixteen merklands old extent of Powton or Poltoun, is a charter granted, in 1309, by Robert Bruce to Malcolm, eldest son of Sir Robert Fleming, who had bestowed on him by King Robert the lands Cumbernauld in Lanarkshire, etc. The Polton lands had formed part of the ancient Cruggleton estate which adjoins. At the same time, the priory of Whithorn got another portion of that estate. This was four years after the death of the owner, William Mac Cairill (afterwards M'Kerlie), who, with Sir William Wallace the patriot, was basely betrayed by John Stewart of Ruskie (erroneously called Sir John Menteith, from his father being Earl of Menteith). (Sir) William Mac Cairill's only son was then a child, and as such became a ward of the Church, as then the law or rule, and advantage taken. These discreditable transactions were too common in those times.

A short account of the Fleming family will be found under Mochrum in that parish. They had no connection previously with Galloway. This transaction was also in 1309. Afterwards the lands of Poltoun are coupled with those of Cruggleton in the charter granted by David II. to Gilbert Kennedy. However, neither Gilbert Kennedy nor any of his family obtained possession. For further particulars on this subject we must refer to our history of Cruggleton, for the two are as one. Until the Reformation, there is no notice of either from the reign of David II. The M'Kerlies, the ancient owners, continued in possession until that period, viz., 1560.

In July, 1624, we find Alexander Cunninghame of Poltown; and on the 22nd March, 1636, Poltoun is mentioned as owned by John (James?) Stewart, brother (son?) to the Earl of Galloway. Having thus given the little that can be gathered about the early owners of Poltoun or Powtoun, we will pass on to the history of the present possessors, the Stewarts of Garlies, now Earls of Galloway.

The origin of the Stewarts is very obscure. Their progenitor in England is merely mentioned as *a* Norman named Flaad. The letter "*a*" as a prefix proves that he was of no position in Normandy, if belonging to that part, for there is no proof of it, and William the Conqueror's army was largely composed of mercenaries from all parts of the Continent.

The history of the Conqueror is peculiar, as we are told that he was the illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, by Harlotta, the daughter of a tanner in Falaise; or, as Ralph Brooke, *York Herald*, wrote in 1619—"William Conqueror, begotten by Robert, sixth duke of Normandy, of Arlet, his concubine, daughter of a skinner, and Burgess of the City of Fuloy."

In his time it was the devout aspiration of many to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem—an undertaking attended with much danger; but the duke's religious zeal would allow nothing to keep him back; and, in case of death, having no legitimate issue, he made the states of the duchy swear allegiance to his bastard son. It is believed that he foresaw the danger that might arise in such a succession being carried out; but his religious enthusiasm was such that, the greater the difficulties, the more

was he determined to proceed. His son, William, at the early age of nine years, from obscurity was thus brought into prominence.

As seems to have been felt by him on starting, Robert, Duke of Normandy, died on his pilgrimage; and the troubles which arose to carry out his wish, that his only and illegitimate son should succeed him, were many and great.

When William became of age, he found his position very far from enviable, and sunk from which the late duke had left it to a very low condition. However, he soon displayed high talent both in war and in politics, and, with the aid of friends, raised himself into power. Such was the Conqueror of England.

In regard to the rule of William over England, we have only to read *Domesday Book* to learn how, to provide for his mercenary followers, he robbed the owners of lands of their properties. It was, of course, the natural consequence of subjugation; but while owning such, we cannot agree in the fashion of lauding those who followed the Conqueror as superior to those of Celtic, etc., origin, which is inaccurate in fact. We consider the foregoing remarks necessary, as various foreign families whose ancestors were followers of the Conqueror became settlers in Scotland, amongst whom was the family whose history we are about to give, who rose to so high a position, culminating in a royal alliance, and therefore a line of kings. Their history is full of interest, and instructive.

The fable about Fleanchus, or Fleance, son of Banquo or Bancho, which gave Shakespeare an opportunity of perpetuating in his tragedy of *Macbeth*, as the ancestor of the Stewarts, has evaporated into mythdom; yet, with this excluded, much error has crept into history about their origin, and the position of the first of the family in England.

We have already mentioned that the progenitor of the Stewarts in England and Scotland was one Flaad, so obscure that nothing more can be traced. Whom he married, and what family he had, is therefore a blank; indeed, such particulars are rarely found even among those of note. What we learn is that he had a son named Alan. It was he, and not his father, who obtained the custody of the small castle of Oswestry in Shropshire, with which their early history is coupled; and the occupa-

tion was no doubt as a military or police guard tenant, who were settled all over the country by the Conqueror on his return to Normandy, to overawe and keep down the unhappy inhabitants. The wretchedness the people endured was great, but as a conquered nation they had to submit. Those tenants were bound to give their services to the Conqueror whenever called upon.

Alan, son of Flaad, is found as "Alanus Flaadi filius." With other errors, it has been stated that he obtained from the Conqueror, some time after the Conquest, a grant of the castle of Oswestry, county of Salop, Shropshire. It is, however, only the castle which is mentioned, and no land. The English authority, Camden, who lived in the sixteenth century, and was Clariencieux King of Arms, mentions in his work, *Britannia*, that Oswestre or Os-waldstree, in Welsh Croix Oswalde, was a little town enclosed with a wall and ditch, and fortified with a small castle; that it derived its name from Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, who was killed there; that it (the castle) was built by Madoc, and the Fitz-Alans, who afterwards owned it, enclosed it with a wall. The date is not given, but the prefix Fitz informs us that it was the descendants of Alan who became the owners. In fact it has been traced of late years, and is now certain, that not an acre of land was obtained until the reign of King Henry I., which was from A.D. 1100 to 1135, and the land then bestowed was in Norfolk.

To proceed with the account of Alan and his descendants, it has been stated that he married the daughter and heir of Warine, Sheriff of Shropshire; but it has been discovered that his wife was Evelina de Hesding, and that he got "the whole honour of the Sheriff of Shropshire (formerly held by Warin, followed by his sons Rainald and Hugh), without any right thereto either by marriage or connections."

This discovery corroborates what was previously believed, that his position was not as an owner, but one in charge. He had issue three sons—

William, who married Isobel, daughter of Helias de Say of Clune, same county.

Walter, of whom hereafter.

Simon, who followed his brother Walter to Scotland, and witnessed the foundation charter of the Monastery of

Paisley in 1160, and is therein designated "frater Walteri filii Alani dapiferi." *

William, the eldest son, obtained the surname of Fitz-Alan, which his brother Walter also got; that is, the son of Alan: Fitz in Norman being for son of, as Map, Ap, or A is in the Cymric or Welsh, and Mac or Mc in Gaelic and Irish.

With his wife, William Fitz-Alan obtained the land of Clun, situated on the River Clun in Shropshire. Oswestry is at some distance direct north. He is stated to have had issue, John Fitz-Alan. He married the second sister of Hugh D'Aubeny, fourth Earl of Arundel, which marriage was of importance, as will be given. John became one of the Lord Marches of Wales. The appointment was nearly similar to that of the hereditary sheriffs in Scotland, only we do not find that the first mentioned was hereditary. What issue John had we do not learn, but he had a son or sons, as his great-grandson, Richard Fitz-Alan, having succeeded to the castle and land of Arundel, as heir to his great-grandmother, he also had bestowed on him the earldom, which was territorial—that is, it went with the land. The descendants of William Fitz-Alan thus became peers after six generations had passed away from the time of Flaad, their progenitor. The title remained with the Fitz-Alans until the sixteenth century, when it went with Mary, daughter and heir of

* It is the belief of many, and so stated by genealogists, that the Boyds are sprung from Simon, by a son of his named Robert, who, from his fair complexion, was called Boyt or Boyd, from the Gaelic word boid, signifying fair. We find, however, in Armstrong's and other Gaelic dictionaries, that boid or boide in Gaelic is a vow or oath, and to it the name of Boyd is ascribed. There are the words boidh and boidhe, meaning respectively neat and yellow. Boidheach is the word for fair or handsome. The name may have been obtained from one of the words given, but it is to be remembered that the Normans and other adventurers at this period cared little, if anything, for Gaelic, and kept to themselves and the Church introduced from England, pushing by intrigue the Celtic proprietors out of their possessions, and thrusting their own friends into power.

The Boyds have, in their armorial bearings, a fesse cheque, emblematical of the office of Steward, but Simon is never mentioned as an assistant to his brother. We are inclined to think that he was in some way connected with the Church. He may have become an ecclesiastic, previously having had issue, or indeed afterwards. See our notice of Paisley.

Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. She married Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and her son inherited the earldom.

The upward progress of the senior branch of Flaad's descendants was, however, small to what was achieved by those of the second son, and we are inclined to think that his advancement in Scotland aided the rise of those who remained in England. Such is the rise of William Fitz-Alan and his descendants so far.

We have now to give an account of Walter, the second son of Alan, and next brother to William Fitz-Alan, which is interesting from the fact that he was an ancestor of the Stewarts in Scotland. He and his brother, Simon, appear to have come to Scotland, as the Scottish kings at that period received into their service with much eagerness both Normans and Flemings. This arose from a desire to encourage trade with foreign countries, so far as related to the Flemings, who could fight, but principally were traders; and the Normans and other foreigners were welcomed from the knowledge they possessed of the art of war from their mercenary pursuits, which was employed by the kings against their own unruly subjects. The great advent of the Anglo-Normans and other foreigners into Scotland, was through King David I., whose object was not only to keep the natives down, but also to supplant the Scottish-Irish Church, established by Saint Columba, by the Church of Rome, which was in force in England. His mother, Queen Margaret, had succeeded in this on the east coast, and her son, David, determined to further it in the west, and throughout the kingdom. The foreigners fully aided him in this, and to which their prosperity must be ascribed, as clearly traceable.

Walter, the son of Alan, was first known in Scotland as Walter Fitz-Alan. Surnames were not in general use until A.D. 1200, excepting those of high hereditary descent.

From a very quaint and rare work which we have, entitled *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities*,* it is stated that the name Walter is in effect forester, forest. For Walt, with the Germans for forest, the Netherlands write and pronounce it

* *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities*. By the study and travel of R. V. London, 1634. (Six editions were published, the first at Antwerp in 1606, and the last in London in 1673.)

wont, from which cometh our word wood, so that forest, walt or wald, as also weald (for so in Kent is it called) and wont, and wood, are all one.

When Walter Fitz-Alan got into the presence and favour of King David, is not known, but when we consider dates, and that is from the Conquest of England in 1066, he must have been very young when he entered into the King's service.

Some special circumstance, no doubt, brought him into notice, which has not been handed down, probably indebted to some Norman, for, as Lord Lyndsay (of Norman origin, see Dunrod, parish of Colvend) states, the Normans cared for none but their own countrymen, and when in places of position they pushed each other on, until all got advancement and lands. This applied to all the foreigners. It was in this way that prosperous foreigners were to be found in every part.

The excessive preference shown by King David to the foreigners must, as already stated, be largely attributed to his religious views, and the respect which they who followed him paid to such things. The so-called Saint King was a great builder or founder of religious houses, and we find the foreigners always in connection with some abbey or priory. In thus carrying out the King's religious views, they had substantial rewards, and thereby incentives, by obtaining lands and honours, which raised them to positions they could not otherwise have looked for.

Walter Fitz-Alan appears to have first entered the service of King David as a kitchen page. As the King often resided at Carlisle, Cumberland then being annexed to Scotland, there is every reason to believe that he commenced his duties there. He rose in favour, and became "Dapifer,"* that is, dish or meat bearer. The compound word dapifer is of mediæval origin, being

* In the *Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis Conditum a Carolo Dufresne Domino du Cange*, Paris, 1846, the meaning given, to be applied to the Fitz-Alans, relates to their subsequent, and not the original, position. We also find from it that one of the officials in the refectory of monasteries was styled dapifer. Douglas, quoting from the above authority, states that "Senescallus" (steward), the subsequent position of the family, is derived from sennen, a herd, and schale, a servant, and yet was the first office under the Crown. The truth is, the descriptions were written after the high elevation was attained and known. Had they been

derived from the Latin words *dapis* or *dapi*, a dish, and *fero*, I carry—that is, a dish-bearer. It was probably formed in the same manner as the words *thurifer*, *crucifer*, etc., which appear to be from the first case of the substantive which ends in *i*, and the verb *fero*. From not finding any case of a previous appointment of the kind in Scotland, but which did exist in courts abroad, it will be shown that in this case it has been handed down from Walter having become a favourite with the King, yearly rising in favour, and culminating in the holding of an important and lucrative office, as he was raised to the post of Steward. This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *steward*, an officer of accounts.

It seems to us that the post in the Court of King David I. was similar to what existed in Norway, which may have caused its introduction into Scotland. The office there was called *drótt seti*, a steward at the King's table. It is further mentioned that in the Court of the Kings of Norway, the office of *drótt seti* is traced to the beginning of the twelfth century, and was there a kind of head cook or steward at the King's table, who was to be from the King's *skutilsveinar*. The latter was a page or attendant at the royal table. In Norway, the *skutilsveinar* was introduced about the time of King Olave the Quiet, A.D. 1067 to 1093. The *skutilsveinar* asked the King what meat they should dress.

The Norse word *skutill* means a plate, a trencher, etc., and in *dapifer*, as already stated, derived from *dapis* or *dapi*, a dish, and *fero*, I carry, meaning a dish-bearer, we have the closest alliance in the meaning of the words.

Further, in both countries the office, from originally being only an upper attendant in the royal household, ultimately ended in one of importance. In Sweden and Denmark the change in the duties and position of the *dróttseti* occurred in the fourteenth

written when Walter first joined the royal household, or prior to joining, we would have had different statements.

The appellation was borrowed from England. Jefferson mentions that in the reign of King Henry I. (A.D. 1100 to 1135) there was a grant of land to — de Boyvill, father to Godard de Boyvill, named in ancient evidences *Godardus Dapifer*. He became owner of the barony of Millom, in Cumberland.—*History of Cumberland*.

century, probably taking example from and following what had occurred in Scotland in connection with the Stewards. The disjointed state in which Scotland so long continued makes the office of Steward unknown previously, but it must have been held by others, although no record is to be found. The increased elevation of the post was conspicuous in the appointment of Walter Fitz-Alan. He must have risen quickly in the King's favour, but he followed the usual course of holding by the Church, which, as already mentioned, King David had introduced.

As Chalmers states (*Caledonia*), the great exploit of Walter, High Steward, was the founding of the monastery of Paisley by transplanting a colony of Cluniac monks from Wenlock in Shropshire, as appears in the foundation charter in the chartulary of Paisley. In 1169, Humbolt, the prior of Wenlock, held a convention at Paisley, for the purpose of giving a constitution and settlement to the monastery there. The greatest benefactor to the monastery was the opulent wife (Isabel de Say) of William, the brother of Walter.

We give Chalmers in regard to this, as he is quite right, and, for advancement at that period, it showed the sagacity of the adventurers who settled in Scotland.

Walter Fitz-Alan retained his first title of Dapifer, although appointed to the position of Steward. This appears in his charter to Paisley Abbey, which runs:—"Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Walterus, Filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, pro anima Regis David, Regis Henrici, et Comitis Henrici; nec non pro salute corporis et anima Regis Malcolmi et mei ipsius, et uxores meæ, et hæredum meorum, ad honorem Dei, et Beatæ Virginis Mariæ, Constituam quandum Domum Religionis infra terram meam de Passelet," etc. In this charter he not only makes an offering for the safety of the soul of King David, but also for the souls of King Henry II. of England and his son. The policy pursued in such a grant is obvious. Gratitude for the good services of the Churchmen had no doubt to do with it, but Walter Fitz-Alan also thereby secured further advancement for himself and his descendants.

There were other gifts to the Church, but we will give here the charter which he obtained from King Malcolm IV. in A.D. 1158, when the king was only sixteen years of age. He had

succeeded his grandfather, King David, five years previously—that is, when he was eleven years old. We think the following translation in full of the charter should be interesting, as it is an excellent specimen of the manner in which the Normans and other foreigners, enriched themselves. It is most carefully drawn up, that nothing should be lost, there is reason to believe, under the personal directions of Walter Fitz-Alan, who had the Church to support him, and, of course, written by a priest, as they alone, with few exceptions, could write. It is specially to be remarked that not one Celtic name appears among the witnesses.

“Malcolm, King of Scots, to bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, bailies, servants, and all other good men of his whole land, clerks and laics, French and English, Scots and Galwegians,* present and future greeting: Be it known to you all that before I received knighthood (*kinsquam armi suscepi*) I granted, and by this charter have confirmed, to Walter Fitz-Alan, my steward, and to his heirs in fee and heritage, the donation which King David, my grandsire, gave to him—namely, Renfrew and Passeleith (Paisley) and Polloc (Pollock) and Talahec and Kerkert (Cathcart) and the Drem and the Mutrene and Eglisham and Lochinavche and Innerwick, with all the pertinents of these lands. And likewise, I give to him in heritage, and have confirmed by this charter, the office of my steward (*meam Senascalliam*) to hold to him and his heirs of me and my heirs freely, in fee and heritage, as well and as amply as King David gave and granted to him his Stewardship (*Senescalliam Quam*) and as he himself best and most amply held it. Moreover, I myself gave, and by the same charter have confirmed to the same Walter in fee and heritage, for the service which he did to King David and to myself, Prethe as much as King David held in his own hand, and Inchenan and Steintun and Hades-tonden, and Legardswoode and Birchinsyde, and farther, in every one of my burghs, and in every one of my demesne dwellings (*dominica gista*) through my whole land, an entire toft to make him a residence there, and with each toft twenty acres of land. Wherefore I will and command that the same Walter and his

* This name is fully dealt with in the “General History” to this work.

heirs hold in fee and heritage of me and my heirs in chief all the forenamed subjects, both those which he has by gift of King David, and those which he has of my gift, with all their pertinents and rights, and by the right bounds of all the foresaid lands, freely and quietly, honourably and in peace, with sac and soc, with tol and them and infangtheefe, in vils and shealings, in plains, in meadows, in pastures, in moors, in waters, in mills, in fishings, in forests, in wood and plain, in roads and paths, as any one of my barons most freely and quietly hold his fief of me; rendering to me and my heirs for that fief, the service of five knights. Witnesses, Ernald, Bishop of St. Andrews; Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow; John, Abbot of Kelso; William, Abbot of Melrose; Walter, the Chancellor; William and David, the King's brothers; Earl Gospatric, Earl Duncan, Richard de Morevil, Gilbert de Umphramville, Robert de Brus, Ralph de Sulis, Philip of Colevil, William of Somervil, Hugh Riddell, David Olifard, Valdev, son of Earl Gospatric; William de Morevil, Baldwin de la Mar, Liolf, son of Maccus. At the Castle of Roxburgh, in the feast of St. John the Baptist, the fifth year of our reign."

In another charter, which we think was previous to the foregoing, King Malcolm granted him the land of Molle, and confirmed the grant of the lands of Birchinside and Leggardswoode. The witnesses are all Churchmen and foreigners. Professor Cosmo Innes's translation of the charter we have given in full. These charters are not only valuable as showing the remarkable care taken to secure everything in a manner that present lawyers could not surpass, but also in proving the position in which Scotland was placed through the religious feelings and English upbringing of King David I., and his introduction of foreigners, clerical and lay. Frenchmen *alias* Normans, and English, are given precedence to the Scots. This is observable in the charters of the period. The Scottish population, which no doubt then favoured the Scottish-Irish Church of Iona, was quite put aside. The charters given are also valuable, as showing that Walter continued to be called Fitz-Alan, the son of Alan, and as "My Steward." It gives the correct original position of the family in Scotland.

Although raised to the position of Steward, as already men-

tioned, Walter Fitz-Alan continued to style himself, and he styled Dapifer. In a charter to Glasgow Abbey, dated in 1165, as a witness we find "Walto filio Alani dapifo"; also in another, "Walt fil Alain dâpo"; in another, "Alano Dapo." In the register of the monastery at Kelso, there is a mortification by "Walterius Filius Allani Dapifer Regis Scotiæ," etc., which he makes for the souls of David and Malcolm, Kings of Scotland, and for the good estate of his Sovereign Lord King William, and for the safety of his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors. He founded a monastery of Gilbertines at Dal-mullin, Kyle, Ayrshire. It is stated that the monks were brought from Sixhill, Lincolnshire, but that they returned to England, and their rents transferred to Paisley. He was also a benefactor to the monastery at Dunfermline.

It is clear that Walter Fitz-Alan kept up his connection with Shropshire, as the monks for the monastery at Paisley were brought from the priory at Wenlock, in that shire. Wenlock, according to Camden, was remarkable in early times for a nunnery, where Millburga lived a devout virgin and was buried. It was dedicated to Saint James the Apostle; to Saint Mirinus, a confessor in that part, who became the tutelar saint of the neighbourhood; and Saint Millburga, already mentioned, the patroness. The establishment was repaired by Earl Roger de Montgomery (said to be a kinsman of William the Conqueror), and filled with monks. The monks transferred from this monastery to Paisley are, by some, called of the Cluniac Order of Reformed Benedictines. The probability is that they were all foreigners, who followed after the subjugation of England, as it is in history that the clergy of England were stripped of their possessions by William the Conqueror, and supplanted by foreigners from Rome and other parts.

The conclusion to be arrived at in regard to Walter Fitz-Alan is, that he was a man of ability, and lost no opportunity in taking advantage of his position, and the state Scotland was then in. It is stated that he married Eschena, daughter of Thomas de Londoniis, and heiress of Molla and Huntlaw, in Roxburghshire. We have mentioned that he obtained a charter of Molla. He had issue, so far as known—

Alan.

Margaret.

Walter died in 1177, and was buried in Paisley Abbey, which he had founded.

As already shown in the charter from King Malcolm, the succession to his post was secured to his son, and Alan therefore succeeded. He also was a great benefactor to religious houses, and increased in prosperity accordingly. He married Eve, daughter of Suan, the son of Thor * of Tippermuir and Tranent. We also find the name Latinized as Suanus Filius Thori. Thor, doubtless, was the foreigner to whom King David gave a grant of the land of Ednam (Ednam, Berwickshire) and Mark, for which he erected a church, dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. Thor had another son named David, no doubt after his patron, King David. The name is found as Thor, Torr, and Terri. David had a grant of land in the parish of Anwoth, as will be found under Cardoness.

It does not appear that Alan had any issue by this marriage. He married, secondly, Alesta, daughter of Morgund, Earl of Mar, and had issue—

Walter.

David.

Alan died in 1204, and was succeeded by his son Walter, as the third High Steward. He was the first styled Senescallus, and who took the designation of his office of Steward as his surname. The Steward was also collector of the national revenue. On the 8th May, 1222, in a charter granted by King Alexander II. to Glasgow Abbey, we find "Waltero filio Alani Senescallo." In addition, King Alexander appointed him Justiciary of Scotland.

Walter married Beatrix, daughter of Gilchrist, commonly called Earl of Angus, and had issue—

Alexander.

John, killed in Egypt.

Walter, Earl of Menteith.

William.

Beatrix or Elizabeth, married Maldwin, Earl of Lennox.

* The family of Ruthven (Lord Ruthven) claim descent from him.

Christian, married Patrick, Earl of March.

Margaret, married Neil, Earl of Carrick.

The alliances made were thus good, but they were all to those of foreign extraction, and specially kept up through Church influence. Walter gave to the monastery at Paisley the patronage of the churches of Seneschar, Dundonald, and Auchinleck, with the tithes thereof, and an annuity of six chalders of meal for the support of a priest to celebrate mass for the soul of Robert Brus [Lord of Annandale], etc., etc.

Walter died in 1246, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, as the fourth High Steward. With each succeeding generation the prosperity of the family increased. In 1255 Alexander Steward, the second with the name changed to Stewart, was appointed one of the Councillors of King Alexander III., then under age. He married Jean, daughter and heir of Angus Mac Rorie (also found Macrory or Roderick) of Bute. Roderick, the father of Angus, was styled of Kintyre, and, as stated, was a notorious pirate, *i.e.*, he was one of the sea-roving Norsemen, and a grandson of Somerled, Argyllshire. The Isle of Bute was, no doubt, obtained by forcible possession, as well as the Isle of Arran. Alexander, High Steward, in right of his wife, seized both Bute and the Isle of Arran.* He rose to a command in the Scottish army, and distinguished himself at Largs against the Norwegians under Haco, on the 2nd October, 1263, for which services, as stated, he obtained a grant of the land of Gairlies on the 30th November following. There is no clue to the previous owner. At that time it must have been very wild and unproductive.

He had issue—

James, fifth High Steward.

John, who is stated to have obtained from his father the land of Gairlies. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Bonkyl, or Bonkill, Berwickshire, with whom he got Bonkyle, etc. He was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. He left issue—

* Bute is from the Norse, bôt. It is about fifteen miles long, with an average breadth of three and a half miles. Arran is twenty miles long by twelve in breadth. Somerled became ruler of Lorn, Argyllshire.

Alexander, of Bonkyle, mentioned as first Earl of Angus, ancestor of the Dukes of Lennox. Extinct.

It is so stated in the Galloway family account, but it is a mistake. The forfeiture of Robert de Umfraville,* Earl of Angus, was subsequent to 1309, and bestowed on John, the son of Alexander Stewart, between this date and the death of King Robert I. in 1329. It was, no doubt, given after the marriage of Marjory Bruce with Walter, sixth High Steward.

The mention made that he was the ancestor of the Dukes of Douglas is also

* About 1882 we read of the death of "the last of the Umfravilles," stated to be Margaret Umfraville-Greenwood, who died at Berwick-on-Tweed. She was the daughter of Robert Greenwood of Blyth, and his wife must therefore have been sister to the last of the race in the direct male line, and daughter of Commander John B. Umfraville, who we find as such in the Navy List of 1815. Burke, in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, mentions that he (John) was the son of William Umfravill, the male descendant in direct line of this once powerful family, who kept a chandler's shop at Newcastle, but failing in that, he was glad to accept the office of keeper of St. Nicholas's Workhouse, where he died, and left his widow with a son and daughter, utterly destitute. Their sad story reached the Duke of Northumberland, in possession of the old Umfravill barony of Prudhoe, who bestowed a small pension on the widow, educated her son, and got him a midshipman's appointment in the navy; that he rose to the rank of Captain, and died in 1820 without issue. This account is correct until we come to his naval rank, and leaving no issue. The last male representative was his son, Lieutenant Samuel Charles Umfraville, who was of that rank from 1823, and served in the *Fly* sloop-of-war, 16 guns. He is stated to have served under Lord Exmouth in the East Indies, and to have risen to the rank of Captain. This is a mistake. His father was a Commander, usually styled Captain on shore, and his son Samuel Charles was a Lieutenant in 1835, in command of the *Eagle* revenue cruiser. His convivial habits made inroads on his constitution, and he died regretted by all who knew his frank, open, and generous disposition. He was buried by the Duke of Northumberland in the tomb of the Umfravilles (Earls of Angus) in Hexham Abbey. Such was the end of another of the leading Anglo-Norman families, who became connected with Scotland under the auspices of King David I.

inaccurate. The title of Earl of Angus passed by his mother to George, son of William, first Earl of Douglas, a distinct family.

Alan, of Dreghorn, ancestor of the Stewarts of Darnley, subsequently Earls and then Dukes of Lennox. Extinct.

We give this as it also appears in the Galloway account, but have to state that it is inaccurate, and very apt to mislead. The Lennox and Stewart families were distinct. The title, like others, passed to the Stewarts by marriage, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, in Renfrewshire, having married the youngest daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who was beheaded at Stirling in 1425. John Stewart, grandson and heir of John Stewart of Darnley, became for a time the titular Earl in 1473, but the right to the title was in dispute until 1490. It was one of the many female successions which interfered so much with the real families.

Alan married Marion, daughter and heiress of — Croc, with whom he got the lands of Neilston, Cruxton or Crockston, and Darnley, etc., in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, and Corswall, in the parish of Kirkcolm, Wigtonshire. He was killed at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333. He had issue—

Robert of Cruxton, etc. Died without issue.

John, of Jedworth, of whom hereafter.

Walter. Died without issue.

Alexander. Died without issue.

Walter, of Dalswinton, which, for his services, he obtained from Robert Bruce. He had issue—

Walter, who left issue—

Walter and John. The latter had no issue. Of the first, more hereafter.

John, of Daldon (Dalton?). Killed at Halidon-hill.

James of Preston. Left no issue.

Isabella, married Thomas Randolph of Strathnith, Nithsdale. He was afterwards created Earl of Moray, it having been forfeited. He was grandson of Dunegal of Strathnith, and connected with Bruce. His son John succeeded, and also to Gairlies, etc., but he gave up the latter to his uncle (so styled in the charter), and called Sir Walter of Dalswinton. The charter included the lands of Gairlies, Glenmanache, Corsock, and Kirk-cormok.

Elizabeth, is another daughter mentioned, who is stated to have married William Le Douglas, ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

We have now to return to John, of Jedsworth, second son of Alan Stewart of Dreghorn. He had issue—

John, whose issue, Robert, died young.

Walter, who succeeded his brother, and died without issue.

Alexander, who succeeded Walter. He married Janet, daughter of John Turnbull of Minto, and had issue—

John, of Darnley, who is said to have married the heiress of Lennox, and was killed before Orleans. He, as stated, left issue—

Alan, from whom descended the Earls and Dukes of Lennox, and Henry, Lord Darnley, who married Mary, Queen of Scots.

William, of Jedworth. Killed before Orleans, and left issue—

John, of whom hereafter.

According to Douglas, Alexander Stewart married, secondly, Janet Keith, heiress of Galstoun, and relict of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow. No issue is given, but Gadlistoune passed to and remained with the Stewart family, and in a charter, dated in 1406, it is stated that Sir John Stewart of Darnley acknowledged Sir Alexander Stewart of Galliston to be his brother. There was also another son, Robert, which is learned from a charter in the chartulary of Paisley, granted by Blair of Adamton to the monks at Paisley, dated 1397, and attested by Roberto, senescallo, filio Domini Alexandri Senescalli, Militis, Domini de Darnley. From this, it appears that Alexander Stewart of Darnley had two families.

It is at this point where so much controversy has arisen, from the difficulty at so remote a period, of proving that John and William Stewart were brothers.

From an original decret of the Baron Court of Cambusnethan, held on the 13th October, 1390, Coram Domino Alexandro Seneschallo, Domino dictæ Baronie, at the instance of Sir Alexander Stewart against John Frankesland, it appears that the witnesses present with Sir Alexander, were Nobiles et potentes viri, Dominus Willielmus de Somervelle, Dominus de Carnwyth, Johannes de Hamylton, Dominus de Ross, Willielmus Seneschalli, Alexander Senescall, Dominus de Galliston, Robertus Seneschall, etc.

This supports what we have already stated in regard to Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley having had two families; and it bears out that William Stewart was an elder brother, and next to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, the eldest son, for we only find two sons, John and William, mentioned as the children by Janet Turnbull of Minto. In the decret, Sir John Stewart, the eldest son, is not mentioned, and the question therefore arises, is Willielmus Senescalli, Miles, the same person, who, on other occasions, has been styled Willielmus Senescalli de Jedworth, Miles. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ* (Vols. VII. and VIII.) throws some light on this point, for Sir William Stewart of Jedworth was concerned in several public transactions on the borders of Scotland about the years 1385, 1390, 1393, 1397, etc. On some occasions in his earlier years, he is styled Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, but afterwards, when more generally known, in the

State Papers, he is merely designated Sir William Stewart, or Willielmus Senescalli, Miles. In a diplomatic capacity he has also signed several treaties between Scotland and England as Willielmus Senescalli, Miles. which will be found in *Rymer* (Vol. VIII). Also in a charter of Robert de Cochrane to Sir Henry Douglas, of the lands of Longnewton, dated Edinburgh, 1392, and preserved in Macfarlane's *Collection*, page 40 (Advocates' Library), and in many other deeds, dated about that period, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth is merely styled Willielmus Senescalli, Miles, Sir William Stewart, or Sir William Steward, knight, without any additional designation, and no other instance occurs of any other person being described in this manner, in any authenticated charters dated about that period. It seems to us, therefore, that the Willielmus Senescalli Miles, mentioned in the decret of 1390, could have been no other than Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, and that he must have been the second son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, and brother of Sir John Stewart, who married one of the Lennox co-heiresses.

When the French Admiral, Vienne, came to Scotland, in 1385, to distribute forty thousand livres, and also suits of armour, presented by the King of France to those Scotsmen who had most assisted as warriors in their determined opposition to the English, we find "Guille Steward," to whom one hundred livres were allotted, who is believed to be no other than William Stewart of Jedworth.

A full account of the above-mentioned very interesting document will be found under Cruggleton in this parish. We read and copied the original, which is dated the 16th November, 1385. Prior to it, however, viz., the 2nd July, 1385, Robert II. granted a charter, dated at Linlithgow, to William Steward of Jedworth, of the lands of Synlawys, in the barony of Oxenhame, Roxburghshire, forfeited by Thomas de Rydall. There was also a charter of the lands of Myntow, granted by John Turnbull of Minto, to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, his grandson, dated 8th December, 1390, and ratified by Robert III. in 1390-91. Sir William had also a pension of forty merks annually from King Robert III., out of the customs of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, as a reward for his loyalty, etc., to the King and his eldest son, David, which was granted 27th March, 1392. Sir William of

Jedworth, knight banneret, was one of the ambassadors sent to adjust a truce with the English, 30th October, 1394. He was also Sheriff of Teviotdale. Whom he married is not known, but a contract was entered into at Dumfries, 17th October, 1396, betwixt Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, and Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, that John, son and heir of Sir William, should marry Marion, daughter of Sir Walter, matrimony to be fulfilled betwixt them before Candlemas then next to come. Sir William Stewart was taken prisoner at Fullhopelaw in Northumberland in the year 1400. How long he was kept as such, does not appear, but the next we learn of him is in France.

As further evidence that Sir William Stewart of Jedworth was brother to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, we have to give an account, preserved in the *Chambre des Comtes* at Paris, dated 1st November, 1422, of the different payments made to the Scots, and the other allies of the French monarch, from which the following extract is taken: "A Messire Guillaume Stuart, Esquyer, dy Pays d'Escosse, frere de Monsieur le Connestable (Jean Stuart de Darnley) deux cent livres Tournois, cy 200 Tour."

From what we have given, the Guillaume Stuart mentioned, and the Guille Steward, whose name we previously gave, appear to be one and the same person. He is called the brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and therefore Sir William Stewart of Jedworth (who is believed to have been the person who received the gratuity from France in 1385) must have been the brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley.

There is a trifling error in the description of William Stewart as escuyer, whereas he was a knight previous to that period. Many who are known to have been knights are not always so styled in ancient documents.

In the British Museum Library, Harl. MSS., an account of portraits on the walls of the ancient palace of La Verrerie is given. They belonged to the Stewarts of Aubigne, in France. The correct copies of the inscriptions under the portraits are:—Sir John Stuart of Darnley, Constable of Scotland, killed at the battle of Harans, 1429; Sir William Stuart de Castel Stuart, brother to the Constable, killed at the battle of Harans. As the inscriptions were drawn up under the direction of the Stuarts of

Aubigne as far as their information went, the authenticity may be accepted. The palace, however, was repaired some considerable time after the siege of Orleans, and the exact particulars were doubtless forgotten; for, although correct in stating that he fell some time before the year 1430, yet he was not killed at the battle of Vernueil in 1424, but at the siege of Orleans in 1429. This mistake arose from Sir William's half-brother, William Hamilton, having been killed at the battle of Cravant in 1423, or Vernueil (for they were fought close to each other), and the report was current that Sir John Stewart's brother was killed; supposed in Scotland to be Sir William Stewart, and repeated in after times in France. At the battle of Cravant, in 1423, Sir John Turnbull, named "Out with the Sword," was also killed. This caused Walter Turnbull, son of (Sir) John Turnbull, who is believed to have been Sir John killed at Cravant, and the same who had made a grant of the lands of Minto to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth in 1390, to raise a claim by a notarial instrument dated 1424, that the lands belonged to him, as at the time of the transfer John Turnbull of Minto, his father, was afflicted with leprosy, which, according to the then existing laws of Scotland, rendered the transaction null and void. Nothing further appears to have been done, which is believed to have arisen from finding out the mistake about the death of Sir William Stewart. The deed here referred to was, no doubt, still in the charter chest of Lord Minto, at Minto.

The siege of Orleans commenced on the 12th October, 1428, and from a journal copied verbatim from an old manuscript, found in the townhouse of the city of Orleans, printed there in 1576, the following account is given of Sir William Stewart:—

"Le lendemain de Mardy (S. Fevrier) entrerent dedans la ville d' Orleans plusieurs tres Vaillant hommes de Guerre et bien habillez, et entre les autres Messire Guillaume Estuart, frere du Constable d' Escosse, le Seigneur de Sancourt," etc.

The Constable of Scotland here mentioned was Sir John Stewart of Darnley. In Thaumassiere's *History of the Province of Berry*, published in the year 1690, the following account is given of him and his brother:—"Ence temps Jean Stuart. Connestable d' Escosse, amena, au secours de ce roy, des bandes

de gens de pieds, etc. Guillaume Stuart, son frere, mourut au meme lit d' honneur," etc.

It would thus appear that Sir William Stewart, who fell before Orleans, was of Jedworth. The connection between him and the Douglas family was close, so much so that the Earl of Douglas gave to him a grant of the castle and lands of Abercorn, dated 28th October, 1398; and one of the principal leaders in the service of France, about the year 1424, was this same Earl of Douglas, Archibald, who succeeded his father as earl. While in Scotland, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth appears to have been mixed up in several affairs with the Douglas, and when abroad it is natural to suppose that they drew closer together. On the 12th February, 1429, Sir William Stewart of Jedworth fell before Orleans. In the journal of the siege, published in 1576, it is said that the two brothers, Sir John Stewart of Darnley and Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, fell on the same day. Following this, on the 23rd April, 1429, Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton, his grandson, appears in person at Minto, and took possession. Between the grant in 1329 to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, and Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton's succession in 1429, already mentioned, no one else had possession.

Sir William's father, who had married Marion Stewart, heiress of Garlies and Dalswinton, was killed in France in 1419.

The deeds in connection with the estate of Minto are stated to be very complete and regular, and those referred to were, and no doubt still are, at Minto.

It is unnecessary for us to enter further into this part of the Stewart history. It will be shown, as we proceed, that the first Sir William Stewart who held Castlemilk as a separate patrimony, was the second son of Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley.

The controversy at one time was keen in regard to the foregoing subject, but is now of no value; as we have shown, under Crally, parish of Girthon, that the descendants of John Stewart of Craigiehall, near Queensferry, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, are the direct male representatives of the House of Stewart.

We must now go back and give some account of Walter, third son of Walter, third High Steward, who became Earl of Menteith, the first of whom who is believed to have held this title being

Murdoch by name, in the reign of King David I. The third earl in descent left no sons, but only two daughters. The eldest married, in 1231, Walter Comyn, second son of William, Earl of Buchan (see Buchan Forest, parish of Carsphairn, for an account of the Comyn family), and in her right became fourth Earl of Menteith. The issue failed. Walter Steward or Stewart married the third earl's youngest daughter, and, failing issue by her sister, on the death of her husband, Walter Steward claimed the title, etc., in right of his wife, and by interest, and the favour of the Estates of the realm, he had it wrested from his wife's elder sister, and given to him in 1258. One of the many examples of the absence of the principles of honour then rampant. He had issue, two sons, who assumed Menteith as a surname, viz. :—

Alexander, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Menteith.
John, of Ruskie.

We give these particulars about this branch of the family, as few are aware that the younger son was the infamous Sir John Menteith, who betrayed the noble Sir William Wallace, the deliverer of Scotland. For an account of this black deed, we must refer to Cruggleton in this parish, where an outline is given of the betrayal of Wallace, with his compatriot and close friend, William Kerlie (M'Kerlie) of Cruggleton. For this crime, the traitor obtained from King Edward I., £100 worth of land, independent of the lordship of the Lennox.

To resume our account of the Stewards, Alexander, who died in 1283, was succeeded by his son James, as the fifth High Steward. He swore fealty to King Edward I. on 13th May, 1296, and 9th July, 1297, doing homage in person to the said King, then at Lannercost, on the 23rd October, 1306; and again swore fealty to the usurper on the two Crosses of Scotland, most esteemed for their sanctity; on the consecrated host, the Holy Gospel, and the relics of the saints; and submitted to instant excommunication if he should violate his oath. James, High Steward, lived in an eventful period, and the position his family had then attained was great.

On the death of King Alexander III. in 1286, James was chosen as one of the six magnates of Scotland to act as regents. Where were the Celtic chiefs? James is subsequently stated to

have fought under Wallace to uphold the national independence, but there can, we think, be no doubt, on carefully studying the history of the times, that he and his family acted in a way most injurious to the interests of Scotland. His services under Wallace were of a very questionable character, and the same charge must be applied to his brother, John.* They were actuated by jealousy, evidently considering that they were Wallace's superiors. In actual prosperity at the time, they were, having, as we have shown, risen to a high position in Scotland. That they were superior to Wallace in family origin is, however, a mistake, arising from the want of information heretofore about him.

James, fifth High Steward, already mentioned, married Cecilia, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March, and had issue—

Andrew, died without issue.

Walter, born, 1293, sixth High Steward.

John, killed at Dundalk with Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, 14th October, 1318.

James, of Durrisdeer, Dumfriesshire, who had a charter of these lands, and another to him, and his wife, of the barony of Enachie from King Robert I. (See account of under Cally, parish of Girthon.)

Egidia, married Alexander de Meyners or Menzies. They had a charter of the barony of Durisdeer, from King Robert I., which was afterwards resigned to her brother James. (See Cally, parish of Girthon.)

James, fifth High Steward, died in 1309, and was succeeded by his son Walter, as sixth High Steward. He was taken into high favour by Robert Bruce, and, at the battle of Bannockburn, was attached with Douglas to the left wing of the Scottish army. He was then twenty-one years of age.

After Bannockburn, the wife and daughter of Robert Bruce were released from their long captivity in England. In 1306, they fled from the fortalice of Kildrummie, in Mar, and took

* He married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Bonkill or Bonkyle of Bonkyle, Berwickshire. In the Ragman Roll, we find Alexandre de Bonkhill as one of those who swore fealty to King Edward I. He also owned Ulndale in Cumberland.

refuge in the old chapel in Tain, in Ross-shire, when they were seized by the Earl of Ross and delivered up to the English. The High Steward, in virtue of his office, was sent to the Border to meet and conduct them to the Scottish Court. It is more than probable that he then ingratiated himself into the Princess Marjory's favour, for in the following year she was given to him in marriage by her father, King Robert I.

Previously, he had bestowed on him the barony of Largs, in Ayrshire, on the forfeiture of John Baliol.

Walter was three times married. First, to Alice, second daughter of Sir John Erskine, and had issue—

Jean, married Hugh, Earl of Ross.

Secondly, he married Marjory, daughter of King Robert I., and had issue—

Robert, succeeded to the throne as Robert II.

She died in 1326, from injuries, having been thrown from her horse at Knock, near Renfrew. Thirdly, he married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Graham of Abercorn, and had issue—

John, of Ralston.

Egidia, who married—first, Sir James Lindsay; secondly, Sir Hugh Eglinton of Eglinton; thirdly, James — of Dalkeith—and had issue to all of them.

Walter, High Steward, on his marriage with Marjory Bruce, obtained large grants of land, among which was Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

Alliances with the Royal family were common in the times of which we write, but without the results as in Walter Steward's case. The good fortune which had attended the family from their settlement in Scotland, now reached the culminating point. A Parliament was held at Ayr on the 26th April, 1315, when it was ordained, with consent of King Robert and his daughter Marjory, that failing heirs male, his brother, Edward Bruce, should succeed to the throne. On the 5th October, 1318, Edward Bruce was slain near Dundalk, in Ireland. In consequence of this, and as he left no legitimate issue, a Parliament was convened at Scone in December, 1318, when it was decreed that his daughter's son, Robert Steward, should succeed King

Robert I. This hope, however, was dispelled, as the King married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, and by her, in 1326, he had a son, who, as David II., succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1329. He died childless, and his nephew, Robert Steward, then succeeded as King Robert II.

This succession was extraordinary, when the chances against it a few years previously, are considered.

As a sequel to the history of the Stewards, we will mention, as already noticed by Chalmers, that "Richard Fitzalan, eighth in descent from Alan of Oswestry, being in Scotland with King Edward III. in 1335, and claiming to be the Steward by hereditary right, and giving up his whole title therein to the King, had, in consideration thereof, a grant of one thousand merks, to be received out of the King's exchequer at Caernarvon, as part of the issues of North Wales. King Edward obtained the confirmation of this purchase from Edward Baliol."

Such is the early history of the Stewards or Stewarts.

The distracted state Scotland was so long unhappily in, was entirely owing to the Anglo-Normans, Flemings, and other foreigners, as our final extract about the Stewards and their English relatives, the Fitzalans, should show. It was looked on as a country to be plundered, from the success and prosperity which had attended those who had settled there.

We have now to deal with the present owners of Garlies, parish of Minnigaff. It is stated that their actual descent is from John, son of William Stewart of Jedworth, who married, in 1396, his cousin Marion, only child and heiress of Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, Gairlies, etc., and thus carried on the line. A controversy, however, existed between those of Garlies and those of Castlemilk. Andrew Stewart of Torrance, a descendant of the Castlemilk family, disputed the claim of the Garlies family to seniority, and showed that the latter were descended from Alexander Stewart of Darnley, son of Alexander, and grandson of Sir Alan; that Alexander married Dame Janet Keith of Galstoun, by whom he had issue, five sons and one daughter; that he died between 1399 and 1404, leaving issue, John Stewart of Darnley, the first Lord of Aubigny, killed at the siege of Orleans, 1428-9, and William of Castlemilk. The

Garlies family is shown by him to be descended from a junior branch.

As we have already mentioned, neither of them had the same right as the Stewarts of Craigiehall, Linlithgowshire, an account of which family, as well as that of Lennox, will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon.

Randolph, late Earl of Galloway, gave us a copy of their pedigree, published privately in London in 1801, but, as to be expected, with no desire on his part that inaccuracies, however flattering, should be perpetuated.

It is remarkable that a family so free from the troubles which befell others should have so few papers. The fire at Glasserton in 1739 may account for this, but investigation has proved to us that, although from a common ancestor, the Stewarts who succeeded to Lennox and the branch which ultimately obtained and retained Garlies, had no subsequent connection to re-unite them, and therefore the latter had no claim to the Lennox peerage.

We have further to mention that a mistake has been made in some peerages that the Stewarts of Garlies are of the Royal blood of Scotland. This is wrong. The Stewarts of Scotland, an account of whom we have given, had no connection with Royalty until Marjory, the daughter of King Robert I. (Bruce) married Walter, sixth High Steward. The present Earls of Galloway are from an offshoot from the second son of Alexander, the fourth High Steward, two generations previous to the Royal alliance of Walter, the sixth Steward, and with no after inter-marriages. A short account of James Stewart of Durrissdeer, Dumfriesshire, and his descendants, will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon. His son, John, married the heiress of Craigy, and thereby obtained Cally, where the particulars will be learned. What we have to state here is that James of Durrissdeer was the younger brother of Walter, the sixth Steward, who married Marjory Bruce, from the issue of which marriage sprang the Royal house of Stewart. The Stewarts of Durrissdeer became known subsequently of Craigiehall, etc., Linlithgowshire, who were the nearest of kin to Walter, sixth High Steward, as we have shown, and, failing Walter's issue, became the representatives of the name of Stewart. As far as can be gathered, the issue will be found under Cally. They became reduced in circumstances, and

established themselves as merchants in South Queensferry, near Edinburgh. The last of them as yet traced was Archibald, who settled as a surgeon in his native town, and died there about the year 1830. That others exist, we believe.

In Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, a somewhat similar account is given, but he has confused the origin, making it from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, which is a mistake. Burke also fails to give the full particulars. Another error is the statement that Sir Alexander Stewart was raised to the peerage in 1607, from his descent from the Lennox family. The fact is that Alexander Stewart obtained the elevation through the influence of the last Duke of Lennox, but there was no relationship beyond descent from a common ancestor in the fourteenth century.

The foregoing digressions rather interfere with the pedigree history of the present Garlies family, but we will now proceed.

Whom William Stewart of Jedworth married, we cannot trace, but he left two sons—

John, who married, in 1396, his cousin, Marion, daughter and heiress of Walter Stewart of Garlies and Dalswinton.

It is mentioned by Douglas that with consent of his wife, Marion, he renounced to John of Gyrtoun (Girthon), all right which they had to the barony of Callie. We have been unable to follow the relationship of this John Stewart. John Stewart of Garlies, Dalswinton, etc., is stated to have been killed in France in 1419. He was certainly dead before 28th October, 1420, on which day Marion, his relict, resigned the lands of Carnsalloch in favour of Herbert Maxwell. They had issue—

William, of Garlies, Dalswinton, Minto, etc.

John, Provost of Glasgow, who left issue, Robert, a citizen of Glasgow.

She again married Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland.

William, of Castlemilk. Whom he married, does not appear. He was alive in 1439. He had issue—

David, who succeeded to Castlemilk, etc.

Walter, who was of Arthurley, and left issue,

Walter. Line extinct.

It is to be observed that it is from this second son, William, of Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, that so much confusion has arisen.

William succeeded his father, John, and his mother, Marion, to Garlies, Dalswinton, Minto, etc. Whom he married is not known, but he had issue—

Andrew, who predeceased his father.

He had a charter as son and heir of Sir William Stewart, knight, of the lands of Dalswinton, Garlies, Merbotill, Mynto, Howpaslet, Langnewton, and Glasserton, 13th January, 1458-59. Why then granted, does not appear. His father was alive in 1479.

Alexander, who succeeded.

Thomas, ancestor of the Lords Blantyre, who received from his father (we also find it stated from his brother) the lands of Mynto, also Synlaws and Merbottle in Roxburghshire, under charter, in the year 1476. Had issue.

Walter, who was given the lands of Barclye, adjoining Garlies. He was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Tonderghie (parish of Whithorn), of William Stewart of Castlewig, afterwards of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, and created a baronet. Ancestor of the Viscounts Mountjoy, etc., in Ireland. Had issue.

Sir William Stewart acquired the lands of Glasserton about the year 1426. This was previous to his claim to the estate of Minto in 1429. He must, therefore, have got Glasserton independent of his grandfather. He was knighted by James II. in 1443. He sat in Parliament in 1467. From a charter, he appears to have been alive on the 31st October, 1479. He was more than once married. His last wife was Euphame Graham, supposed to be of the Monteith family, who, as far as known, had no issue. She survived him, and appears in 1493 as pursuer in a civil cause against Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, knight, her stepson. Sir William resigned several lands in Teviotdale, in favour of Alexander Scott of Howplaslet.

Alexander Stewart succeeded his father. It is as well to remark here that although the title of Sir is given to each, we have no proof that they were knighted, excepting Sir William, mentioned above. It was customary, however, and may be called the rule in those times. Alexander married Elizabeth Stewart. Who she was, is not known, but she must have been a cousin. They had issue—

John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Hallie, Ambassador to Denmark in the reign of King James III. They had a charter from his father of Dalswinton, 20th October, 1477. He predeceased his father, and left no issue.

Alexander, who succeeded.

Archibald, of Fintalloch, parish of Penninghame, who had issue.

Agnes, married John, fourth Lord Maxwell.

In connection with the Maxwells, in *The Book of Caerlaverock* we find a bond of manrent, dated 1st August, 1486, when Alexander Stewart of Garnles (Garlies) bound himself to give service to John, fourth Lord Maxwell, for a term of five years. Another is dated 15th February, 1490, on the occasion of Lord Maxwell marrying Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart. On this occasion, his son, Alexander, also became bound to be "leile and trew" to the said lord. Again, on the 2nd August, 1521, Alexander Stewart became bound for life.

Alexander succeeded, and having been designated Garlies in his father's lifetime, he retained it, which continued to be the chief title until created Earls of Galloway. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers. He died in 1501, and left issue—

Alexander, of Greenan.

According to some accounts, he is also said to have had a son named Walter, styled Sir, and of Barclye. This is a mistake, as Walter of Barclye was the third surviving son of Sir William Stewart of Garlies and Dalswinton, already mentioned. Barclye was retained by Walter's descendants until sold to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, subsequent to 1702 (See Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn.)

Alexander Stewart, styled of Greenan, succeeded. He married Elizabeth Kennedy (Blairquhan). He fell at Flodden in 1513, leaving an only son—

Alexander.

Also sixteen or nineteen daughters (for there are different versions), stated to have been all married, but whose names are not given in the family account. However, from different sources we learn that—

Nicolas, married, in 1521, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum.

Agnes, married Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

Douglas gives—

Christian, married Sir James Stewart of Cardonald.

Elizabeth (Isabel?), married Thomas, son and heir to Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland.

—, married — Towers of Innerleith.

—, married — Douglas of Pompherston.

—, married — Moutry of Seafeld.

—, married — Lundy of Balgony.

—, married — Hannay of Sorbie.

Euphemia, married Alexander Adair of Kinhilt.

—, married Finlay Campbell of Corsiehill (Corswall).

—, married Thomas Kennedy of Barganny (?).

—, married Thomas Lockhart of Bar.

Janet, married Gavin Kennedy of Blairquhan.

—, married Crichton of Naughton.

—, married — Johnston of Johnston.

—, married — Cairns of Orchardtoun.

—, married — Sir John Kennedy of Culzean (?).

Some of the foregoing seem to be correct, but we cannot trace many of them, which appear to us to be wrong, and merely ideal.

His son Alexander succeeded. He was a minor at his father's death in 1513. We have already referred to bonds of manrent which appear in *The Book of Caerlaverock*, and we will give another in full, dated 16th July, 1523, when Alexander Stewart of Garles became bound to Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell:—"Be it kend till all men be thir present lettrez, me, Alexander Steward of Garles, to becummyn man and seruand, and be thir present

lettrez becummis man and seruand, and lelely and treuly bindis and oblissis me to ane noble and mighty lord, Robert Lord Maxwell, ffirst and befor all vtheris, in speciale manred and seruice ffor our tua lifytymes, myn allegiance to our Sourenane Lord the King alanerly outtane, ffor his gud Lordschip fauouris and suple, lik as his letter of manteinance maid therapon portis; and I, the said Alexander Steward of Garles, salbe lele and trew man and seruand ffra this day forward to the said Robert Lord Maxwell, my forsaid lord and master, ffor our tua lifytymes as said is, and I sall ryd gang and be in were and in pece wyth my said lord and master, and I sall tak his afald trew and vpright part with my self, my kin, frendis, men and seruandis, and with all that I may ras on hors and on futt, baitht in weir and in pece, etc.—(Signed) Alexr. Steuart of Garles, wyth my hand." What a humiliating position; and there was another bond of manrent by Alexander Stewart to Robert, Lord Maxwell, dated 24th March, 1549. Afterwards he rose in favour with King James V., and was made a member of the Privy Council. He was sent as ambassador to England. Whom he married will be given hereafter. Previous to the rout of Solway, he made a settlement of his estates, obtaining charters of the baronies of Garlies, Glasserton, Dalswinton, etc.; and on the 23rd October, 1542, to himself in liferent, and in fee to Alexander, his son and heir-apparent, and the heirs male of his own body, which failing, to Walter Stewart of Barclye (Tenderghie), Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch, John Stewart of Minto, Robert Stewart, citizen of Glasgow.

Alexander was one of the prisoners taken at Solway in November, 1542, and was released in 1543 on giving his son and heir, Alexander, as his hostage. The following letter has been given to show by whom it was arranged, the writer being Matthew, Earl of Lennox, to the Earl of Shrewsbury:—

"My Lord, trueth it is at my fyrst journeye to Dromfres, upon the West Marches of Scotland, thair came into the King's Majesty's Service, by my procurement, the moist pairt of the hards of Galloway, such as the Laird of Garles, the Laird of Lochynwar, and Tutor of Bomby, who I brocht with me to Carlale, whair thay entir thair Pledges unto the Lord Wharton, beyng then Lord Warden of the West Marches. And forasmuch

as the Laird of Garleis is my nere kinsman, and also of my surname, I did tak in my custody, by my Lord Somersett's license, only the said Laird's sonne, beying of the age of xvi years, whose substance I do not know perfectly, but by my judgment, his father may spend xv hundreth marks Scots, wiche is all I can certifye your Lordship in this matr," etc.

Sir Alexander was thrice married.

1st. Katherine, daughter of Sir James Crichton of Cranston-Riddell, by whom he appears to have had no issue.

2nd. Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Dunbar of Clugston, and had issue—

Alexander, his heir.

John, parson of Kirkmahoe.

3rd. Katherine, only daughter of William Stewart of Barclye (Tonderghie), and had issue—

Anthony, of Clary (see Clary, parish of Penninghame).

Robert, married Mary Stewart, heiress of James Stewart of Cardonald. He had a charter as legitimate son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, knight, and Catherine Stewart, in favour of himself and his wife, Mary Stewart, of the lands of Wrichtland and Cardonald, in the County of Renfrew, from the said James Stewart, dated 6th February, 1571-2. He married, secondly, Marion Montgomerie, but had no issue.

William, of Bargrennan.

Margaret, married Patrick M'Kie of Larg.

Helen, married William Gordon of Murefad, ancestor of Lord Kenmure.

Alexander Stewart, younger of Garlies, as already mentioned, had been a hostage for his father in England in 1543. He was born in the year 1527. He was zealous for the Reformation, and a Commissioner from the Kirks of Nithsdale to the General Assembly in 1560. In the same year, when Edinburgh Castle was besieged, he sent a challenge to Sir William Kirkaldy, the Governor, to fight him. Sir William, as well known, was a brave soldier, and could without danger to his character decline it, considering the peculiar position which he then held.

Accompanying the Regent Lennox to the Parliament at Stirling, he was killed there with the Regent on the 4th September, 1571. He thus predeceased his father. He had married Catherine, second daughter of William, fourth Lord Herries, and left issue—

Alexander, who succeeded his grandfather.

Agnes, who, in 1577, married Sir Andrew of Lochnaw.

Elizabeth, married William Maxwell of Glensellache. By contract of marriage, Alexander Stewart of Garlies became bound for his sister Elizabeth, on the one part. Dated at Wigton, 23rd January, 1582 (Barnbarroch Papers).

Sir Alexander was knighted at the marriage of Darnley and Queen Mary. It is mentioned that when Bothwell at Carberry Hill declined single combat with a famous swordsman (name not given) on account of his rank, Sir A. Stewart volunteered to take his place, but Spotswood states this offer was also declined by order of Queen Mary.

His father died in 1590, when he was succeeded by his grandson, Alexander. He married, in 1576, Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, when they had a charter, dated the 18th October of that year, of the lands of Claymadie, Over Ersik, Laganis, Little Caldonis, etc., on the resignation of Alexander Stewart of Garlies. Also, on the 4th February, 1592-3, he had a charter of the lands of Bishoptoun, etc. He was knighted at the coronation of the Queen, Anne of Denmark, in 1590. He was twice married. By his first wife, already mentioned, he had issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William, of Mains, who married the heiress of Burray, and was ancestor of Sir James Stewart of Burray.

Helen, married John Douglas of Stonehouse.

Jean, married John Kennedy of Culzean.

Nicolas, married John Dunbar of Mochrum.

He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, second daughter of David, seventh Earl of Angus, and relict of John, seventh Lord Maxwell—no issue. He died, 9th October, 1596, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was under age.

Alexander, who succeeded, was knighted by James VI., who also raised him to the peerage as Lord Garlies, on the 19th July, 1607, and Earl of Galloway, 9th September, 1623. This was obtained through the interest of the Duke of Lennox. M'Dowall of Garthland fully expected it through the Earl of Somerset (see Garthland, parish of Stoneykirk), and, as was customary then, bribed him accordingly. From being the King's favourite, he fell into disgrace, and, with his fall, M'Dowall lost both his money and the peerage.

In the letters patent, dated at Whitehall, 19th July, 1607, Alexander Stewart is mentioned as having been descended from the family of Lennox. "*Alexander Stewart, qui tantis annis elapsis, ab illa antiqua et nobilissima familia de Lennox descendit. Non igitur respectu dicti continuationis et descensus dictæ Domus de Garlies, et suæ nobilis prosapiæ ab Antiqua Domo de Lennox derivatæ,*" etc. King James, who granted these letters patent, was descended from the family of the Lennox, and supposed himself to be well versed in its history, for he had, during his reign, employed several persons to trace its genealogy. Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, at the head of the family of Darnley, as well as King James, considered himself conversant with its history, and he was commissioned to invest Sir Alexander Stewart with the honours bestowed on him. "*Concedimus nostram plenam commissionem et potestatem nostro nobilissimo et prædilecto consanguineo et consiliario Ludovito Lennoxie Duci, etc., præfatum Alexandrum Stewart de Garlies, Dominum de Garlies, faciendi,*" etc. Thus it is stated that present Earls of Galloway are descended from the family of Lennox; but one of two things must be wrong—either the statement in the patent, or the family pedigree. There can be no doubt it is the first. The two families we believe to have sprung from the two sons of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley. The eldest, John, married the heiress of the house of Lennox; but whom the youngest, William, married, from whom the present Earls of Galloway claim descent, is not known. However, he left issue, but no inter-marriages appear to have been made between the two branches, and the statement that a blood-connection existed with the Stewarts of Garlies and the Earls of Lennox after that title was obtained through marriage with the heiress of Lennox, is erroneous.

After the closest investigation, no trace of such a connection can be found in any way, therefore what appears in the patent, dated at Whitehall, 19th July, 1607, shows the little dependence there is to be placed even in Royal documents, for the language is, “Alexander Stewart, qui tantis annis elapsis, ab illa antiqua et nobilissima familia de Lennox descendit,” etc. We feel compelled to state this, as we unfortunately were misled by the family history written in 1801 by W. Wilson, a copy of which our warm friend and kinsman, the ninth Earl of Galloway, gave us, but with no thought on his part that there was anything wrong. An account of the origin of the Earls of Lennox, prior to the line ending in a female, and marrying Sir John Stewart of Darnley, will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon.

Alexander, Earl of Galloway, married Grizel, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, on the 16th October, 1600, and had issue—

Alexander, Lord Garlies, died in 1638. He was twice married. 1st, 19th December, 1657, to Lady Anne Howard, daughter of Charles, Earl of Nottingham—no issue. 2nd, to Lady Margaret Graham, second daughter of William, Earl of Airth, Menteith, and Strathearn, and had issue—

Alexander, Master of Garlies. Served heir to his father, 2nd May, 1639, and predeceased his grandfather in 1643.

James, created a baronet in 1627, and served heir to his brother, 5th September, 1643.

Anne, married Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw.

On the 19th August, 1641, in the Scottish Parliament, the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Annandail subscribed the Covenant, Bond and Oath, and the Earls of Galloway and Dumfries the oath. On the 10th September, 1641, the town of Wigton lodged a bill against the Earl of Galloway, containing one point of treason and eight of oppression, which was read in the House. M'Culloch of Myreton, and others, also delivered a bill of complaint against the Earl of Galloway to the King and Parliament, containing divers points of oppression, bloodshed and depredation. On the 24th of the same month and year, William

Cunningham of Polton lodged a petition against the Earl, for imprisoning him until he almost starved, and for other points of oppression. As we have already stated, the land of Powton or Polton, whereon Galloway House now is, originally formed part of the Cruggleton estate. In the seventeenth century it had been obtained by a family named Cunningham, no doubt from Ayrshire, and it is evident that the Earl of Galloway got the land through oppressing the owner, and gave it to his natural son, John Stewart. From the support given by the Duke of Lennox, in great favour with that weak, vain, pedantic, questionable monarch, James VI., then located in England as James I. in that kingdom, the Stewarts in Galloway had considerable power in the district. An earldom was obtained, and from what we have given, it will be seen that the elevation of rank was at first abused. Under Mindork, parish of Kirkcowan, another act of oppression is recorded. Following King James and the Duke of Lennox, to whom they were so much indebted, the family became Episcopalians, and have so remained. In regard to John Stewart, his natural son, who was given the land of Polton, the following disposition to Sheriff Agnew is to the following effect: "Me, John Stewart, brother naturall to the Erle of Galloway, forsa-meikle as I stand justly adebtit to Andrew Agnew, appeirand of Lochnaw, the sum of five hundred merks money of this realm, together with annual rent, etc., be resting unpayit; Therefore grants me by the tenor hereof to have disponit to the said Andrew Agnew all and sundry the goods, geir, cornes, catell, hors, nolt, scheipe, insicht plenishing, and others underwritten, vizt.—the number of five fyve score scheipe, twell drawing oxen, four horss, ane meir their, the haill cornes and beir presently sawin, and which shall happen to grow upon the lands of Poltoun, pertaining unto me . . . to use and dispoine thereupon as he please—22nd March, 1636." This translation arose from the land of Polton having belonged to the Cruggleton estate, which the Agnews had a mortgage on, and ultimately secured. How John Stewart obtained possession we have already mentioned.

Alexander, first Lord Garlies and Earl of Galloway, was an adherent of Charles I., and of his Privy Council. He died in 1649, and was succeeded by his second son, Sir James Stewart, Baronet, and Lord Garlies, as

James, second Earl of Galloway. He married, in 1639, Nicolas, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag. In 1654, he had a fine of £4000 sterling imposed on him by Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon, for being an adherent of Charles I. At the Restoration he was in great favour with Charles II. On the 22nd December, 1663, he had sasine of the baronies of Garlies, etc. He had issue—

Robert, of Ravenston, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, and had issue, four daughters—

Helen, married Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, and died without issue.

Elizabeth, married William Blair - Mc'Guffock, younger, of Rusco, and had issue. (See Ravenston, parish of Glasserton.)

Nicolas, married John Gordon of Greenlaw, parish of Cross-Michael. (See Ravenston.)

Grizell.

William, of Castle-Stewart, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Gordon of Cardoness, and left issue. (See Castle-Stewart, parish of Penninghame).

Grizel, married Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure. Whether his first or third wife, we cannot trace. Douglas says the third.

James, second Earl of Galloway, died in 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, Lord Garlies. He married Mary, daughter of James, second Earl of Queensberry. In May, 1677, his wife, Marie, Countess of Galloway, had sasine of the Mylne of Whythill, Mylne lands, sixteen merkland of Pantrinie(?), etc. They had issue—

Alexander, Lord Garlies.

James, who succeeded his brother as fifth Earl.

John, Brigadier-General, of Sorbie, where he died, 22nd April, 1748. Elected M.P. for the County in 1701.

Andrew, died in the Expedition to Darien in 1699.

William.

Robert.

Margaret, married Sir John Clerk, Baronet, of Penicuick,
a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Henrietta, married, 20th February, 1704, William, Earl of
Glencairn, and had issue.

We may mention here that John, third son, Colonel, or as styled Brigadier-General, who is stated to have died at Sorbie, 22nd September, 1748, and shown in the family tree as unmarried, has been claimed as the progenitor of the Stewarts of Stewart's Lodge, County Carlow, Ireland. The account they give is that the Honourable John Stewart entered the army in 1690, and was raised to the rank of Colonel at Lerida in Spain in 1707; was dangerously wounded at the battle of Almanza, and had personal favours conferred on him by Queen Anne; that he purchased estates in the Counties Meath, etc., in 1719, and married, in 1722, Bridget, only daughter of the Honourable John Pocklington, second baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland; and by her he had a son named William, from whom they descend. The particulars were given in a former edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*. We have to remark that the surname in spelling is not the correct form, as the introduction of the letter a usually applies to those not of legitimate descent, and is a marked distinction. In addition, his having married is unknown to his descendants. His remains rest in the vault at Sorbie, without any wife or children having been laid beside him; and the property reverted to his nephew, Alexander, fourth Earl of Galloway, when he died in 1748, and continues in the possession of his descendant, the tenth Earl, who now holds the title and estates.

Alexander succeeded his father as fourth Earl of Galloway; died unmarried in 1694, and was buried in the tomb of the Regent Moray, St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his brother, James. On the 25th June, 1695, James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the lordship and barony of Gairlies. He married Catherine, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, and had issue—

Alexander, Lord Garlies.

James, Lieutenant-General and Colonel 37th Regiment.

Joined the 3rd Regiment (now Scots Guards). After

the battle of Fontenoy, was Lieutenant-Colonel in 1748. M.P. for the Wigton Burghs in 1734, and for the County in 1741. He died at Cally, parish of Girthon, 27th April, 1768.

William, served as a cavalry officer, and was M.P. for Wigton Burghs in 1741.

George, died a student at the University, Edinburgh.

Margaret, married James, fifth Earl of Southesk ; attainted in 1715 ; and died 1729. Secondly, to John, Master of Sinclair ; also attainted in 1714. No issue.

Euphemia, married Alexander Murray of Broughton. Died at Cally, 1st May, 1750. Left issue, James.

Catherine and Anne, both unmarried.

James, fifth Earl of Galloway, was a Commissioner of the Treasury, and sworn a Privy Councillor in the reign of Queen Anne. He was one of those who disapproved of the Act of Parliament for the union of Scotland with England, excepting two or three Articles. He was one of the Lords of Police until 1740.

Alexander, Lord Garlies, succeeded his father as sixth Earl in 1746. He appears to have been twice married before his father's death ; first to Anne Keith, second daughter of William, ninth Earl Marischal, and had issue—

Alexander, Master of Garlies, born in 1719, and died unmarried in 1758.

James, who died of small-pox at Dalkeith School in 1733.

Mary, married in 1741, Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, eldest son of the attainted Earl of Seaforth, and had issue.

He married secondly in 1729, Catherine Cochrane, third and youngest of the three beautiful daughters of John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, and had issue—

John, Lord Garlies.

George, a subaltern in Lord Howe's regiment, killed at Ticonderaga.

William, died young.

Keith, of Glasserton, a Vice Admiral, 1794 ; M.P. for Wigtonshire, 1786 ; re-chosen, 1774, 1780, and 1784 (see Glasserton, parish of Glasserton).

Catherine, married, in 1752, John Murray of Broughton, M.P. for Wigtonshire. Her only daughter and child (an infant) died at Rome.

Susannah, married Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, in 1768.

Margaret, married Charles Gordon, fourth Earl of Aboyne, in 1759.

Euphemia, died in 1818.

Harriet, married, in 1765, Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton.

Charlotte, married, in 1759, John, fourth Earl of Dunmore.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1747, for abolishing hereditary jurisdiction in Scotland, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, claimed for the Bailie of Regality of the Priory of Whithorn, Steward of Stewartry of Garlies, Bailliery and Regality over the Islands of Barray, etc., in Orkney, the sum of £6,000, which was reduced to £3216.

Renunciation 1st September, 1762, by Alexander, Earl of Galloway, to John, Lord Garlies, his eldest son of the Lordship of Garlies. On the 16th July, 1770, John, Lord Garlies, had also sasine of the lands and barony of Buchan Forest.

Alexander, Earl of Galloway, died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, Lord Garlies, who had sasine of the barony of Garlies, Buchan Forest, and others, on the 30th October, 1773.

John, seventh Earl of Galloway, etc., born 13th March, 1736. As Lord Garlies he was M.P. for Morpeth in 1761, and for Ludgershall in 1768. In the same year he was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Board of Police and a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations in 1772. After succeeding to the earldom, he was constituted one of the Lords of Police in 1774. On the 1st November, 1775, he was invested by George III. with the Order of the Thistle in the King's Closet, and appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber in 1784. On the 28th May, 1796, he was created a British Peer by the title of Baron Stewart of Garlies.

As Lord Garlies he married, in 1762, Charlotte Mary Greville, third daughter of Francis, Earl of Brooke and Warwick, and had issue a son, who died with his mother in 1763, in her eighteenth year. He married, secondly, in 1764, Anne, daughter of Sir

James Dashwood of Northbrooke, etc., Oxfordshire, M.P. for that county, and had issue—

Alexander, Master of Garlies, who died in 1766.

George, who succeeded as eighth Earl.

Leveson, who died in his ninth year.

William, Sir, of Cumloden, Major-General and G.C.B.

Married, in 1804, Frances, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, and left a son, Horatio, born in 1806, whose descendant in the male line is now proprietor of Broughton and Cally. (For particulars, see Cumloden, parish of Minnigaff.)

Charles James, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; Rector of Orton, Huntingdonshire, D.D.; and Bishop of Quebec. Died, unmarried, in 1837.

Montgomery Granville John, born in 1780, and died in 1860. He married, in 1801, Catherine, daughter of Patrick Honeyman, and had issue—

Alexander and James, both in holy orders, married, with issue—

Anne, Susan, Mary, Sophia, Catherine, Caroline, Jane,	}	All married, excepting the third named.
---	---	--

He was M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire in 1803, and again in 1806 and 1807.

Edward Richard, born in 1782. Entered the Foot Guards. Exchanged for a troop in the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1804; next as a Captain in the 97th Regiment. Afterwards Brigade-Major in Scotland. In 1805, he married Catherine, daughter of Francis, Lord Elcho. Was M.P. for the Wigton Burghs, which he vacated in 1809, on his appointment as a Commissioner of Victualling in the Navy. He had issue—

Edward,	}	All married, with issue.
Algernon,		
Arthur,		
Susan.		
Catherine.		

Jane, who was the third wife of George, sixth Duke of Marlborough. She died in 1897.

He died in 1851.

James Henry Keith, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Was a Captain in the old 95th, in August, 1805; Major of Brigade to his brother William, in Egypt, in 1807; and also to the Honourable Major-General Paget, in Sweden and Portugal, in 1808. Born in 1783. He married, in 1819, Henrietta Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. He had issue—

Spencer.

Henry Keith.

Charles Patrick.

Charlotte.

He died in 1836.

Catherine, married Sir James Graham, Bart.

Susan, married, in 1791, George, Marquis of Blandford, who succeeded as fifth Duke of Marlborough.

Anne Harriet, married Lord Spencer Chichester.

Elizabeth Euphemia, married William Phillips Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, Staffordshire.

Charlotte, married Sir Edward Crofton, Bart.

Caroline, married Rev. and Honourable George Rushout.

Georgiana Charlotte, married Honourable W. Bligh, third son of John, Earl of Darnley.

Sophia.

John, seventh Earl of Galloway, was esteemed a warm and able supporter of religion. He died at Galloway House (the second occupier after its erection in 1740) on the 14th November, 1806, and was buried at Sorbie.

He had much skill in music and in agricultural pursuits.

Part of the Mains of Bandola, on the east side of the road

leading to Galloway House, also some acres of the Park of Broughton, were disposed to John, Earl of Galloway, by James Murray of Broughton, for a part of Balseer in excambion; also, small portions of the twenty merklands of Cruggleton Castle and Cavens, which were then, and are now, known as the Deer Park. Sasine for the latter was obtained on the 2nd December, 1777.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, George, Lord Garlies, then Captain, Royal Navy.

George, eighth Earl, entered the Navy in March, 1780, under his uncle, Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, then in command of the *Berwick*, 74 guns; and was in the action off the Doggerbank with the Dutch Fleet in August, 1781. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 8th August, 1789, and as Master and Commander in 1790. He commanded the *Vulcan* fireship under Lord Hood, in 1793, and was made Captain the same year. He afterwards served under Admiral Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl of St. Vincent), at the reduction of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia, West Indies, when he commanded the *Winchelsea* frigate. Sir John Jervis reported him favourably to the Admiralty as having received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery against which he placed his ship within half musket shot. He subsequently commanded the *Lively* frigate under Sir John Jervis at the victory of Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797, and brought home the news. He was M.P. for Saltash in 1790, and resigned his seat to his brother William in 1795. On the 30th April, 1805, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and in July following was M.P. for Cockermouth. In 1806, he was M.P. for Haslemere, and Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal for Wigtonshire. In 1810, he obtained his flag as Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

In 1797, he married Jane, second daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, and left issue—

Randolph.

Keith, Vice Admiral and C.B. Served as Commander of the *Ringdove* sloop, 18 guns, on the West India station, 1840-2. Afterwards in the Baltic during the Russian war; and subsequently on the China station. He married Mary Caroline, only daughter of Sir

Charles Fitzroy, K.C.B., and died in 1879. She died in 1895, and left issue—

George Montgomery, died unmarried, 1888.

Mary Jane, married R. D. Marshall of Cookridge Hall, Yorkshire.

Edith, married Edward, third son of Sir E. St. Aubyn, Bart.

Blanche Caroline, married Admiral Sir William Houston-Stewart, G.C.B.

Louisa Wilhelmina, married K. A. Chapman of Roehampton.

Ellinor Sydney, married S. Chapman.

Rosa Frances, married J. Harvey, 42nd Highlanders.

Caroline Ethel Gertrude.

Mabel Augusta, married G. G. Blane, late Scots Guards, of Foliejon Park, Berks.

Hilda Eugenia.

Jane, married, in 1819, George, sixth Duke of Marlborough, and died, 1844.

Caroline, died unmarried, in 1857.

Louisa, married, in 1823, William, Lord Feversham. She died in 1889.

George, eighth Earl of Galloway, Rear-Admiral, etc., died in 1834, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Randolph, Lord Garlies.

Randolph, ninth Earl of Galloway, had been M.P. for Cocker-mouth from 1826 to 1831. Also Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcud-brightshire from 1828 to 1845, and of Wigtonshire from 1828 to 1851. He resigned both. He married, in 1833, Harriet Blanche, seventh daughter of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, and had issue—

Alan Plantagenet, Lord Garlies, tenth Earl.

Randolph Henry, eleventh Earl, born 1836.

Alexander, born 1838, Major-General. Served in Royal Horse Artillery in China and India. He married, in 1883, Adela Maria, daughter of Sir Robert Loder, Bart. He died in 1896, leaving issue—

Alexander Loder, born 1886. Died 1886.

Walter Robert, born 1888.

Adine Blanche.

His widow married, in April, 1899, Colonel Basil L. Anstruther.

Walter John, born 1849, Colonel. Served in India with his regiment, the 12th Lancers.

Malcolm, died in 1854.

Fitzroy Somerset Keith, born 1855. Married, 1888, Elizabeth Louisa, widow of J. Stanley Thompson, and has issue—

Lilian Blanche Mary.

Vera Jane Estelle.

Helen Blanche, married, in 1896, Walter Clifford Mellor, son of Colonel Mellor, M.P.

Emma Georgiana, married William Frederick, second Lord Tollemache, and died in 1869, leaving issue.

Mary Louisa, married, in 1874, Charles E. S. Cooke, second surviving son of Sir William B. Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley, Yorkshire. He died in 1895.

Jane Charlotte, married, in 1882, H. A. Spedding of Mirehouse. He died in 1887, and she in 1897, leaving issue.

Emily Octavia, married, in 1875, Captain the Honourable Francis Algernon Chichester, son of Lord Templemore. He died in 1885.

Henrietta Caroline, married, in 1880, Algernon Turnor, C.B., Clerk in the Treasury. Afterwards Financial Secretary, Post Office, and has issue.

Isabel Maud.

On the 2nd January, 1873, Randolph, ninth Earl of Galloway, died at Galloway House, and was buried at Sorbie church on the 9th January. He was universally respected, and deservedly so. Although an Episcopalian, and attached to his own Church, he made no attempt to thrust his creed on those around him. Instead of this, while he had his own private chapel, his desire was to do all he could to advance the interests

of the Presbyterian Church as the Church of the people of Scotland, and particularly of the old race of Gallovidians. The handsome new parish churches of Minnigaff, Penninghame, Wigton and Sorbie, remain as records of this, for, as the chief proprietor, he had much to do with their erection, the old churches having become dilapidated from age. He was ably supported in his good work by her who was his helpmate in this life, and who survived him.

To his memory a handsome monument stands at Newton Stewart.

Harriet Blanche, Countess Dowager of Galloway, died in London on the 25th May, 1885, and her mortal remains were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. We may relate that a few weeks before her departure, she, having occasion to write to us, referred to the season (Easter) and the death and resurrection of our Saviour. Her life was largely devoted to doing good.

Alan Plantagenet, Lord Garlies, succeeded as tenth Earl of Galloway. He had served in the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), and became Captain of a troop. He also served as Aide-de-Camp to Lord George Paget, Inspector General of Cavalry. In 1868, he was elected M.P. for Wigtonshire. He married, 25th January, 1872, Mary Arabella Arthur Cecil, third daughter of James, second Marquis of Salisbury. He died, without issue, in 1901, and was succeeded by his brother Randolph Henry as eleventh Earl, late Captain 42nd Royal Highlanders; married, 1891, Amy Mary Pauline, only daughter of the late Anthony Cliffe, of Bellevue, County Wexford, and has issue—

Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, born 1892.

Keith Anthony, born 1894.

Arms—*Or*, a fesse, chequy *argent* and *azure*, surmounted of a bend engrailed *gules*, within a tressure flory-counterflory of the last.

Crest—A pelican *argent*, winged *or*, in her nest, feeding her young, *proper*.

Supporters—Dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding a club over his dexter shoulder, all *proper*. Sinister, a lion *gules*.

Motto—*Virencit vulnere virtus*.

Their residences are Galloway House, in this parish; Cum-loden, parish of Minnigaff; and Glentrool Lodge, Bargrennan. Galloway House is a large modern residence, having been built by Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, in A.D. 1740. The grounds march with the lands now owned by the Agnews of Lochnaw, both having been portions of the ancient estate of Cruggleton. The situation at Rigg or Cruggleton Bay is very beautiful. The principal approach is from the Wigton road, near the village of Garlieston. There are other approaches, one called Powton Lodge, on the north-west side of the Park, from the road to Whithorn, another from Garlieston, etc. The grounds have much fine timber. The drives are of several miles in extent, having been laid out with much taste by Randolph, ninth Earl; and the views from several parts are very fine. The climate and soil seem favourable for the rhododendron or American shrub, and there are several of large size, one in particular of great dimensions.

A beautiful walk along the shore, also a drive through the grounds, lead to Cruggleton Lodge. The shore walk is fully three miles long, although usually stated to be about two miles. The windings along the shore mislead the eye, but the beauty compensates for it. It ends at the lodge, which is at the extreme south-west end of the park; and within easy reach, on the portion now owned by the Agnews, are the ruins (or what is left) of the once extensive and impregnable Castle of Cruggleton, of historic interest, an account of which—and the M'Kerlies, its ancient owners—is given under Cruggleton, which follows this. To this interesting place a walk from the lodge was formed by Randolph, Earl of Galloway, near the edge of the precipice overhanging the sea, affording a fine view of the country, with Kirkcudbrightshire on the opposite side of Wigton Bay, and in clear weather the Isle of Man and the Cumberland hills in the distance. It is considered by all who have visited the place to be very beautiful. Under a mortgage, the castle and part of the lands passed to the Agnews in 1642, and throughout the greatest neglect had been shown, until nothing but one arch remained, when Randolph, Earl of Galloway, had to ask permission from Sir Andrew Agnew, who died in 1849, to be allowed to gird up the said arch with iron bars. This, with much taste

and good feeling, he carried out. Previously, the greater portion of the materials had been used for the erection of farm buildings and dykes.

The farms owned in this parish are Penkill, Millisle, Powton *alias* Polton, Culscadden, Orchardton, Sorbie, Corwar, Inch, Whitehills, Balseir, Claunche, Kilsture, Culderry, Yetten Park, Innerwell, Egerness. We find Yetten always spelled with a Z as Zetland, and as Patrick, styled Lord Zetland, was Commendator of Whithorn in 1591, we are inclined to suppose that the lands were called after him.

In regard to the etymology of the names, it is a subject open to various versions. Penkill may be derived from pen, applied to a hill with a conical top, as those in Wigtonshire, which in Gaelic is benine, the letter b being at one time oftentimes used for p. Pont spells it Benkill. In the Cymric or Welsh, it is found as an extremity, a summit, etc. The last syllable kill is from cill, a church, referring to Kirkmadrine church, which stands on the farm; or Penkill may be a corruption of the Scottish word pendicle, which in one sense, as mentioned by Jamieson, means a church dependent on another, and applies, as Kirkmadrine belonged to the priory of Saint Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright. Millisle is probably derived from the Gaelic meil or meill, and isle, lower, meaning the lower mill lands. Polton, Pouton, or Powton, applies to an abode at the stream which runs into Garlieston Bay. Culscaddan (spelled Coulskaddan by Pont) may in the suffix be a corruption of the Norse compound word skatt or scat, land, tributary land, which, with the Gaelic prefix cul, meaning a backlying place, gives the backlying tributary land. In *Ossian and the Clyde* we find the same word, with the prefix gar instead of cul, referring to Garscadden, opposite Renfrew, and about a mile and a half from the river Clyde, as it now flows, which name is stated to be from the Gaelic garsgadan, meaning the bight or enclosure of coarse herring, being a retreat between two hills where that fish must have spawned when the brine of the firth reached it. In this locality the said derivation seems more to the point, as Carlsaddan embraces Innerwell, where there is a fishery, and the herrings that come up the Bay of Wigton are generally caught there. Sorbie we have described in our account of the parish. Corwar (spelled Korwar

by Pont) may be from the Gaelic cor, a situation, and urar, green or verdant, giving the idea of luxuriant pasturage. Such is a word well known in Scotland. In Gaelic it is innis and innse, meaning an island or islet; but, throughout the country, it has a much more extended application, as Inch parish in this county, the Inch at Perth, a large expanse of meadow or level land on the banks of the Tay. It is also found inland elsewhere, as the parish of Markinch in Fifeshire, and where no river flows, as the Inch, south of Edinburgh. The Scottish word Links is identical in meaning, as used at Edinburgh, Musselburgh, and other places. The Inch at Sorbie is in the same position, which proves that the word here is from the Norse engi, meadow land, a meadow, which in Anglo-Saxon is ing and inge, a pasture, meadow. Ingleston (corrupted to Englishtoun by Pont) seems to be partially retained in Inch as given by us, the adjunct ton from the Norse being a corruption of tun, a farm, or buildings, as well as a town. We have in the foregoing the derivation of the word Ingleston, so common in Galloway and elsewhere in Scotland, which has been further corrupted to Englishtoun. Balseir, we think, is from the Norse bol, a farm, an abode, and sawrr for moorland, etc. An idea has been expressed that it is from busle siar, west house or place, which to us is misty. At this farm was born Robert Couper, M.D., 22nd September, 1750, who was known as a poet. He died at Wigton on the 18th January, 1818. Culderry or Culderrie (spelled Couldury by Pont) is probably from the Gaelic cul, the back or backlying place, and deire, meaning extremity, which the situation is.

We give separate accounts of Kilsture, Egerness, etc.

We may mention here that in *Fifty Years' Reminiscences*, by Mark Boyd of Merton Hall, parish of Penninghame, published in 1868, it is stated in regard to the origin of the family of the Marquis of Londonderry in Ireland, that they were Stewarts, the first of whom travelled Galloway as a pedlar. This statement appears to have arisen from a conversation the author's father had had with George, eighth Earl of Galloway. It is, however, not believed to be the true origin of the family in question, which was conveyed to us by the late Sir James Stewart, baronet,

of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, whose descent will be found under Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn. He wrote :—

“Fort Stewart, Ramelton,
“21st August, 1871.

“MY DEAR M'KERLIE,

“You are at perfect liberty to make any use you please of the information I have given you respecting the Londonderry family.

“They have not any right whatever to assume the name of Stewart; they are M'Gregors, and a member of their own family living near this admitted that fact before a large party at my house a short time ago.

“Yours very sincerely,

“JAMES STEWART.”

Having authority, we give Sir James Stewart's note, which, we think, should settle the matter. It is understood that the first of the Londonderry family in Ireland being of the proscribed MacGregor clan had, like many others, to drop his surname, and he assumed that of Stewart. It is known that many of the MacGregors and Macfarlanes assumed the name of Stewart. The first clan was proscribed about 1603.

CRUGGLETON.

The lands of Cruggleton in early times were of considerable extent, and on the iron-bound coast stood the castle, the site being on the highest point of a jutting precipice 150 feet above the sea, as given in the Ordnance Survey Map. The height was previously considered to be about 200 feet. The position was commanding, and in ancient times it was a fortress of great strength.

In regard to its owners many stirring narratives have been handed down. There is not a doubt that it was erected by the Sea Kings, or Vikings. It was at one time imagined that Magnus, King of Norway, was the builder in A.D. 1098, but such could not have been accomplished by him. He was not sufficient time on the coast. The stone is not to be found in

Wigtownshire. The castle and the chapel (of which hereafter) are stated by an expert to have been built of a strong grained (almost a grit) purpleised grey freestone, which is to be found in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It would, of course, be sea-borne, but considerable time would be required for the transit.

Professor Munch, of Christiana, has given us greater enlightenment on the subject in the *Chronica Regum Mannie et Insularum*, published in 1860, with notes and accounts taken from the long lost *Codex Plateyensis*. From this source we learn that Thorfinn conquered and ruled Galloway from the Solway to Carrick. He was the fourth son of Sigurd II., killed in Clontarf, close to Dublin, in 1014, whose mother was a daughter of Malcolm Malbrigid, called King of Scotland. Thorfinn seems to have held Galloway to his death in 1064 or 1065, and his rule lasted, it is believed, from thirty to thirty-five years. In regard to Malcolm, we may add that there was a contemporary and rival of the same name, also King of Scotland, who outlived Malbrigid four years, and historians erroneously have made the two rival kings one and the same.

It is also stated in the *Nial Saga* that Kari, Solmund's son, passed the winter after the battle of Clontarf in 1014 with Earl Malcolm near Whitherne. We are left, however, in ignorance as to his residence. Cruggleton Castle was near (a few miles from) Whithorn (as now erroneously spelled), and in addition there was Castle Feather (Hadir?) standing on nearly an acre in extent, the site of which is south of Cutcloy farm-house. The position and construction were somewhat similar to Cruggleton. Also the fortlet of Carghidoun (called in Ainslie's map Port Castle), which covered half an acre on the Tonderghie property, Bury-, or Burrow-head. All of them were built by the Norsemen. It is beyond question that Earl Malcolm resided in one of them, and from the extent of Cruggleton Castle, there is every reason to believe that it was occupied by him. As already stated, the precipice on which it stood is, by the Ordnance Survey Map, 150 feet above the sea, and it covered about one and a half acres of land. The walls were battlemented, and within was a courtyard with turretted buildings and a large

central tower. The outer wall * lined the interior side of the fosse or moat, fifty feet wide, and not less than twelve feet deep, over which was a drawbridge. The gates were strongly fortified with portcullis, etc. Landward, it was thus in those times considered to be impregnable. On the other side the sea made it equally so. There was a landing-place where vessels of small burden could be drawn up and secured in tempestuous weather, but it was limited in size. The communication with the castle above was through a gate with a small guard-house over it, and defended by a portcullis. A zig-zag pathway led upwards, and at the castle wall was another gate fortified in the same way as the under one. There can be no doubt that the castle and out-works must have been added to during the occupation of Edward I., who had it garrisoned after the treacherous capture in 1282 by his adherent, Sir William, *alias* Lord Soulis, which will be referred to in its proper place.

Magnus arrived off the coast in A.D. 1098, with the avowed intention of retaining the possession of Galloway, but he had no time to build such a castle. The date of Thorfinn's death, and the short rule of King Magnus, corroborate the statements handed down in regard to the first occupation by the M'Cairells, who obtained possession in the twelfth century, and for centuries, under trying vicissitudes, held it as sword-land, *i.e.*, won by the sword. It has been stated in some accounts that their ancestor was Carroll or M'Carroll, an Irish king who passed over to Scotland in the ninth or tenth century, and obtained lands in Carrick, Ayrshire, which took from him the name of Caroltoun, and since Anglicised to Carleton, Colmonell parish. This, as we will show, is so far correct, but not in the form hitherto given. The ancient Irish spelling of Carroll, now common as a surname in Ireland, was Cairell, and much used by the kings of Ulster of the Dalriatach clanna, and by the several branches of the tribe scattered over Munster, etc. The name of Dalriatach was

* In a sketch of the castle taken between 1563 and 1566 only a portion is shown, and the outer gate too much to the right. This, no doubt, was purposely omitted so as to show the under part of the main building, which is erroneously given as built on a rock several feet high. The wall, also, is more like a hearding than a massive stone structure, the foundation of which, as found about 1857, was seven feet thick.

obtained from their King Fiatach Fionn, who was also Monarch of Ireland, such being held for life only, and not hereditary. This we will refer to, as confusion exists, and it is difficult to unravel what is found in the *Annals*, etc.

In the *Chronicon Scotorum* is found Fergus Cirbell, son of Conal Crimthainn, under date A.D. 482. In 538, the battle of Claenloch is recorded, in which Maine, son of Cerbhall was slain. A.D. 544, Diarmid Mac Cerbhaill (King of Erin) began to reign; A.D. 560, the last feast (*i.e.*, of Tenhair) celebrated by Diarmid Mac Cerbhaill; A.D. 561, the battle of Cuil Dremne (*i.e.*, for transgressions) was gained over Diarmid Mac Cerbhaill, who had slain Cornan, son of Aed, son of Eochaid, King of Connacht, against the protection of Colum-Cille, and victors through the prayer of Colum-Cille. A.D. 562, the battle of Cuil Uinnsend, in Teffia, gained over Diarmid Mac Cerbhaill by Aedh, son of Brenainn, King of Teffia, in which Diarmid fled. A.D. 564, Diarmid Cerbhaill slain at Rath Bec, *i.e.*, by Aed Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, viz., King of Uladh (Ulster); A.D., 622, battle of Cenn Delgten, in which two sons of Libren, son of Illman Mac Cerbhall, were slain; A.D. 646, battle of Carn Conaill fought, Among the slain was Cuan Mac Cairell, King of the Ui Fidhgheinte. A.D. 847, a great victory gained by Cerbhall, son of Dunghal, over Agond (believed to be Danish); A.D. 859, Cerbhall, King of Osraighe. In the *Ulster Annals*, under date A.D. 984, recorded by the "Four Masters" as A.D. 900, we find, "Diarmid M'Cerbhaill do iondard, a righi Osraighe and Ceallach M'Cerbhaill do riogh tar aeis," which is, "Diarmid M'Cairell expelled from the kingdom of Osraighe, and Cealloch M'Cairell reigned after him." Again, in A.D. 927, we find "Diarmid M'Cearbhaill tigerna Osraighe." There is another entry which records the murder of Diarmid M'Cairell, but the exact date we are not quite sure of. About this period (tenth century) we learn from the *Orkneyinga Saga* that Earl Hlödver* married

* He was the son of Earl Thorfinn Hansakluif, who was the youngest son of Earl Einar, the son of Rognvald, Earl of Moeri, Norway. The latter was the father of Hrolf (Rollo), the conqueror of Normandy.—*Orkneyinga Saga*, Anderson's edition.

Audna, the daughter of Mac Cerbhal (Mac Cairill),* who is mentioned as the King of Dublin from 872 to 887. In the *Saga of Olaf Tryggvis'* son, he is styled the King of the Ivar.

We may digress to mention that, in A.D. 852, Olaf the White conquered Dublin. From the *Sagas*, Mac Cairill followed him; but, according to the list of kings given by Worsaae in his *Danes and Norwegians*, he has made out a continuous line of Norse kings, arrived at from coins found. † Probably the difference in the statements arises from the struggle of the Irish to retain the sovereignty. About A.D. 993, we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that "Sitric M'Amhlaoib do ionnarnbadh a h Athlechiath," which means that Sitric, the son of Amlaf, or Aulaf, was expelled from Dublin. Following this, we find "Giolla cele m. Cerbail rioghdamhna Laighen domharbh, la Mac Amhlaoibh," meaning that Gillacomghaill Mac Cairill, the heir to the kingdom of Lagenia, ‡ was killed by a son of Aulaf. Probably we have here the Sitric who was expelled, and some information as to the position of the native and foreign rulers may be gathered from it.

To return to Earl Hlödver, he was located on the north-east of Scotland, as ruler of Caithness, where he died, and was buried at Hofu (Huna). In the *Saga*, Mac Cairill, his father-in-law's name, is spelled Kiarval, arising, so far as regards the first letter, from the rare use of *c* in Norse, and also from the letter *c* in Cairill being sounded hard in the Celtic as *k*, which does not appear in the old Irish and Scottish Gaelic alphabets.

The son and heir of Earl Hlödver and his wife, Audna Cairill, was Sigurd, who succeeded to and retained Caithness, etc., by force of arms. It is also stated in the *Orkneyinga Saga* that he became ruler over Ross and Moray, also Sutherland, etc.—that is, he had seized on the district. He was killed at Clontarf, near Dublin, in A.D. 1014, having gone to Ireland to assist King Sigtrygg (Sitric). He is stated to have married the daughter of

* In *The War of the Gaedhil and the Gaill*, it is mentioned that Cearbhall, son of Dunggall, was King of Dublin from A.D. 875 to 883, and S. Ivar Beinlane Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, King of Leinster.

† The Norsemen had a mint for coinage in Dublin and another at Armagh.

‡ Now Leinster. It is also found spelled Laighen and Laigean.

Malcolm Maelbrigde, called King of Scotland. In the *Annals of Tighernac*, under date 1020, we find "Findlaee, Mormaer of Moreh (Moray), son of his brother Maelbrigde Mac Ruaidhri, was slain." Also, in 1029, "Malcolm, the son of Maelbrigde M'Ruadri, King of Alban, is dead." We have no record of the Norse Earl Malcolm, the rival of Malcolm, the son of Kenneth, King of Scotland, mention of whom is also found in the same *Annals*, under A.D. 1034, in a highly exaggerated style, which is that "Malcolm, son of Kenneth, King of Alban, head of all the nobility of the whole of Western Europe, died." The youngest son of Sigurd, named Thorfinn, having survived his elder brothers, rose to great power in Scotland. He ruled Galloway, with eight other districts, from 1034 until his death, in 1064.

In the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 937, Cairell is found as "Ciar-chaille Mac Cairellan, ri," explained by O'Connor as "Rex Septentrionalis Bregiæ occisi." Also, "Idhguen Mac Cerbaill." Again, about A.D. 997, there was "Leiginn M'Ciarill ri Fernmuighie"—i.e., Leiginn M'Cairill, King of Fermanagh. In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 1020, it is recorded that Macleghinn Mac Cairill, King of Airghiall, died. In the *Annals of Loch Cé*, it is given in January, 1022, "Macleighinn, son of Cairill, King of Oirghiall, died." Also, under A.D. 1058, there is "Mac Cerbaill ri Eile," that is, "Mac Cairill, King of Ely;" and that the son of Leigium, son of Cairill, was King of Oirghiall.

In 1056, we find the Mac in Cairill changed, in some instances, to O'. The first in Irish and Scottish Gaelic is "son of," and the O' in Irish so used conveys in meaning the word "of," referring to a grandson or descendant. The O' or Hua (ui) is not found in Ireland until later times. In the plural it is "Hi," denoting posterity.

The abbreviation of M' for Mac, occurs at a very early period. The first O' which we have found is "Gallbrat h. Cerbaill Ridomhna Temrach m. e.", which, as given in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, is that Galbrat Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain. It records the death of Graith O'Cairill (now O'Carroll), the heir to the throne of Temoria. This was at the palace, Ulster. The next of the name in the same century was "Muir-certoch h. Cairill air Duin, sui breitemhnachta & Senchais." Also, "Maelruanaigh h. Cairillan Muire Clin Diarmata." In

Muircertoch we have Muirdheach in the present Gaelic, and known as Murdoch.

It is scarcely necessary to give any more extracts; but to show in a clear form the changes in later times in the spelling of the name, we may mention that in the *Annals of Ulster*, about the end of the eleventh century, there is "Condmhach h. Cairill uasal Eps Connacht 9," that is, "O'Cairill, the honourable bishop of Connaught, fell asleep." In the *Annals of Loch Cé*, A.D. 1083, the death is recorded of "Muirchertach na Cairill," who is styled Airchinnech of Dun, Professor of Jurisprudence and History. In the *Four Masters*, under date 1102, there is "Cumhaighi na Cairill Arcindeach Duin decc." In the *Ulster Annals* it is given as "Cumhaighi h. Cairill Air. Duin, m. e." Again, the *Four Masters*, under date 1101, give "Cucassil na Cerbhaill tigerna Fermaighe," which in the *Annals of Ulster*, under A.D. 1123, appears as "Cucaisil h. Cerbaill r. Fermmhaighie"—one and the same person, referring to O'Cairill, King of the men of Fermanagh. In A.D. 1116, there is recorded "Concobar h. Cairillan domarbh do feraib Manach," which is that "Concobar O'Cairill was slain by the Men of Fermanagh." We give this, as the name is also spelled Cairellan in A.D. 937 and about 1058, as already shown. Our last quotation from the same *Annals* in 1126 is "Murcertach h. Cerbaill ri," that is, "Murdoch O'Cairill, King (of South Fermanagh)." In the *Loch Cé Annals*, the date is 1125, and given as "Muirchertach O'Cerbhaill."

We have thus shown the various alterations the name Mac or M'Cairill passed through in Ireland. We have also a more extended object in view, as the general opinion is entertained that surnames were unknown for long, and only became general about A.D. 1200. This is correct in one sense only, and applies to Scotland and England, in both of which lands to a large extent were obtained by nameless adventurers, not a few of whom adopted the name of the territory acquired as their patronymic. This is not found in early Irish history, and we have an example in that of Cairill, which we have given as traceable from a very early period. We have limited our remarks to that name only, but the same could be given of other very ancient families in Ireland now extinct, or almost so, in direct line.

The Mac or M'Cairills we have to deal with, were of the Dal-fiatach Sept who ruled Ulster, jointly with the Irian or Rudh-raighe Sept, for many centuries. It is to be observed that the other kingships with the name, were offshoots from the Dal-fiatach, a goidhel (Gaelic) race, and that instead of a Milesian origin, the Collas in Ulster, and the people in Connaught, Fermanagh, Leinster, and other parts, were all of Gaelic *alias* Irish-Scot blood. It is history that wherever they settled they became dominant in Ireland.

The connection and intercourse which existed between the Irish and Scottish Goidhels or Gaels in early times, was greatly increased by Saint Columba with his establishment at Iona. We have also other proof from the *Annals* that the Dal-fiatach Clanna had much to do with Scotland. As we will hereafter show, the western coast was tributary to Ulster; and from the *Book of Deer** we learn, "Matáin mac caerill dorat cuit mormoir inálteri acus culii mac batín dorat cuít toiség," that is, "Matain, son of Cairill, gave the mormaer's share in Altyre, and Culii, son of Batin (Baetan, Baiden, or Matain) gave the toisech's share." The position and power of a mormaer in Scotland were great, and may be compared to the district kings in Ireland, only that they were Crown appointments for ruling the districts as governors, and not necessarily natives of the locality where they held sway. Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography*, calls them provincial kings, who gave but slight obedience to the ardrigh or supreme king. The mormaers and toisechs were usually near of kin, enjoying certain rents either in money or produce under their rule. The gifts given by Mac Cairill, were made to God and Saint Drostan. This saint is understood to have come from Ireland, and his great monastic foundations there were at Durrow in King's County, and Derry in Ulster. There was another Saint Drostan, who, in Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, is described as a prince of Royal blood in Scotland, and educated under Saint Columba. Afterwards, he was abbot of

* This very ancient book was discovered in the University Library at Cambridge in 1860, by Henry Bradshaw, the librarian. It was translated in 1869, for the Spalding Club, by John Stuart, LL.D., F.S.A., Scotland, author of *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. It is considered to be the most ancient record in regard to Scotland.

Dalcongail, but in his old age lived as a recluse in a forest, and died about A.D. 809. His remains, as stated, were deposited in a stone coffin at Aberdeen. This seems to us a confused account, even as regards his death, for Columba died in A.D. 597. The first named seems the most probable saint to whom the gift was made. The gospels in the *Book of Deer* are believed to have been written in the ninth century, and are in Irish handwriting.

The date when Mac Cairill gave his gift is not known, but the entries, which were subsequent, have been surmised, from the style of writing, to have been made in the eleventh century. There is, however, no doubt that the surmise in this case is wrong, and, from events which occurred, that the eighth or ninth century is the correct period.

In the ancient chronicles, the early entries are generally found to have been made afterwards, and not at the time. The name Matain is a corruption of Baedan, Baidan, or Baetan, and, as we will show, is the same as borne by the King of Ulster, who was also styled of Erin and Alban. The prænomen appears to have been hereditary. The spelling in those early times was simply phonetic. Matain Mac Cairill, the mormaer, and Culli, the toisech, were probably cousins, or the latter may have been the son of Matain. As we have already stated, the mormaers and the toisechs were usually next of kin, enjoying certain rents, either in money or produce, from the lands under their rule.

In the First Edition of this work, Volume II., page 371, we gave Moray and Ross as his mormaership territory, but we are now inclined to follow Skene, who gives Mar and Buchan (Aberdeen and Banff shires) as the country ruled over by Mac Cairill, and the lands bestowed by him to God and Saint Drostan are supposed to be those of Altyre, about two miles eastward from the Church of Deer.

We have shown in Volume II. (First Edition) that the M'Cairills left their name in different places in the north-east of Scotland, but whether Matain Mac Cairill, mormaer of Mar and Buchan (Aberdeen and Banffshires), was from the main line in Ulster, or the offshoot branch in Dalriada, Argyllshire, is not to be traced. We are inclined to believe that he was from Ulster direct; and, to show our reason for this opinion, we will return to the Dal-fiatach Clanna, and mention that in the *Chronicon Scotorum*,

A.D. 568, it is recorded that Deman Mic Cairill was slain by the shepherds of Barrin. In the *Annals of Ulster*, the year is not given, but merely the death of Demain M'Cairill. He was the son of Baiden M'Cairill, King of Ulster. Also, in those *Annals*, A.D. 573, we find—

“ Cath Tola ria Fiachna M'Baodin
M'Cairill, for Osaig,ocus for elib,
Ocus ro meab forra,” etc.

The translation of which is—

“ The battle of Tola, fought by Fiachna, son of
Baidan M'Cairill, against the Ossoriens
And Eliens, who were defeated.”

The passage goes on to state that “the plain between Cluanferta, the monastery of Saint Molna and the monastery of Saighar, is called Tola.”

We also find mention of the death of Daig M'Cairill, but without any particulars. He may have been a brother of Demain, already mentioned as slain in 568, and of Fiachna. When Baidan, their father, succeeded to the throne of Ulster is not stated, but as gathered from different Irish Annals, he was a very powerful King. We learn more of him than of any other. As we have already mentioned, Baiden, Baetan, and Matain are different renderings of one and the same name. Although strictly King of Ulster, he was also styled King of Erin and Alban. His tributaries came from various parts, including Scotland. The following *Tract on Tributes paid to Ulster* will show this:—

“ Ba righ-Erenn & Alban Baetan Mac Cairill, Gillais Aedan Mac Gabrian do irrois na rig i Semniu. Is do ro cet icbrith chisa Muman do fo thuaid.”

The translation of which is—

“ Baetan, son of Cairill, was King of Erin and Alban. Aedan, son of Gabran, submitted himself to him at Ross na Righ in Seimhniu. Of him was said when taking the tribute of Munster northwards—

“ Many score of miles
From Dun Baetan in Lethead,
And much of land as of sea
Between it and Imlech Ibhair.

“ Even I from Rath Cruachan the pleasant,
 Who have come with tributes,
 Long is my face after dinner
 In Dun Baedan of the son of Cairill.

“ Even I who have come from Skye,
 I have come twice, and three times,
 To convey gems of varying hue,
 The Albanach feels neglected.

“ Fifty, sixty are on the water
 Between Manand and Erin ;
 Here are nine who seek for heaven,
 And sorrowful in their pilgrimage.

“ Even I from Sliabh Elpa
 I have seen great dangers,
 I have brought much silver and gold,
 Although I have received no honour.

“ And it was by him Manand was cleared of the Gauls, so that the sovereignty belonged to the Ultonians thenceforth, and the second year after his death, the Gael abandoned Manand.”

Skene mentions in his Preface to the *Chronicles of Picts and Scots*, in connection with the tributes paid to Baedan Mac Cairill, King of Ulster, that the *Tract* is found in several MSS., the oldest met with being in the *Book of Leinster*.

In the *Annals of Ulster*, it is recorded that the said King Baetain or Baidan Mac Cairill, went with an expedition to the Orkney Isles, and, as appears, died there in A.D. 581 (582?), or soon after. “ Mors Baetain Mac Cairiil vel hic Fecht Orc.” He was accompanied to Orkney by Aedan, son of Gabran, as given, “Fecht Orc la haedan ic Gabrain.” According to the *Annals of Tighearnach*, as already stated, Baidan M'Cairill died in 581, and in 583 is recorded the battle of Manand by Aedan, King of Dalriada, evidently connected with the events we have given. Skene, in the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, fixes Manand as Mannon, as being between the rivers Avon and Carron. The name appears in other places, but his opinion seems to be correct. Rath Cruachan, mentioned in the *Tract*, seems to refer to the country around Ben Cruachan in Argyllshire. The Dalriada colony was in that part.

We have availed ourselves of Skene's translations, and not given the Irish for all, as too much space would be occupied.

Before proceeding, we may state that since we wrote this account in Volume II. (First Edition) the foregoing information about Baidan Mac Cairill has assumed an important position, as it negatives much that has been written about Ulster, and suggests that that kingdom was still powerful in the sixth century, with many tributaries, instead of having been then broken up and limited to Antrim, Down, and a portion of Derry. All this was clearly of subsequent date, and confirms what we stated, that the dislodging and driving the people eastwards was gradual, and not an immediate conquest in A.D. 332 by Muiredach Tireach, monarch of Ireland, in conjunction with the three Collas and various tribes. It is also of importance in proving that the colony in Argyllshire, called the Dalriada, as an offshoot, belonged to, and was subordinate and tributary to, the Kings of Ulster of the Dalfiatach (Gaiedhel or Gaul) line, then dominant. The fanciful Milesian descent given in O'Hare's *Irish Pedigrees* is thus disposed of.

A great deal more is to be gathered from the quotation, for in Ireland, as far as Munster, tribute was given, and in Manand we have an inland district in Scotland, in addition to Dalriada in Argyllshire. The Isle of Skye being mentioned confirms the statement that the west coast was subject to Ulster.

It would appear that in Baetan or Baidan Mac Cairill's (Dalfiatach-Scots Clanna) reign, Aedan, King of Dalriada (who, as we will show, was his father-in-law), had revolted, for, as recorded, he submitted himself to, and accompanied King Baidan Mac Cairill in his expedition to the Orkney Isles. It is also mentioned that he cleared Manand of the Gauls, so that the sovereignty belonged to Ulster thenceforth. In this we have him fighting against those of his own race who had remained in Scotland; and also that the district conquered was annexed to Ulster. It is called Manand, and, as we have stated, it lay between the rivers Avon and Carron in Stirlingshire. King Baidan Mac Cairill also fought a great battle in A.D. 578, to try and recover the whole of Ulster. At this time he retained the largest portion of it. As described, he must have been a very powerful king. In A.D. 582 is found "Baidan Mac Cairill Ri

Uladh obity," which is, "Baidan, son of Cairill, King of Ulster, died."

From Adamnanus's *Life of Saint Columba* we learn that, according to Ængus, the Culdee Mathgemm, the wife of Caireall, and mother of St. Molaissi of Leighlin and Lamlash, was the daughter of Aedhan, son of Gabhran, King of Alba (Dalriada). She was styled, from the regal seat of the Dalriada, "Maithgemm of Monadh." There can be no doubt that the Cairell mentioned was Baidan Mac Cairill, King of Ulster. In the *Ulster Annals*, Aedan, son of Gabrain (King of Dalriada), is recorded as having died in A.D. 606, aged eighty-six or eighty-eight, as also the murder of the sons of Baidan Mac Ciarill (Cairill). In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, same date, it is, "Death of Aedhan, son of Gabhran, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign and the eighty-sixth or eighty-eighth year of his age. Murder of the sons of Baedan Mac Cairill in Dun Mogna by their mother's son." The murderer being their brother, it rests between Saint Molaissi, already mentioned, or Fiachna, of whom presently. The latter is the more likely to have committed the crime.

It is rather striking that there is an absence in O'Hare's *Irish Pedigrees* of the particulars we have given from various annals in regard to this warrior king and those of his race. Names are of little use in pedigrees without more or less particulars or incidents in regard to each, so as to afford some clue in proof of correctness. A continuous list we view with suspicion in most cases. In ancient families the want of such is usually found, and in sound histories does not detract from truthful direct descent, to be gathered from various matters in the course of research. In our experience, on the other hand, we have found very questionable generations and names given.

To continue the account, the next name on record is found in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 586, "Daigh Mac Cairill quevit." In 587, "jugaltis of Aedh, son of Suibhne Araidhe," who slew Diarmid MacCerbhaill. In A.D. 597, battle of Sliabh cua in Munham, in which Fiachna, son of Baidan (Mac Cairill), was victorious, and fettered the hostages of Erin and Alban. Fiachna followed his father as a warrior, and succeeded to the throne. Under date 573, we have already given his victory over the

Ossoriens and the Eliens. Again, in 602, he conquered at the battle of Cuil Cail, and in 608 he met his death by the Cruithne, which has been considered to mark the separation of the Irish Picts or Cruithne of Dalriada from all connection with the kingdom of the Picts in Scotland. There is no doubt, however, that the name Pict has created confusion. Only the Rudraighe or Clan-na-Rory were the Cruithne or Irish Picts. As we have mentioned under "Irish-Scots" in "The General History," their ancient name was "The Irians," which was dropped for "Rudriicians" from Rudhraighe or Ruadhrig Mor, their king, and the first of the line who attained the position of ardrigh, or monarch of Ireland. The Dalfiatach or Irish-Scots, of whom were the Dalriada in Argyllshire, Fiachna and his people in Ireland, were of Goidhel or Gaelic blood.

Although a continuous pedigree is given in O'Hare's *Irish Pedigrees*, we have limited our statements to what we find recorded in the *Annals*, etc., to which we attach the most reliance, and which is sufficient for our purpose, as our object is merely to show the origin and early position of the ancestors of the Mac Cairills *alias* M'Kerlies, who settled in Galloway.

In our Historical Sketch, with which this volume commences, we give some particulars about Ulster and the connection with Galloway, which was overlooked in after times, and not understood by modern writers such as Skene and his followers.

In the account given by us, we have already mentioned that the statement has been handed down that the ancestors of the M'Kerlies was Carroll or M'Carroll, an Irish king, who passed over to Scotland in the tenth century and obtained territory in Carrick, Ayrshire, which from him became known as Caroltoun, since Anglicised to Carleton. This is so far correct. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under date A.D. 1095, there is recorded, "Cathsrainiedh mor in Ardach ria m Dalaraidhe for Ult du ittorchair Lochlainn a Cairill riochdamha Ul. Giolla Comghaill na Cairill, & Loach. e mor nmaile frin." Which is that a great victory was gained at Ard-Achadh (Ardagh, Antrim) by the Dal-Araidhe over the Ulidians (Dalfiatach principally), wherein was slain Lochlainn na Cairill, Royal heir-apparent to the throne of Ulidia, and Gilla-Comghaill na Cairill, and a great host along with them. In

the *Annals of Loch Cé* this is also found, but only the name of Gilla-com-ghaill Mac Cairill is given as slain. Also, O'Donovan follows the *Ulster Annals* in omitting Lochlain Mac Cairill as having been slain, which is only mentioned by Father O'Clery, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, who wrote at so recent a period as the seventeenth century, and without any authority for his statement. We have also learned from Ireland of it being on record there that the chief (the Royal heir-apparent to the throne) passed over to Scotland after his defeat in this civil war battle, and obtained a settlement there. This agrees with the family account. We were invited to visit the battlefield, as it continued to be an object of interest. We were unable to go, and our learned friend, the Rev. George Hill, of Queen's College, Belfast, has since passed away. He wrote several historical works, such as *The Plantation of Ulster* and the *Mac Donnell's of Antrim*, etc.

We have in the foregoing information an insight into the position of Ulster at that period. The Ulidians had gradually lost most of their kingdom, with only Antrim, Down, and a portion of Derry left to them. The kingdom of Orghaill, founded in the fourth century by the Collas (brothers), came to an end after the O'Neills rose to power, which was in the tenth and subsequent centuries. It is believed that, supported by other Clannas, they also hastened the downfall of what remained of the ancient kingdom of Ulster, by stirring up civil war between the Rudraighe (Dalraidhe) and the Dalfiatach Clannas, who had for so many centuries shared Ulster, and alternately supplied the king. The battle in 1095, with great carnage, was the result of enmity having been stirred up.

On his arrival in Scotland, M'Cairill appears to have at once taken an active part against the Norsemen, and, for his services, the lands which obtained from him the name of Cairillton were granted. We are specially told that, besides being particularly instrumental in giving the Danes (Norsemen?) a notable overthrow, he took Eric, the son of Swain (or Sweyne), a prisoner, and, as a reward, the King gave him the said lands, which are in Colmonell parish, Carrick, Ayrshire, from which Antrim, where his disaster was met with, is to be seen across the Channel. The hill at Cairillton rises abruptly to 520 feet in height. It is close to

the sea, and gives the name to the bay. At high tide there is little space to pass without danger.

We may mention in support of this conflict with the Danes or the Norsemen, that we find a King or Kings of Denmark called Sweyne or Swain. One died in 1074, and another was killed in 1157. Also Eric, who died in 1105. We only give those, as they are about the period we are dealing with, but several kings with the names Sweyne and Eric are to be found.

In Henry Charteris' edition of *Henry the Minstrel's Wallace*, published in 1570, it is stated in regard to (Sir) William Mac Cairill (M'Kerlie) of Cruggleton, one of Sir William Wallace's first, and his last friend and companion in this life—

“ Keirlie in Irische is bot Ker lytill cald,
In Carrik he had heritage of ald.
His foirbear quhilk worthy was of hand,
Sanct David King him brocht out of Ireland.
Syne at Dumoir, quhair first Norowais come in,
This guid Ker maid greit discomfit of yair kin,
With seuin hundredth be vincust nine thousand,
Sum drownit in Doune, sum slane upon the land,
They landis hail the gude King gaif him till.
How Wallace past now farther speik we will.”

The only copy of this edition known to be extant is to be found at the British Museum Library among Queen Elizabeth's books.

The lines we have given are not quite correct. Earl David was only Prince over Galloway at this period, and he did not succeed to the throne of Scotland until 1124. Also, from so little having been known of Galloway and its families in other parts of Scotland, the name was mis-spelled and a very erroneous meaning given to it. The editor of the Perth edition of *Wallace*, printed in 1790, went further wrong, and gave the scene of the conflict as having been at Dunmore, on the east coast of Fife-shire. The actual place, however, is believed to have been at Drummorie, or Drumoir, on the estate of Kiers, parish of Straiton, in Carrick, and close to the river Doon. The territory obtained was held as “swordland”—i.e., won with the sword. Charters were then in infancy, and for the support of the Anglo-Norman, etc., settlers who were in favour at Court. Otherwise they would not have been able to obtain possession of lands bestowed, and retain the same. Such holdings were then viewed with contempt

by those of Celtic blood, little knowing the danger that was in store for them or their descendants. If possession could not be obtained, the charters too often were kept in abeyance until a favourable opportunity offered, and then put in force.

When writing Volume II. (First Edition), we were under the impression that the settlement of the Mac Cairills in Galloway was in connection with the disturbances in Moray, over which, as we then thought, Matain Mac Cairill had been Mormaer. As we have already stated, the opinion of Skene that Mar and Buchan (Aberdeen and Banff shires) was the territory over which he ruled as Mormaer, we now agree in, as various points gone into confirm it. We have also had more Irish confirmation, which does away with the supposition that the Mac Cairills in Galloway were the descendants of those in the north of Scotland, and the history handed down in the family that their ancestors were kings in Ireland is confirmed, only that the first in Galloway (Carrick) was not a fugitive, but the Royal heir-apparent to the throne of Ulster. The particulars we have already given. In Paterson's *History of the Families of Ayrshire*, it is mentioned as (then) still known as a tradition in Carrick that in very remote times, previous to the appearance of the Cathcarts, to whom it passed, that Carleton, as now spelt, belonged to a family of the name of De Kierly, now M'Kerlie. We have in this a specimen of the mutilation of names, the De or de in particular showing the foreign priesthood then in the religious houses. They alone could write, and thus had the power to spell as it sounded, etc.

The form is the same as in a list dated 16th November, 1385, of gifts bestowed by Charles IV., King of France. A copy of the original document will be given in its proper place. In 1605 and later, we find the name of the castle and lands spelled Cairiltoun and Carriltoun; in 1612, Kairltoun and Cairltoun. In another, dated 1621, it is Cairletoun, and in Pont's Map it appears as Karletoun. All agree with the pronunciation of the name in that district, viz., Cairleton or Kerlieton. If not now, it was so very recently.

As we have already stated, with the Church of Rome and the large number of Anglo-Norman and other adventurers who were invited to, and settled in Scotland under the auspices of King David I., the prefix "de" to names came into existence.

In the Melrose Chartulary during the reign of King William I. (styled the Lion from having assumed that emblem, borrowed from a Scandinavian source), which reign was from 1165 to 1214, two of the Mac Cairills are found as witnesses to charters. The first appears in a confirmation to Melrose Abbey of certain lands by Duncan, son of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick (son of Fergus, Earl or Governor of Galloway), in which district (Carrick) the Mac Cairills had had an interest, if not then, still continuing as the owners of Cairillton. Their name in this document (in the Earl of Morton's possession) appears as Mecmaccharil, which is quite in keeping with the corruption of names at that period from the causes already described by us. The first three letters in this case are an abbreviated form of matain, and rendered as Mac instead of Mat. Matain, Baetain or Baedan were intended for one and the same. Maccharil is a distorted Scottish Gaelic spelling for the Irish-Scottish Mac Cairill, an example of which is found in the ancient Gaelic poem called "*Bas Charruil*"—"The Death of Cairill." The wording of the charter to which we refer is—"Dunecanus filius Gillebertj filij fergus, Comes de Karie," etc. The witnesses are—"Jocelino Episcopo Glascuensi et Ecclesia Glascuensi, Comite Dunecan et Malcholmo fil ejus et herede, Comite Gillberto, W. Alano Dapifero Domini Regis, Will-elmo de Morevilla, Constabulario domini regis, Gillechrist Mecachin, Ewine Macalewin, Johanne filio Willelmi Recheri, Mecmaccharil, Edgaro Macmurchan Camerario meo, Gillebride Macmehin, Achostduf et Ean fratre suo." The foregoing is—"Duncan, son of Gilbert, son of Fergus Earl of Carrick," etc. Witnesses—Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow and the Church of Glasgow; Earl Duncan, and Malcolm his son and heir; Earl Gilbert; Waiter, son of Alan, dapifer to the King; William de Moreville, Constable of Scotland; Gilchrist Mac Gachen; Ewin Mac Ilwine; John, son of William Recherus; Matain Mac Cairill; Edgar Mac Murchan, my chamberlain; Gilbride Mac Meiken; Achostduf, and Ewan his brother.

In the same chartulary, and during the same reign, the next of the name found is as a witness to a charter granted by Richard de Moreuilla (de Moreville), Constable of Scotland, whose residence was in Ayrshire. The name of this witness appears as Rad. Makerel (Randolph Mac Cairell). He was probably the

son of Matain. In both spellings of the name, as given in the charters, we have an intermixture of Norse with the Gaelic, which became so strong after the settlement of the Anglo-Normans, etc., in Scotland, and renders it difficult to trace again, where there is no clue of any kind to guide. However, in some of the names we have given there is an interesting record of Celtic owners of lands, all of whom have disappeared as proprietors, excepting, perhaps, that Mac Micking of Miltonise is from Macmeiken. The Norsemen, and then the Anglo-Normans, assumed the Celtic forms in some instances, and the latter thereby got corrupted.

In regard to Cairillton in Carrick, the next owner to be traced was a Duncan de Carleton in Carrick, so described in the Ragman Roll, when he swore fealty, in 1296, to King Edward I. The same individual is also given as Mestre Duncan de Carryke. He seems to have been a descendant of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. We have in this the origin of the corruption of the name from Cairillton to Carleton, an English name, which is distinct, as we have shown under "Saxons" in "The General History" of this work. The Carletons, originally from Cornwall, spread in other parts of England. One of them, a John Carleton, was granted, by King Robert Bruce, the land of Salmakeran, Enache, etc., in Liddesdale.

When Cruggleton was obtained, the Mac Cairills are stated to have kept possession of Cairillton for some years afterwards.

After Duncan, the Cathcarts obtained the castle and lands, by charter from King Robert I., in A.D. 1324. They were of Anglo-Norman lineage, obtaining their surname from the land of Caer or Caeth-Cart in Renfrewshire. Some particulars will be found under Craigengillan, parish of Carsphairn.

Of Cruggleton Castle we have already given a description, showing its position and strength which caused it to be considered impregnable. As in Scotland, so also in Ireland, the power of the Norseman was great, the particulars of which we gave in *Galloway: Ancient and Modern*, and now in "The General History," Volume I. The enmity shown to them by Lochlain Mac Cairill on arrival in Carrick, then part of Galloway, is thus fully understood, and to capture Cruggleton Castle, which was built by, and held by the said Norsemen, was an important,

but at the same time a daring project. To do so required strategy, as well as bravery, and to carry it out lands are understood to have been held temporarily in Borgue parish, on the opposite side of the Bay of Wigton, about five miles across, where the Irish-Scottish Church had a settlement from which a view of Cruggleton Castle could be obtained, and therefore watched. The clergy, as countrymen, no doubt did good service as spies from the bay of Kirkandrews or other creek on the coast directly opposite to Cruggleton, from which the attack is believed to have been made, and the castle at last wrested from the Scandinavians. The year when this was accomplished, has not been handed down, but it was in the twelfth century. The lands in Borgue, where the leader had his abode for the time, obtained from him his name, and became known as Cairellton, the abode of Cairill.

In the Irish Church those of the name are found. The first on record is Saint Degha, surnamed Mac Carril, who was bishop in A.D. 586. Also Condmhach h. Cairill, bishop of Connaught, who lived in the eleventh century. In the *Cawdor MS., 2nd Rep. Hist. Manuscript Commission*, page 193, there is a notarial instrument appointing Duncan, son of M'Dunlewe, clergyman of the two parishes of Killespie Kerrill and Kilmaronock, in the diocese of Dunkeld, dated 12th March, 1541. Kill-espie Kerrill is shown on Pont's Map, and is in the united parishes of Ardchattan and Muckairn, Argyllshire, all of which belonged to the extensive diocese of Dunkeld in later times, and was originally a part of the ancient possessions of the Irish-Scottish Church of Iona. The translation of Kill-espie-Kerrill, is the church of Bishop Cairill—believed to have been founded by him at an early period. The Irish-Scottish Church having been supplanted by the Roman Catholic Church from England, was a serious matter for the Celtic families. None of the Mac Cairills are to be found as having served as ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church, forced by King David I. on the people of Scotland with such ruinous results. It is to be remembered, that to carry out his object, King David received into Scotland large numbers of Anglo-Normans, etc., to provide for whom the Celtic proprietors were deposed right and left, and their lands, and also those belonging to their Church of Iona, seized on, and given away in the same manner to those mentioned above, who, in most

instances, were needy adventurers. David had been reared in England, and his feelings and sympathy were with all that was English.

It has been handed down that the early history of the Mac Cairills (M'Kerlies) was in the archives of the monastery of Crossraguel, and lost when that religious house was destroyed by fire. This in regard to their first settlement in Carrick is no doubt correct, but it must have been written subsequent to A.D. 1240, as the monastery was founded about that time. Much more, however, of later date, and of a most interesting character, was at Whithorn priory, every vestige of which disappeared at the Reformation in 1560. As we state elsewhere, we do not believe the accusation brought against the monks that they destroyed some of the records, and carried away other portions, when compelled to leave at the Reformation. There is no doubt that information contained in these monastic records would have been damaging to the Church, and their destruction or removal was necessary; but the overthrow of the Church of Rome was at last so sudden, and Robert, illegitimate son of King James V., having been previously placed in charge as commendator, evidently foreseeing what was coming, and to be ready for plunder, he and Patrick Vaus, who became administrator of the Church property, and what else they might claim as such, were, in our opinion, the guilty individuals. Their histories are far from edifying—a couple who would now be held up for public opprobrium.

We may add that for long an erroneous idea was entertained that the Crossraguel registers were in the custody of the Earl of Cassillis in 1729, but we can state that no chartulary of any religious house in Galloway or Carrick has yet been discovered. The absence of these records was taken advantage of by the late Sir Andrew Agnew in his second edition of *The Sheriffs of Galloway*. It may be as well to re-state here that the designation of "The Sheriffs' Lands" given to the Craggleton estate was wrong. It was a mere local appellation by some sycophants, the family not holding it as sheriffs, but having only obtained the castle and a portion of the lands under a mortgage in 1642, and afterwards having distinguished themselves as the demolishers of the fine old castle. It will be necessary to narrate some of

Sir Andrew's extraordinary mis-statements, made in trying to prove that the M'Kerlies never owned Cruggleton, but that it had belonged to the Lords of Galloway. They, however, only first appear in A.D. 1139. To carry his statement out, owners are introduced who were never before even hinted at as having been in possession of the said castle and lands. He appears to have overlooked the fact that the said lords or governors of Galloway were only known from A.D. 1139 to 1234, when Alan, the last of them, died—in all, four lives, and only covering a period of ninety years; also, the castles of the said lords or governors of Galloway are known—six having been in Kirkcudbrightshire and one in Wigtonshire. They were Loch Fergus, Palace Isle, Kirkcudbright, Buittle, Threave, Kenmure, and one near to Gatehouse, since known as Palace Yard. The term palace applied to any of them is, however, erroneous, arising from mistaken views as to the actual position of the said lords, who were only governors in a somewhat similar capacity to the mormaers in the Highlands, with this difference, that King David's tactics in connection with the new Church introduced, caused him to make their position hereditary. Fergus, the first of them, erected and dwelt in one on the isle at Loch Fergus. As a monk he died at Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, in 1661, and was no doubt buried there. His son Uchtred was murdered at Loch Fergus or Kirkcudbright. In a recent history (Dumfriesshire and Galloway) the author gives a cave near Portpatrick as the scene, by a wrong construction of the name of the place. Roland succeeded, and his residence is believed to have been Kirkcudbright Castle, which either Uchtred or he built. Uchtred, however, we consider, scarcely lived long enough to enable him to do so. Roland was much in England. He swore allegiance to King Henry II. in 1186; and, although only a subject, holding the position of governor, from that date Galloway was considered by the Kings of England to be a portion of their territory. He died at Northampton on the 19th December, 1200, and was buried there in St. Andrew's Church. Alan was the next, and when in Galloway he resided at Threave Castle, where he died in 1234, and was buried in Dundrennan Abbey.

Another residence has been lost sight of, which was Doon Castle, on an island at Loch Doon, which is not far from the

march of modern Galloway, and between the Carrick and Kyle districts in Ayrshire. Buchan Forest (so called after the thirteenth century) included a great extent of land in Carrick (including Loch Doon) as well as in the contiguous parishes of Carsphairn, Minnigaff, Dalry, and Kells, in modern Galloway. As mentioned in the *Statistical Account*, the loch forms a considerable part of the western boundary of the parish of Carsphairn, and stated to be the only loch in that parish. It lies, however, more in Carrick. In Paterson's *Ayrshire*, it is mentioned that the ancient name was Balloch; also, that the castle was a Royal fortress, and deemed of importance. This we do not trace; all about it is obscure. It was 230 feet within the walls, occupying nearly the whole of the island. That it was occupied by the Earl of Buchan, cannot be doubted.

In Western Galloway (Wigtonshire), the lords or governors of Galloway are never found mentioned as possessing or residing in castles there. Wigton has been called Royal; but why, has not been handed down. The original keep or tower at Lochnaw has been called a Royal residence by the Agnews, but with nothing to support it, and with everything known tending to negative such an idea.

Being contiguous to England, in the affairs of which country they had, and took, too much interest, Eastern Galloway was naturally preferred by the lords or governors as a place of residence.

We give the foregoing particulars to show how careless is the statement made by the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* in attempting to make the said governors the owners of Cruggleton. Such a theory was never before heard of, and it is necessary to state how void it is of truth. He proceeds to inform his readers that "according to tradition, the Lady Elizabeth's favourite home was the Palace Isle in Lochfergus. Fergus and she had other castles when disposed to change the air, such as Cruggleton, Longcastle, and Botel." As for Longcastle, it was in the vicinity (a few miles) of Cruggleton, and, according to our information, was not known when the lords or governors of Galloway existed. It was not built until the M'Dowalls got the lands in the fourteenth century, about 150 years after the governors of the district had ceased to exist. In A.D. 1330, the M'Dowalls were in pos-

session of the lands, and erected the building styled Longcastle. It was on an island in the loch, now drained. Fergus and his descendants having had a residence in Western Galloway, is unknown.

The same author next informs us that St. Malachie O'Morgair (St. Michael), visiting King David I. in a certain castle, "quodam castello suo"—"Villam nomini Crugeldun," found Prince Henry, his son, dangerously ill. Thence going, probably accompanying Fergus, to his county seat of Cruggleton. We presume that the first portion of this story is borrowed from Forbes's *Scottish Saints*, and, as we will show at the end of the account, the place described was in Cumberland, and not in Galloway. All we now state is that this allusion to Fergus and his country seat of Cruggleton is pure romance.

The author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* next seizes on Alan's journey to Ulster to marry Hugh de Lacy's daughter. In graphic language, he writes:—"In returning, his gay flotilla was overtaken by a storm, many of his vessels being lost, and he and his young wife with difficulty effecting a landing in a creek, believed to have been about a mile westward of Cruggleton castle, which bears the name of Port Alan." Now, in the first place, the name is Allan, not Alan, but his authority for the adventure narrated is—"1228. This yere Allane, Earl of Galloway, went to Ireland, and thar married the daughter of Henry de Lacy, and in his retorne had many of servants drowned—himself and his laday verey narrowly escaping. Balfour, i. 46." Such is all that is stated, and on this he seizes on a creek, now called Port Allan, as the landing-place of Alan, because it is not far from Cruggleton, which he tries to associate with the said Lords of Galloway. The whole statement is purely imaginary, and the landing of Alan at the said creek never before heard of. The storm would be encountered in the Irish Channel or when rounding the Mull; and as Alan's residence was Threave Castle, his course would be for the Dee at Kirkcudbright, thereby having good sea-room off the Barrow Head. Port Allan was out of his course for Cruggleton. The spot named (a mere creek) would rather lead to the supposition that it might have been used as a landing-place for the Priory at Whithorn, from which it is to the south in nearly direct line.

To conclude this subject, Port Allan is not to be found on old maps, but only on those of modern date. This is strange. Where the information was obtained we do not learn, and close inquiry fails to discern any historical account of the origin of the name. Investigation, however, shows that Port Alltan, the Gaelic for the "Port at the streamlet or burn," has been corrupted to Port Allan. The said small stream is Kevands Burn, and at Kevands it separates Sorbie from Whithorn parish.

The next information the said author gives about Cruggleton is in connection with the Comyns, which is as wanting in correctness as what he relates in regard to it and the temporary lords or governors of Galloway.

He informs us that "his (Comyn's) frequent residence in Galloway led to his acquiring many lands there in addition to those he afterwards fell heir to through his wife, which included the Forest of Buchan." He also states that "John Baliol and Alexander Comyn were the sole potentates west of the Nith in right of their wives. Both had English manors. Baliol's favourite residence was Botel, where he liberally expended his ample revenues on his estates, as Comyn did at Cruggleton." Such is our author's information, adding that Chalmers, not much given to eulogy thus, writes of the two Comyns who occupied Cruggleton for more than half a century.

In reply to the above, we have to state that Alexander Comyn ever having possessed or dwelt in Cruggleton Castle is a fiction, which, in a historical sense, cannot be too much condemned. There is not a line, far less a word, of evidence that the lords or governors of Galloway ever owned it, as we have already stated, and the same applies to the Comyns. As well known to those who follow out history by personal research, the latter (Comyns) were in full allegiance with the King of England, who claimed Galloway under the traitorous act of Roland, Lord of Galloway, in 1186. Alexander Comyn died in 1289, and was succeeded by his son John (then thirty years of age), as Earl of Buchan, who appears to have been appointed by King Edward I. of England as the governor of Cruggleton and Wigton Castles; and, in 1292, he obtained a licence from the King to dig in those mines within the dominion of the Isle of Man, called the Calf, for lead to cover eight towers at the castles of Crigleton and Galleweye.

This is the sole authority for attempting to make out that Cruggleton had been owned by the lords or governors of Galloway, and in right of succession became the property of the Comyns. To support which idea, and make the passage apply closely, our author adds in a footnote, "The words used in the royal mandate are, 'to cover his castles of Crigelton and Galway in Scotland'—obviously a clerical error for Cruggleton in Galloway—Dugdale's *Baronage*, I. 685." This conveys to readers that Dugdale mentions that two castles was a clerical error, whereas he makes no such statement, but actually gives two castles. His words are: "In 20 of Edward I., obtained license from King Edward to dig in those mines within the Dominion of the Isle of Man, called the Calf, for lead to cover eight towers in his castles of Crigilton and Galway in Scotland," Vol. I. page 685. Such are the words used by Dugdale.

Galleweye is fully believed to have meant Wigton Castle, but as with too many English documents relating to Scottish subjects, it is carefully given, and *castrum* (castle) appears in the singular, and not in the plural in the original, which our author does not appear to have seen. We will give our examination of the original document in a careful translation, which has been tested by an expert in the Record Office, and also by the leading assistant in the Historical MS. Branch, British Museum.

"Patent Roll, 20, Edward I.

"For John Comyn, Earl of Boghan. The King to his beloved and faithful Walter de Huntercumbe, his warden of the Isle of Man, greeting: Know that we have given license to our beloved and faithful John Comyn, Earl of Boghan, that he may dig lead ore in our mine of Calf in the foresaid island for covering eight turrets in the castle of the said John of Crigelton and Galleweye, etc. In testimony of which, etc., witness, the King at Berwick-on-Tweed, 27th June (1292)."

Such is the careful translation of the document, which was quoted by the eminent antiquary and herald, Sir William Dugdale, who was Norroy King of Arms when he wrote the *Baronage* in 1675, and afterwards was Garter King of Arms, ranking next to the Earl Marshal of England. He died in 1686.

In the document there is no recognition or acknowledgment that John Comyn was Lord of Galloway. He is styled Earl of

Buchan, which district is in the north of Scotland. King Edward claimed Galloway as his own. As "our beloved and faithful John Comyn, Earl of Boghan" (Buchan), should make it clear to students what a horde of traitors (including the Bruce family) had been introduced as settlers by King David I. to support the establishment of the Anglo-Norman Roman Catholic Church from England.

That Cruggleton Castle was enlarged after its possession by Edward I., is not to be doubted, but that it had eight towers is difficult to credit (four for each castle is nearer the truth), and that statement alone proves that *castrum* in the singular, arose from ignorance of the subject on the part of the penman (no doubt a monk) who acted as secretary to King Edward I. at Berwick. It is known to careful students that in most cases the early documents require to be sifted by close investigation, and this is one in point.

As already mentioned, the wording given by Dugdale in connection with Cruggleton reads, "Lead to cover eight towers in his castles of Cruggleton and Wigton in Galloway, in Scotland," i.e., King Edward's castles, which is the correct meaning, and the actual state of things, but the original document, written by a stranger at a distance, gives Cruggleton, and misnames Wigton. That the Comyns owned it, and as an inheritance, is an untenable statement. It was only held for a short time by John Comyn as keeper for the King of England, after the treacherous capture, in A.D. 1282, by Sir William, *alias* Lord, Soulis, of whom, and his family, we will hereafter give an account, as such also refutes Comyn's alleged ownership.

Cruggleton was only held by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, as governor, while in favour with King Edward. On the 8th September, 1296, he supplanted him by the appointment of Henry de Percy,* and he again, on the 22nd August, 1297, by John of Hoddleston.†

* Henry de Percy had bestowed on him, half of the barony of Urr (East Galloway), which was forfeited about 1322, in the reign of King Robert I.

† The castles placed by the English King under a single governor were : Ayr, Wygton (Wigton), Crugelton (Cruggleton), and Botol (Buittle). They stand thus on the list.

We are told in *The Hereditary Sheriffs* that Cruggleton was the residence of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, down to 1308, which, we need scarcely state, is entirely erroneous. In another part he states, "Comyn now made peace with Edward, and remained unmolested in his forest of Buchan." We suppose he refers to Comyn's occasional residence there, in regard to which we fully agree, as we have already shown: but we must add that there is no authority extant in regard to this, for where Comyn dwelt when in Galloway is not known. It is not mentioned anywhere, yet there cannot be a doubt that, if not at Doon Castle, which stood within the Forest of Buchan, it must have been at Kenmure Castle, on the south-eastern side of the forest. We have always considered that the name given to the forest gave evidence that John Comyn's abode must have been in that locality, and we now believe as conclusive that one, or both, of the said castles were possessed by him.

The possessions of the Comyns elsewhere were very extensive, both in Scotland and England. In Buchan, the district in Aberdeenshire, their principal abode was Dungard Castle, but their favourite residence was Lochindorb Castle and stronghold in Elginshire. John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, was defeated in Aberdeenshire by Robert Bruce in 1308, and his possessions forfeited in 1309. He retired to England, where he died in 1313. The title was then assumed and the possessions claimed by Henry de Beaumont, an English kinsman. In *The Hereditary Sheriffs* we are told that Cruggleton Castle, the Forest of Buchan, and other lands, were claimed. We have Cruggleton again placed in the foreground, but an inspection of his authority will show that there is not a word about Galloway, far less of Cruggleton. What we found from the authority given by him is that lands in Buchan claimed by Henry de Beaumont were still enjoyed by the Crown. Also, that Andrew Moray and Alexander de Moubray marched into Buchan and besieged Henry de Beaumont in his castle of Dungard. He capitulated, despairing of relief, and was allowed to depart to England, where he died in 1341.

The claim was made in right of his wife, Alice, who was the eldest sister of John, Earl of Buchan. As already stated, not a word do we gather about Cruggleton, etc.

To return to Cruggleton, the retaining the castle by the

Mac Cairills (M'Kerlies) was not an easy matter, as various traditions handed down tell us. Different attempts by the Norsemen to re-take it appear to have been made, but without success. After the death of King David I., a desperate descent was made to recover their supremacy in Galloway, but they were defeated by the Galwegians. *The Chronicle of Man* mentions this as having occurred in 1142, but the date should be 1154, the year after David's death. One of the attacks by the Norsemen handed down relates to Cruggleton, in the interesting tradition of "The Old Boatman," accounts of which have already appeared in print. As related, the Norsemen, finding it impossible to re-take the castle by open assault, tried to do so by strategy. The fleet kept hovering about the coast, and, on what was thought a favourable opportunity, an old man stealthily approached the castle in a boat, bearing the dreaded flag, the famous Reafen, or enchanted standard, in the powers of which the Norsemen implicitly believed as carrying conquest. It contained the figure of a raven, which had been interwoven by the three sisters of Hinguar and Hubba, with many incantations. The object was to gain access close to, or, if possible, on the ramparts, unfurl and wave the standard, when the garrison (as supposed) would become powerless, and those in ambush would have immediately rushed in and taken the fortress. The Mac Cairills, however, were too much on the alert to allow of this, and before the bearer could perform his perilous task, he and his standard were seized, and the latter committed to the flames of a fire in the courtyard. For long afterwards, as the superstitious handed down, the old boatman with his standard annually appeared on the ramparts, and after waving it, they both vanished in thin air. It is a curious fact that about three centuries previously, viz., in 875, King Alfred of England is stated to have captured a similar standard in Devonshire. From our Galloway tradition, the Danes (not Norsemen there) must also have had one.

In addition to the constant fighting at home, the Mac Cairills served with distinction in the Crusades. One of them, for valour, had bestowed on him the most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood of Saint Constantine,* the insignia of which was

* This Order, as related by some historians, was instituted A.D. 313, by Constantine the Great, the first of Christian emperors. He was requested

taken and has been carried as their crest. Various traditions of their exploits in the Holy Land were for long current in Galloway. *

We now come to another interesting period in connection with Cruggleton. The Mac Cairills had defied the power of the Norsemen, etc., and continued in uninterrupted possession for about two centuries, when Sir William, *alias* Lord Soulis (so styled), a secret adherent of King Edward I. (of whom we will hereafter give some particulars), went in 1282, as pretended, on a friendly visit to (Sir) William Mac Cairill at Cruggleton; and, while his guest, he treacherously got introduced within the walls a considerable body of his followers, who suddenly attacked and

by the Senate to assist against the tyrant Maxentius, which he solemnly engaged to espouse. When encamped before the enemy, from the superior force, he was afraid to hazard a general engagement; but a celestial meteor appearing in the air, in the form of a luminous cross, on which were displayed the words, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," he was encouraged to attack the enemy, and a great victory was the result. It was considered so miraculous that he granted to the Christians the free exercise of their religion, and was himself baptised by Eusebius in 337. In 313, after the victory, it is stated that he had this cross embroidered upon his standards, and likewise created the military Order of Saint Constantine. However doubtful this origin of the Order may be—which is sometimes called the Illustrious Order of the Golden Angel, and also the Order of Saint George—the Abbé Giustiniani, who entitles himself a Knight and Grand Cross of the same, asserted at Venice, in 1692, that it was the most ancient of all others. Letters from Pope Leo, in 456, addressed, it is said, to the Emperor Marcian, confirming the Order under the rule of Saint Basil, have been produced to prove its antiquity. The Emperor Isaac Angelus Comnenus, in the twelfth century, is also supposed to have been the founder of the Order, calling it after Constantine, as he considered his family lineally descended from that emperor. The sign of the Order, worn by the knights on the left side of their mantles, is a red cross, surrounded with a border of gold, embroidered with the four letters I.H.S.V., meaning "In Hoc Signo Vinces," the name of Jesus Christ expressed by two letters, X and P, appears on the middle, and the two letters A and Ω are on each side of the monogram of our Saviour. In time of war, the knights wore a surcoat over their usual armour. It was of white stuff, in the form of a scapulary, and in the centre the cross of the Order, embroidered in red.—Berry's *Encyclo-*

* Captain Denniston, in his *Le...*
of these traditions in regard to

... one

overpowered the inmates, seizing the castle and holding it for King Edward.

Mac Cairill escaped and took up his abode on the lands not far off in Glasserton parish, afterwards known as Cairillton (the abode of Cairill), and latterly corrupted to Carleton in Anglicised form. While there, as related, he made several attempts to retake the castle, but failed, losing many of his followers. Unable to recover his inheritance, and previously having been a determined opponent to the assumption of King Edward in considering Galloway as his own, William Mac Cairill (M'Kerlie) joined the immortal Wallace, and fought at the battle of Loudon Hill in July, 1296. He is specially mentioned as one of those who rallied round the patriot at Lennox Castle. As one of his favourites and firmest adherents, he was present in the many desperate encounters that took place. It has been handed down that he was at the head of five hundred men at the disastrous battle of Falkirk, most of whom were slain in an ineffectual attempt to rescue Sir John de Græme. In 1297-98, Wallace visited Galloway, accompanied by Mac Cairill and his friend Stephen of Ireland. The two are always found named together. Stephen has been called an expatriated Irish chief, and this is to be believed, and accounts for their friendship.

At Boreland farm, Minnigaff, not far from the parish church, there is a place called Wallace's Camp. This seems to have been where they halted before the descent on Wigton, the garrison of which castle fled, escaping by sea. Cruggleton, about eleven miles further on, the re-taking of which for Mac Cairill is believed to have been the principal object, was next carried out under his guidance. To re-capture the castle, however, sometimes called "The Black Rock of Cree," was a difficult and daring undertaking.

From the accounts given, the brave trio must have approached from the bay of Cruggleton or Rigge in a boat, the promontory concealing their approach. It was at nightfall. Previously, a body of men had been placed in ambush on the landward side. Wallace, Mac Cairill (M'Kerlie), and Stephen of Ireland went by themselves, and evidently got out of the boat on to the precipice, for the description given states, "the water under." Further to the west, at very low tides, there is a little space left where men

could walk on the rocks and get to a part easier to climb, but then at that time discovery was certain, and the assault would have failed; besides, it is dangerous from the rapidity with which the tides rise on the coast. The place where the gallant trio must have climbed shows what men they were. The apparent impossibility was the cause of their success, for it could not have been guarded like the other parts of the ramparts. However, they not only climbed the dangerous precipice in safety, but got over the rampart, killed the warder, raised the portcullis, let down the drawbridge and opened the gate, when those in ambush rushed in.

The English garrison of sixty men was thus surprised, overpowered, and all put to the sword, a priest and two women only having been spared.

In connection with this well-grounded event, the author of *The Hereditary Sheriff's* has given the following in his second edition, published in 1893:—"Indeed, it is a stretch of fancy to identify Cruggleton Castle with 'a strength on the Water of Cree.' The Bladenoch intervenes between Cruggleton and the Cree. Moreover, on the Water of Cree itself a spot is still mapped 'Wallace's Camp,' which, if rightly named, was no doubt palisaded. Blind Harry's epithet, 'built of tree(?),' is certainly more applicable to such a structure than to a stone castle on the sea cliffs." The late author having conveyed the foregoing to Mr. M'Ilwraith, the then editor of the Stranraer newspaper, he gave it in a Guide Book which he published, but in addition he gave the true account with the M'Kerlies as owners. This drew our attention to what was to be expected from the author of *The Hereditary Sheriff's*; and, being in time, we met it in our first edition by entering into particulars under Minnigaff parish, pages 359 to 362, Volume V. Of this the late author has taken no heed in his new edition. What we gave in Volume V. above-mentioned was the following:—"In regard to Wallace's Camp, the question has been asked whether it may not have been 'the strength on the Cree' mentioned by Henry the Minstrel, instead of Cruggleton Castle, parish of Sorbie, heretofore understood and believed to have been the scene of the gallant exploit. We have therefore to state that the only castles in Galloway in possession

of King Edward I., and garrisoned by the English, were Wigton, Cruggleton, and Buittle."

Cruggleton Castle was undoubtedly the place referred to by the Minstrel; and, from what is known, there is every reason to believe that the patriot's visit to Galloway, in or about A.D. 1297-98, was his desire to drive out the English from the castle of his friend and compatriot, William Mac Cairill (M'Kerlie). The whole of his proceedings prove this. The patriot had come after the fight at Biggar, and Minnigaff was a halting-place before his descent on Wigton, which was on his way to Cruggleton. Our author does not go straight in this, for he seems not to have understood the route taken. The following is his statement:—"Wallace thereupon marched into Galloway, took every strength from the Water of Urr westward, the garrison of Wigton (Wigton) flying at his approach, and Cruggleton, which held out, he demolished." He thus admits that Wallace was at Cruggleton, yet elsewhere he tried to make out that the place was the "Camp" near Minnigaff. Wallace did not go near to the Water of Urr. He confounds Henry the Minstrel's account, which conveys that the victory of Biggar must have been important, as he writes—

"Fra Glamis peth the land obeyt him haill,
Till Ur wattir, bath strenth, forest and daill."

This means that from every place between those parts the English had been dislodged, including Botel (Buittle) Castle, which is close to, in fact on the banks of the Water of Urr. Had Wallace been at Botel Castle he would not have gone to Boreland, which is beyond Minnigaff church, and out of his line of march. That Wallace demolished Cruggleton Castle is pure nonsense. The impossibility of a fortress of such strong masonry having been destroyed in the way described, should be apparent to any one. The Minstrel's statement refers to the wooden portion, such as the gates, etc.

A castle or palisaded fort having ever existed at the place "Wallace's Camp," is not to be traced in any form; but that an ancient native earthwork fort once stood there, is to be believed, and in connection with the extensive works mentioned by us, near to the church. The fact of being called a camp, proves that

there was no castle, which a small amount of military knowledge might have conveyed to the writer. Also, it is not on the banks of the river, but some distance from it, and there is no rock to correspond with the Minstrel's description. The "gill," which begins about the manse, does not extend abreast of the camp. We have visited this part very often, and know it well.

The Minstrel's mention of the place shows that it was of no ordinary height, and formidable to climb, which corresponds with Cruggleton. The lines are—

" A strenth thar was, on the wattir of Cre,
Within a roch, rycht stalwart wrocht off tre."

Again—

" On the bak side a roch and wattir was,
A strait entré forsauth it was to pass."

Again—

" Than tuk he twa, quhen that the nycht was dym,
Stewyn off Irland, and Kerlé, that couth clyme,
The wattir wnder, and clame the roch so strang—
Thus entrit thai the Sothronne men amang—
The wach befor tuk na tent to that syd :
Thir thre in feyr sone to the port thai glid—
Gud Wallace than straik the porter him sell ;
Dede our the roch in to the dik he fell ;
Leit down the brig, and blew his horne on hycht.
The buschement brak, and come in all thar mycht ;
At thair awne will sone entrit in that place,
Till Inglissmen thai did full litill grace.
Sexty thai slew ; in that hald was no ma,
Bot ane auld preist, and sympill women twa.
Great purweance was in that roch to spend ;
Wallace baid still quhill it was at ane end .
Brak doune the strenth, baith bryg and bulwark all ;
Out our the roch thai gert the temyr fall ;
Wndid the gait, and wald no langer bid."

It will thus be seen that the rock to be climbed, and the water or sea, were powerful protections to the castle. No account of Cruggleton could be truer. From the position of the camp in Minnigaff parish, no climbing was necessary. Some misconception arose as to the words, "and Kerlé that couthe clyme the wattir wnder," but it is correct if a comma, as we have given, is placed after the word "clyme." It narrates M'Kerlie's know-

ledge of his own abode, and which enabled him to act as guide, and climb the giddy height with the water or sea below.

The lines we have given are from Jamieson's edition of *The Wallace*, printed from the MS. in the Advocates' Library, dated A.D. 1488. In Robert Lekprevik's edition, printed at Edinburgh in 1570, at the expense of Henry Charteris (the only copy of which known to be extant, as we have already mentioned, is among Queen Elizabeth's books in the British Museum), the name is spelled Keirlie throughout. In the MS. of 1488, it is rendered Kerlé, Kerlye.

We have thus given an account of the scene mentioned in the Minstrel's passage in regard to Cruggleton Castle *alias* "The Black Rock of Cree," and the question raised as to Wallace's Camp in Minnigaff parish, which was caught at from the strength (castle) being stated by the Minstrel to be on the Water of Cree, whereas Cruggleton is at the mouth of Wigton Bay. No investigation appears to have been followed out, or such a baseless statement could not have been made. What the Minstrel conveyed was not erroneous, for the bay is the estuary into which the Cree debouches. In an ancient map, the Cree is shown as part of Wigton Bay, or the latter a part of the river; and in another by Sir Robert Gordon, it is also partially so shown. In a map by Mordun, in Camden's *Britannia*, A.D. 1695, the name of the river is applied to the whole of the bay. The Cree, in particular, is the principal river which falls into the bay, and its velocity with the ebb tide may be understood when what is given by us in the "General History" of this work is referred to.

Before the course of the Bladenoch was changed at Wigton, it must have been a tributary to the Cree in the bay; and as shown at low water, when the sands are dry as far as Innerwell, the power of the two rivers, when united, extended to the mouth of the bay. Even now, as shown by the Admiralty Chart, the depth of water at flood off Innerwell Point is only three fathoms (eighteen feet), and it shallows up the bay to two, one and a half, to a fourth of a fathom. Off Eggerness Point, it is five and a half fathoms; off Garlieston, six; and off Cruggleton, from six to seven fathoms. In addition, the ebb tide sets in from the bay and opposite coast strongly towards Cruggleton, passing the castle in the offing as the stream of a powerful river. The

Minstrel is thus borne out in his description. We may add, as already mentioned, that Cruggleton, in olden times, bore the name of "The Black Rock of Cree." Analogous is the river Mersey in England, which gives its name to the whole bay or arm of the sea, with a rock at the mouth called "The Black Rock." Also the river Dee on the same coast, where its name is applied in the same way.

The breaking down of the strength as given by the Minstrel can only be treated in figurative language, in the same way as his lines—

" A strenth thar was on the wattir of Cree,
Within a roch, rycht stalwart wrocht off tre,"

can only in Cree and tre be valued as rhyme. The breaking down could have extended to little demolition, and limited to the drawbridge, gates, etc., described as, "Out our the roch, thair gert the temyr fall." This opinion is confirmed by what was known of the solid masonry, and the subsequent state and history of the fortress.

This long account of the actual state of matters may be considered unnecessary, but we differ in this. The attempts of the authors of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* and of *Dumfriesshire and Galloway* to throw doubt on Wallace's brilliant exploit in the assault on, and successful re-capture of, Cruggleton Castle, render it necessary.

(Sir) William Mac Cairill (M^cKerlie), after the noble assistance given by Sir William Wallace, did not then desert him as others had done, after reaping benefit from his aid. He was too much attached to Wallace and the cause of independence to act so ungratefully as to prefer ease rather than share in the deadly struggle which had to be carried out. He did not remain at Cruggleton, but accompanied the patriot to the end of his career, which was brought to a close when Wallace and he went to meet Robert Bruce near Glasgow on the night of the 1st July (August ?), 1305.

Robert Bruce had been a traitor to Scotland, but became alienated as an adherent of King Edward I. from causes which we have not space to enter on here, but have done so in the "General History" of this work, where will be found some

particulars regarding him. We will merely state here that at the time we refer to he was then under excommunication from the Church for having slain John (Red) Comyn in the church at Dumfries on the 10th February of that year (1305). He then became an opponent to England, and ultimately succeeded in achieving by the aid of the Church, which had excommunicated him, what Wallace and his brave companions had so nobly fought for unsupported by the said Church, which then favoured England.

Waiting for Bruce (who in his extremity then drew to Wallace) at the place we have already mentioned, or as also described Robraston or Robroyston, near Glasgow, Wallace and Mac Cairill *alias* McKerlie, were attended, as stated, by a young man who has been called a nephew of Sir John Menteith's, who, it is averred, was purposely attached to betray the patriot. There the two friends, unconscious of the dastardly scheme, were basely trapped. The betrayer has been called Sir John Menteith, but he was John Stewart of Ruskie, the second son of Walter, third son of Walter the third High Steward, who married the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Menteith, whose elder sister had as her husband Walter Comyn, second son of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in 1231. She was left a widow without issue; and, when her father died, her inheritance as Countess of Menteith was forcibly taken from her and assumed by Walter already mentioned, in right of his wife, her younger sister. We give this information as one of the many examples of the villainy then the rule, and exercised by the foreigners who had been raised to power from the weakness of the Scottish Kings.

John Stewart's nephew (if such) carried out his instructions faithfully; and the two friends having fallen asleep, their arms were secretly removed and they were helpless. The house had been surrounded, and the cowardly ruffians then entered. MacCairill *alias* McKerlie, asleep, was rushed at and slain, the noise awaking Wallace. From the account, he had resisted. Wallace, as well known, was captured and reserved for a worse fate in London, the particulars of which are given in the "General History," Volume I., the reading of which is enough to fill the minds of all with horror and indignation. In the *Chronicle of Wallace*, it is stated that the cost of the execution

and dismemberment of Sir William Wallace was £61 10s., or £307 10s. of our present money.

Such was the end of "trew Kerlie (as spelt), douchty in money deid," the constant adherent from first to last, and the last earthly friend of the great patriot. The real and original name was Cairill (pronounced Kerlie in Carrick, etc.), with the prefix Mac for "son of." With him the name was first changed to Kerlie, which arose from the monks at Whithorn Priory (few of whom were of Celtic blood) having written it as it sounded to them. As we have stated elsewhere, the letter C in the Celtic in Ireland and Scotland sounded hard, like K, which letter, however, was not in the alphabet. As we have shown, the name has since appeared spelled in various ways.

From the want of documents, much that would be interesting has been lost. In the Perth edition of *Wallace*, by Henry the Minstrel, edited by Morrison, from ignorance he confounded the distinct surnames of Kerlie and Ker. Of the latter there were four who swore fealty to King Edward I. the Usurper. We will give them as found by us in the Ragman Roll, original copy, viz.:—William Kerre, no designation, but believed to have been the ancestor of the Kers of Kersland, parish of Dalry, Ayrshire; Andreu del Ker, del Counte de Striuelin (county of Stirling); Henry Ker, del Counte de Edeneburgh; Nicole Kerre, del Counte de Pebbles; Aleyn de Keres, del Counte de Arc.

The name of Ker in early times was unknown in Galloway. Those bearing it elsewhere were of Anglo-Norman lineage. They first appeared in Scotland in the thirteenth century. The English form is Carr.

Misled by Morrison, already mentioned, Miss Porter, in her well-known *Scottish Chiefs*, gives to her hero Edwin (whom, to make history more erroneous, she mentions as a member of the Ruthven family) the gallant deeds of William Mac Cairill *alias* M'Kerlie.

(Sir) William Mac Cairill (M'Kerlie) was one of that small band of patriots to whom Scotland owes its independence, for had there been no Wallace, there is every reason to believe that Robert Bruce would not have taken up arms, or succeeded to the throne. Wallace kept alive, by his glorious deeds, the spirit of independence, which so many in Scotland were willing to sell to

Along with the other religious houses in Scotland, the celebrated priory at Whithorn was not forgotten by Robert Bruce, and as discovered long afterwards, the prior had obtained from him, in 1309, the superiority, etc., of Cruggleton Castle and a portion of the lands, from falsely representing that the same had belonged to Lord Soulis.

We have already stated that the said individual, when under the plea of a friendly visit to Cruggleton Castle in 1282, treacherously overcame the inmates, and held the castle for the King of England. Lord Soulis (so styled, but rightly Sir William) did not retain personal possession, which is clearly shown by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, followed by English governors, one after another having been placed in charge of it (and other castles taken and held for King Edward by his myrmidons) until re-taken by Wallace and MacCairill in 1297-98, under the guidance of the latter. However, the cunning and fraud so characteristic of the Church in those times, with the influence possessed and exercised over King Robert, made it easy for the prior to conceal the existence of the young heir, William MacCairill or M'Kerlie, then about eleven years of age, by representing that the castle and lands of Cruggleton had belonged to Lord *alias* Sir William Soulis, whose family was not in favour with Bruce. The charter disappeared, so far as known, at an early period, and the only record of it to be found is from a roll under date 1309, which is given in Robertson's *Index of Charters*, as "Carta Candida case of Craigiltoun, quhilks pertieinit to L. Soullis." The fraud for long was unknown to the M'Kerlies, and when learned, the superstitious religious awe then prevailing made them impotent against the Church. Not only so, but they were unmolested. The object seems to have aimed principally at having power over them, and not dispossession.

It was suggested to us by one well versed in such matters, who has since passed away, that the Church may have obtained the transfer through the pious and well-intentioned ideas of young M'Kerlie's relatives. This conjecture is, however, negatived by the fraudulent statement "quhilks pertieinit to L. Soullis," who only through treachery had got possession as an adherent of, and holding it for King Edward I. of England. As we have already mentioned, through the traitorous conduct of the Lords or

Governors of Galloway, and specially of Roland, who swore allegiance, Galloway was looked on as belonging to England. Mac Cairill of Cruggleton, so far as known, alone held out against this assumption, and Edward's secret myrmidon Sir William, styled Lord Soulis, who never owned an acre of land in Western Galloway (Wigtonshire), was employed to get possession by treachery.

The Soulises, however, were notorious as double dealing traitors throughout their history at the period we are considering. Nisbet in his book on *Heraldry* states, "William and John de Soules, the eldest dominus of Lydisdale inflexibly attached to the English side." He overlooked the youngest brother Thomas, who was equally so.

Sir William Soulis's conduct in connection with Cruggleton affords some insight into the important position the Mac Cairills, *alias* M'Kerlies, then held, and the determined resistance given to the projects of the usurper, Edward I., King of England. It brings out that Mac Cairill was a true patriot before he lost his castle, and afterwards joined Wallace as soon as the latter raised the standard for independence. Henry the Minstrel calls him "trew Kerlie," and assuredly from first to last he nobly earned and upheld that title. So far as known, his ancestors and descendants were usually on the weak side. No sycophantish dealing with the Church or the Court, which brought advancement to others, is to be found with them, and they suffered from this honourable course.

The author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, in his futile desire to oust the M'Kerlies from the possession of Cruggleton, seizes on the Soulis supposed occupation as fully supporting his theory. He therefore states :—"In 1320, William, Lord Soulis, heir presumably of John, who had fallen at Fogher, forfeited his lands and liberty, and his castle of Cruggleton was given to the monks of Whithorn." The usual want of investigation is again shown. Had he studied the subject, a little reflection might have proved to him that such relationship was impossible. If Sir John Soulis fell at the battle of Fogher, which was in 1318, how could lands have been bestowed on him by King Robert I. in the sixteenth year of his reign, that is, in 1322? To make this matter clear an account of the Soulis family will be found under the parish of

Whithorn. We will, however, state here that Fulco de Soulis (then the representative) married Ermangard, daughter of Alan Durward, who had married Marjory, a bastard daughter of King Alexander II., died in 1272, and had issue—Nicolas, who married Annora, fifth daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and issue three sons, William, John, and Thomas. He was sheriff of Roxburgh in 1246, and he died at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1264. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William (born about 1251), who was knighted at Haddington by the King (Alexander III.) in 1271, and in the same year he was appointed Justiciary of Lothian. We also find his name mentioned in 1284 and 1290, on the latter occasion with his brother, Sir John. Both of them were in power. Sir Thomas (in Roxburghshire), swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296. In 1300, it is stated that he was taken prisoner by the English (Scots?) in Galloway. All the brothers are considered to have been secretly inflexibly attached to the English side.

We did not give a full statement regarding them in our first edition, as it was unnecessary, but we are now obliged to do so, as the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* is wrong in all he has written about them and Craggleton, the Lords of Galloway, and John Comyn Earl of Buchan, all of it ideal.

Very confused statements have appeared about the three brothers Soulis, as they have been confounded with successors who were not their descendants, but only kinsmen. Chalmers in his *Caledonia* states that William and John left sons and heirs bearing their names—that is, William and John—but it was not so. As Armstrong in his *Liddesdale* correctly states, there does not appear to be any certainty who the successor of William was. The three brothers are believed to have left no issue. Sir William of Liddesdale (the Lord Soulis we have to deal with) is mentioned as having died in or about 1305. His brother, Sir John, has been credited with a warrior's death at Fogher in Ireland in 1318. Another account is that he was rather simple, and after a time he retired to France, where he died. The third brother, Thomas, must have died prior to 1306, for in that year his widow, Alicia de Soules, did homage to King Edward I. for lands in Scotland. No issue is mentioned as having been left by

any of them, and this decision is proved to be correct, as we will show.

The foregoing disposes of the direct line of the Soulises, and the Sir William who treacherously in 1282 got possession of Cruggleton, and held it for King Edward I. of England. Sir William Soulis had no lands or possessions of any kind in Galloway.

We have to show that there was another branch represented in A.D. 1293 by William de Soules of Tolybotheville, who was probably a younger son of Fulco's, as his son and heir, named Nicholas, became a competitor for the crown, which must have arisen from his mother having been Alan Durward's daughter. This Nicholas was afterwards Keeper and Justiciary of Lothian. He was in possession of lands in Liddesdale, but not of Hermitage Castle, and the lordship of the district.

On the death of the first Sir William de Soules (Lord Soulis) his possessions in Liddesdale had been given to others.

On the 30th October, 1300, Simon de Lyndesaye, Lord of Wauchopdale, was "Gerdein del ermitage Soules." This would make it appear that Sir William Soulis was then dead. Afterwards Sir John de Wake received a gift of the hermitage and lands in Liddesdale from King Edward I., in which he is stated to have died, and seised. His widow was in possession for three years.

Whom Nicholas de Soules, the competitor for the throne, married, is not known, but his son and heir was named William, and his father died when he was a child. He was a minor for some time, and on his behalf the Council was petitioned that, under the law, children under age were not to be disinherited, and it was therefore ordained that the lands of Lydell, the heritage of the said William Soules, be taken and seized in his hand, as that the holding of the said lands by Lady de Wake, held at the will of the King, might not turn to the disinheriting of the said William Soules. He was then still under age, but afterwards had the property restored. We have in this some some insight into what went on as regards the succession of minors.

This William de Soules became "Butelarius Scotiæ" and Lord of Liddesdale, and about the same time was the governor of Berwick. Soon afterwards he was convicted of treason, having

conspired to assassinate the King and seize the crown. His possessions were forfeited, and he died a prisoner in Dumbarton Castle. He was then comparatively a young man.

We are indebted to Armstrong's *Liddesdale* for some of the information now given.

The foregoing digression may be tedious to some readers, but it is necessary, as a family has been introduced into Galloway history who had no existence there. It makes known their correct position, and also their doings.

The principal object, however, at present, is that it refutes the attempt of the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* to try and make out that the taking of Cruggleton Castle in 1282 is a false story, on the plea that it was given to the prior of Whithorn, when the possessions of Sir William *alias* Lord Soulis were forfeited; with a want of accuracy, he states this to have occurred in A.D. 1320. They were, however, different individuals. The Sir William who treacherously got possession of Cruggleton for Edward I. of England, as we have already mentioned, died in or about A.D. 1305—we are inclined to believe about 1300. The Sir William in 1320, is in that year described as “Butelarius Regis,” and also as having signed the letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland.

Now the grant to the priory at Whithorn was in 1309, some years subsequent to the death of the first Sir William, of which event we possess undoubted proof, and also that only one-third of the lands were given. In 1326, the prior obtained a confirmation of the same, with various other lands elsewhere, as having been obtained from various individuals. We are thus in a position to give an authoritative denial to the statement in *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, as we possess the Transumpt (copy) of the 1326 confirmation, at the end of which the following certificate is given:—

“Copy produced before the Lords of the Council, and certified by Gavin Dunbar, Archdeacon of Saint Andrews, Clerk of the Register of the Rolls.

“(Signed) GAVINUS DUNBAR.”

There is no date, but it was between 1506 and 1519. He was afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, and subsequently Archbishop of Glasgow, and Chancellor.

We will give it in full under Whithorn parish, and confine our statement here to Cruggleton, one of the grants confirmed. The fraudulent character of the transaction should be understood from the following quotation. The words are—"And a third part of the land of Cregiltoun, which the late William de Soules, Knight, gave them in free barony with gallows and pit, sok and sak, thol and thearn, and infangtheif," etc.

As we have mentioned, Sir William Soulis did not possess the castle or lands of Cruggleton, but only captured them treacherously on behalf of King Edward I. To give them to the priory was not in his power, and therefore the use made of his name, in order to get a grant from Robert Bruce when he gained the throne, was a fraud.

We have in the information very distinct record as to the Sir William de Soules who figures in connection with Cruggleton, as he is described as "the late," and thus refers to the Sir William who died in or about 1305, or earlier, as we have mentioned. The subsequent Sir William was alive when the confirmation in 1326 was given. It also affords proof of what was always believed, that only a portion of the estate of Cruggleton was thus obtained by the priory. It was a fraud from first to last, and proves what the Churchmen then were.

The Transumpt was presented to us by the late David Laing, LL.D., librarian of the Signet Library, Edinburgh. It is in a case with a label on which is "Deuchar Lapidary," showing that it had come from that well-known collector of MS. and rare books. Some valuable Galloway ancient works were in his collection. We will have occasion again to refer to this. On the case with the Transumpt, Mr. Laing wrote his initials, D. L.

We are thus minute, as documents and books have been lost even in our time, and assertions have been made by the late author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* that they never existed.

We may add that, to be thoroughly correct, we had a fresh translation of the Transumpt made by an expert in the Historical MS. Branch, British Museum Library, who was recommended by the Chief of his Department. His translation of the document will be found under Whithorn parish.

Not satisfied with the statement of the Soulises as having been the owners of Cruggleton, the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*

also attempted to make it appear (he could advance it no further) that the Lords of Galloway had been the owners, and that John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, as a descendant had succeeded to it.

We have already given an account of the Lords of Galloway which negatives this assertion. If they had owned Cruggleton, and the Comyns as descendants following them in possession, how could the Soulises own the same? Investigation shows that neither the Lords of Galloway, the Soulises or the Comyns could have owned the castle and lands.

The forfeiture of the Comyns was in 1309, the same year that the fraudulent charter of superiority was obtained by the prior and monks of Whithorn, and yet represented by them to King Robert I. to have belonged to Sir William (styled Lord) Soulis, who had died several years previously, and whose possessions, failing direct issue, had passed to the Crown, as we have shown.

The concealment of the name of the real and youthful owner, William Mac Cairill or M'Kerlie, from King Robert was a base action, but quite in accordance with the proceedings of the Church in those times. The name would be well known to King Robert; and he had only to be reminded of it to recollect that the owner's father was the close and last friend of Sir William Wallace, to whose patriotism Scotland had been saved from becoming a passive province of England. The Churchmen knew this young M'Kerlie was then a minor and under their guardianship. They knew well that silence was necessary.

It is a well-known fact that the Church, from the power possessed in temporal things, and assumed to possess in regard to the world we are all travelling to, had enabled the clergy to obtain from individuals transfers of lands in their favour. Abbots and priors, etc., worked on the religious feelings of the owners, and when the superiority was obtained doled out what they pleased. Many families were thus ruined. This ill-gotten wealth in some degree accelerated the Reformation, as the cupidity of the Church at last aroused the laity.

Robert Bruce owed to the Church the support he had obtained in Scotland, and to it he was actually indebted for the means to cover the expenses of his enthronement at Scone in 1306. The money was provided by the abbot and monks of Melrose Abbey, and amounted to six thousand merks. What an

elucidation of the principles of the Church. We have here a man who had slain a fellow-traitor in front of the altar in the Greyfriars' Church, belonging to the Minorite Friars at Dumfries, and properly was excommunicated for sacrilege as well as murder. Probably he would have been kept in the position had not Edward I. attempted to interfere with the patronage of the Church. Previously adherents to English rule, the Church then resented King Edward's attempt for supremacy, and brought forward the man who had been excommunicated to take a lead in resisting the claim by opposing the enemy of Scotland. We have already stated that to the Church Bruce's success is to be attributed, and to it his gratitude was great, as we have shown during the first years of his reign he was profuse in granting charters. He ruled for twenty-four years, and during that period over eighty charters to various abbeys and priories were given; and not content with this substantial evidence of gratitude, although of laymen only one or two had fought with Wallace and to a small extent, yet he gave to one and another of those who had joined his service at the call of the Church, and had kept aloof of Wallace, the large number of five hundred and ninety-five charters of lands without investigation to learn whether or not they belonged to others. Highly elated with his good fortune, it blinded him, and he was imposed on in a most discreditable way by the many who had previously, like himself, been enemies to the independence of Scotland.

We have collected the above information as far as possible, but it may be short of the actual number. It will be seen that great injury must have been, and was inflicted on many landowners, for the system was to grant what was asked by unprincipled men, the most of whom were the descendants of Anglo-Normans and other foreigners. They were favoured by the Church which was brought into Scotland by their ancestors, under the auspices of King David I. They played into each others' hands to the great disadvantage of the Celtic families, one of whom was the Mac Cairills *alias* M'Kerlies.

Instead of the patriotism of William Mac Cairill, the companion-in-arms of Wallace, meeting with the reward which his gallant services merited, when honours and lands were so freely bestowed on others, in many cases very undeserving, his son

and heir was not only forgotten or purposely overlooked, but the fraudulent charter of superiority made out in 1309 by the prior of Whithorn, representing that the castle and lands of Craggleton had belonged to Lord Soulis, was evidently signed without suspicion or inquiry. Such injustice to the son of Wallace's close friend was doubtless done in ignorance by Bruce. It was granted four years after Wallace and Mac Cairill had gone to meet him near Glasgow, and were brutally betrayed and murdered. As we have mentioned, young Mac Cairill *alias* M'Kerlie was then a boy, and a ward of the Church.

We have to mention here that all the principal charters in Galloway are known to us, as well as the fact that they do not always convey an accurate account of the ownership of lands. They only mislead in many cases. Prior to the fifteenth century, the charters were few in the district, and those held by foreigners, which is corroborated in MacKenzie's *History*, wherein it is stated: "The fact is, many Galloway proprietors had not yet obtained charters for their lands." This refers to the ancient owners, and unfortunately was the means by which strangers got settlements, obtaining charters through Church or Court influence. An outside writer, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, gives similar evidence. He states: "The oldest charter, if there ever were any old charters in Galloway, was that to Macdowall of Garthland from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, the lord of Galloway, of the 12th February, 1413-4;" and he adds, "there were indeed a few Anglo-Normans who settled pretty early, but such would not have sat down in a new position without a charter." He omits to state that the Douglas family was of Flemish origin, and foreign. In other respects what he mentions is correct, and various early charters to these foreigners will be found mentioned in the volumes of this history, but such Crown grants were regarded as innovations, the Celtic proprietors possessing their inheritances as won by the sword upon the Celtic principle, and charters despised by them. This Celtic feeling gave great advantage to the interlopers, and, where influence existed, charters were easily obtained. The difficulty was to obtain possession. As we have stated elsewhere, in many cases the only value of the charter was the paper conveying the grant. However, where the superiority was bestowed, and if the charter

was preserved, sooner or later the real owners were too often ousted, as in the case of Cruggleton.

After many years of careful research, we have no hesitation in saying that any one professing to give the history of lands in Galloway from charters only, throwing aside truthful family accounts and the traditions of the district, gives clear proof that his knowledge is very superficial and deficient, mingled with the latent desire that the ancient owners should be forgotten, and only those of subsequent settlement who have charters considered. This was provided for when the charters granted stated that those to whom the lands were transferred "had held them beyond the memory of man," which was termed "prescription," meaning "acquired by use and time, *i.e.* inheritance, and thereby conveying an erroneous statement, if the recipients were not the descendants of the ancient owners, which we think we are correct in stating in no case existed. We may state that forty years' power over an estate enabled a creditor to seize it as his own property. To carry it more fully out, it was specially enacted by the Act of Parliament in 1617, Cap. 12, "Anent prescription of heretable rights," from which we give an extract under Dunragit, Old Luce parish, in connection with a case so recent as about the end of the seventeenth century.

As there is a farm on the ancient Cruggleton estate named Palmallet, which as supposed obtained the name from William Palmelot, who in August, 1296, swore fealty to King Edward I., we have to state that in Pont's Survey of 1608-20, no such place as Palmelot or Palmallet is mentioned. There is doubtless close similarity in sound in the two spellings, but we do not think that the person in 1296 could have owned the said farm. It is to be regretted that writers on these subjects have not examined the original Ragman Roll instead of following Prynn, whose version is not always accurate. The Roll is still in good preservation. We went over the sheets, and there is no William de Palmelot, but simply a William Polmalot. He is named without lands. It does not, however, follow that he had none. Whoever he was, he could not have owned the Cruggleton Palmallet. He may have been a Churchman. But supposing that the farm now called Palmallet was then known by that name, it could not have entitled William Polmalot to the position he appears to have

held, for it formed a portion of the Cruggleton estate. In our opinion he was from Aberdeenshire, where there are lands, or were, so called in the parish of Banchory Devenick.

We have also to refer to a charter granted by King David II. to Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure (progenitor of the Earls of Cassillis) of the castle and lands of Cruggleton. This charter, dated 22nd May, 1366, is one of confirmation to Gilbert as the heir to his father, and is to the following effect :—

“David, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus, etc. Sciatis nos approbasse, etc., donationem illam et concessionem quas Joannes Kennedy, fecit et concessit Gilberto Kennedy, filio suo et hæredi, de terris de Scogiltoun, de Poltoun, et de duabas Bruchtounis de Kelthydall, infra vicecomitatum de Wigtoun: Tenen. et haben. eidem Gilberto et hæredibus suis, in feodo et hæreditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, asiamentis et justis pertinentijs suis quibuscunq ad dictas terras spectantibus seuquomodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice, in omnibus et per omnia sicut carta dicti Joannis eidem Gilberto exinde confecta in se plenius juste continet et proportat, salvo servitio nostro. In cujus rei, etc. Testibus, etc., apud Perth, vicesimo secundo die mensis Maij, regni nostri tricesimo sexto.”

All the lands mentioned are believed to have been embraced in the then Cruggleton estate. We give the charter in full, as it is a good example of what went on. In reality its only value was the vellum or parchment written on at Perth, and executed there. Both father and son had made themselves very useful to the impotent King during his disastrous reign. When taken prisoner by the English on the 17th October, 1346, and ransomed in 1357 for 100,000 marks sterling, Gilbert, son of John Kennedy, was one of the hostages to the English for his release. Even Lord Hailes (an author we have not much respect for, who wrote as a lawyer) mentions—“the defects in his (King David’s) character were many, and all of them prejudicial to the public.” During his captivity he betrayed his country to obtain his liberty, and to those who gave their sons as hostages, no grant was too great, or the rights of existing owners worthy of consideration. The reckless manner in which the King gave

charters at this period is known to enquirers. In Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, it is also written, "He, like his father, profusely rewarded his friends by grants of land."

Following the example of his father, Robert the Bruce, King David II. during his sovereignty of forty-one years (eleven of which were spent in captivity, and therefore with only six years actual longer tenure than his father) gave 1236 charters of lands, etc., to his friends, so that those two kings in fifty-four years, granted 1911 charters. What prodigious changes in the ownership of the soil were thus carried out, and what overwhelming ruin to the many who had not the means or power to defy the intruders. However, as already notified, the Kennedy's charter as regards Cruggleton was useless. They never got possession.

The services of John and Gilbert Kennedy were acknowledged by large grants of land in Ayrshire. The family had only sprung into notice sixteen years previously, through the marriage of John Kennedy of Dunure with Mary, daughter or granddaughter of Sir Gilbert de Carrick.

We have followed out their history, and no claim is made of their having possessed Cruggleton. We were previously aware that it was unknown to the M'Kerlies. It could not have been put forward without their knowledge. It was only one of the many grants to others, which, beyond the parchment, were worthless. Had they obtained possession of such a fortress and estate they would have retained it. To act otherwise was foreign to their character. In fact, Sir John and his son had got such large acquisitions in Ayrshire that, having no possessions in Wigtonshire is easily understood, for they had enough in hand to secure and hold firm in Ayrshire. Their abode was at Dunure Castle, a few miles from Ayr, and, as the crow flies, over eighty miles from Cruggleton, while by road, *via* Ballantrae and Stranraer, or Glenluce, it is many miles further.

It is to be noticed that the earliest charter stated to be in the Ailsa Chest, is one granted by David II., dated in 1357-8. Of this, however, we have no personal knowledge. As friends in boyhood, we applied to Lord David Kennedy to assist us in our research, but although most willing, he was unable to do so, as the Marquis of Ailsa alone had the power. We therefore applied to him, and he was anxious to give what we required, but there

was difficulty in finding the documents. However, the copy given of the charter of 1366, is no doubt correct. An erroneous idea prevails that the Kennedys had possessions in Galloway proper, at an early date, whereas they did not own an acre until the fifteenth century. The land then obtained was Lefnoll in Inch parish, and the particulars will be found there.

As with nearly every family existing at the period we write of, their marriages (unless in a few special cases) are in darkness. The cause of this, was the destruction of the registers of the various religious houses, wherein they were recorded, as well as all other matters connected with the leading families. There was an object in this destruction, as will be shown when we come to the Reformation portion. (Sir) William Mac Cairill and his son were married (as known to descendants) and had male issue. The name having been changed to Kerlie by the monks at Whithorn, after the death of Mac Cairill in 1305, as we have already described, we will now adhere to M'Kerlie.

The hostility of the family to the English continued. Their name is amongst those of the Scottish knights to whom Charles VI., King of France, forwarded fourteen hundred suits of armour, and a large quantity of gold, conveyed by John de Vienne, Admiral of France, who was sent to Scotland with two thousand chosen warriors to assist against the English. As Mr. Tytler states in his *History of Scotland*, "the proportion in which the French money was distributed gives a pretty correct idea of the comparative consequence and power of the various members of the Scottish aristocracy." The original document, dated 16th November, 1385, we have read and copied, and as it is interesting in regard to different families, we will give the names, etc. :—

A nôtre ame and feal conseillier le dit Cardinal d' Esscoze,
vic. l. (The Cardinal of Scotland, 600 livres).

A nôtre tresame ainsoe Filz, le Conte de Carik, vm. vc. l.
(The Earl of Carrick, King Robert the second's eldest son, 5,500 livres).

A nôtre Segond Fief, le Conte de Fief, iiii. l. (The Earl of Fife, King Robert's second son, 3,000 livres).

A nôtre treschier and tresame cousin le Conte de Douglas,
viim. vc. l. (His cousin the Earl of Douglas, 7,500 livres).

- An Conte de la Marche, ivm. l. (The Earl of March, 4000 livres).
- An Conte de Morene, mil. l. (The Earl of Moray, 1000 livres).
- A Archanbant de Douglas, Seigneur de Gallo, vm. vc. l. (Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, 5,500 livres).
- A James de Lindezay, iim. l. (Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, 2000 livres).
- A David de Lindezay, vc. l. (Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, 500 livres). (Ancestor of the Earls of Crawford).
- A Matocml de Dromod, ivc. l. (Sir Malcolm Drummond, Perthshire, 400 livres). (Ancestor of the Earls of Perth.)
- A Thomas de la Haye, ivc. l. (Sir Thomas Hay of Locherworth, 400 livres). (Ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale family).
- A Guille de Kierly, vii. c.l. (Sir William Kierly or Kerlie of Cruggleton, 700 livres).
- A Henry de Douglas, iiic. l. (Sir Henry Douglas, 300 livres).
- A Jehan de Jouneston, iiic. l. (Sir John Johnstone, 300 livres). (Ancestor of the Annandale families.)
- A Guille Stuard, c. l. (Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, 100 livres). (Ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.)
- A Henerie Preston, Chivaler, lx. l. (Sir Henry Preston, 60 livres). (Second son of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Edinburgh).
- Au dit Thomas Erskine, vc. l. (Sir Thomas Erskine of Erskine, 500 livres). (Ancestor of the Earls of Mar and Kellie.)
- Au dit Guille de Lindezay, vc. l. (Sir William Lindsay of Byres, 500 livres).
- Au dit Guille de Conugan, vc. l. (Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, 500 livres). (Ancestor of Lord Glencairn.)
- A Robert le Grant, Escuir, x. l. (Robert Grant, 10 livres).
- A Maistre Mace Glandanblui, x. l. (Mr. Mace Glandanblui, 10 livres).
- A Jehan Gray, x. l. (John Gray, 10 livres).

In addition to the foregoing, 6000 livres were given to King Robert II. to recruit and remount the French troops, and 500 livres each to five Frenchmen.

We may observe the lettering and spelling of several of the names in the document are both indistinct and incorrect, but the

only letter not quite distinct in William Kerlie's (M'Kerlie's) name, is the "i," as there is a kind of blot at the bottom, which has caused it to be printed as Kierly in Rymer, which is wrong. The chief of the MS. Historical Branch at that time (now Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Director and Chief Librarian, British Museum), confirmed this for us.

It is necessary to mention that at page 446, Volume I. (First Edition), we quoted Robertson's *Index of Charters* as the authority for one granted in 1423 to the prior and monks of Candida Casa, cancelling what had been given to John and Gilbert Kennedy. This was a slip on our part, for we had the correct information by us, which is that the charter was not under the Great Seal, or with reference to John and Gilbert Kennedy, but simply under the despotism of the Douglas rule, which lasted for ninety-eight years, when charters were required to be renewed acknowledging them to be Lords of Galloway. In this case it was granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and dated at Bothwell, St. Nicholas Day, 1433. He was slain at Verneuil in Normandy, 17th August, 1424. His wife, the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert III., survived him, and succeeded to the life-rent of the lordship of Galloway. It was she who granted the charter of confirmation to the prior, etc., and it runs:—"De Omnibus et singulis terris de Crugiltoun cum pertinentijs jacentibus in Dominio suo Galwidie, infra vicecomitatum de Wigtoun, tenendis a dicto comite et heredibus suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, nec non super aliam vero cartam dictis Priori et Conventui Candide Casa et suis successoribus, factam per Margaretam Comitissam de Douglas, de date apud Wigtoun, 27 die Martij, 1424. Dated at Air, 25th October, 1424."

What we give is confirmation of what we have already stated, that the Kennedies never had anything to do with Cruggleton as a possession. It is also confirmatory of the account of the M'Kerlies as handed down in the family from father to son, that although the Church had by misrepresentation obtained a charter in 1309 from King Robert I. (Bruce), it was only for power over them, and not for possession. The M'Kerlies had obtained it by conquest, and held it as "sword-land." As already mentioned, when the charter was obtained by the Church in 1309 the owner was a minor, and under the charge

of the prior and the other ecclesiastics at the priory, four miles distant.

The Churchmen obtained, in 1309, a hold of power over the M'Kerlies, and they retained it. In justice, however, there is no reason to believe that it was exercised. They lived in harmony with the Church until the Reformation exposed the faulty position which the death of their patriot ancestor, the last friend of Wallace, had brought on them. In modern times, it can scarcely be credited what frauds were perpetrated by the Church, and those with power at, or with friends at, Court. Burton, in his *History of Scotland*, has done good service in exposing it, for the information previously was confined to the few who examined such matters. He states, "Among those who, like Prynne, think there is nothing so ravishing as records, there is sometimes an inclination to place absolute reliance on the import of genuine charters. Yet we shall have to meet many instances in which they tell false tales. Whoever had a claim which was disputed, had an interest in having it profusely recorded. Claims which were repudiated, yet found their way to the records. Sometimes exemption from a claim or an obligation is recorded when the real difficulty was that it could not be enforced. Every magnate having pretensions to sovereignty kept some cunning clerk in his 'Chapel of Chancery,' ever preparing documents which were aptly termed *munimenta*, or fortresses round their master's prerogatives and powers. The Churchmen thus gifted did not neglect themselves: the ecclesiastical 'chartularies,' or collections of title-deeds, are the most perfect in existence."

Dr. Burton stands high as a historian, and such is his account of what went on. His description is a good exposition of the roguery and robbery that existed in those times. What occurred in connection with Cruggleton is an excellent example, and what he states fully applies to it. He further mentions, "the temptations to forgery were enormous, and we cannot wonder that they were irresistible."

To prevent misconception and confusion, it is proper to mention that a Sir John Soulis was granted, in 1322, the lands of Kirklanders, in the parish of Borgue, by King Robert. Various lands in other parts of Scotland were also given to him. It was as a reward for his adherence. He must have been of the

younger branch, represented by William de Soules of Tolybotheville in A.D. 1293, mention of whom we have already given.

We have quoted from Dr. Burton's *History of Scotland* in regard to the frauds practised by the Church, and we will give another passage from the same history. "With the Celts, who loved the patriarchal system, and did not take kindly to the feudal, the process lasted down to the Revolution. Some of the proud chiefs would not hold by Royal Charter, or, 'the sheepskin title,' as they called it. The fief would then be forfeited, and transferred, generally to some aggrandising house. Even in such hands, the sheepskin title might not be at once available, but it could be put by, and, when a right time came, it gave the legitimate influence of the law to the necessary coercion."

As a learned historian, John Hill Burton stood pre-eminent, and, with all the advantages of modern times, with lost information recovered, and hidden information disclosed, his *History of Scotland* is the standard authority. We never heard of his history until it was published, and yet, if he had been writing the history of Cruggleton as we knew it, he could not have given a better description of what transpired.

The Mac Cairills, or M'Kerlies, of Gaelic blood, possessed all the characteristics of the Irish-Scottish Celts from the centuries their ancestors had been settled in Ireland, and the misfortunes which had attended their family there in time again cropped up in Galloway. They were too spellbound by the superstitious awe then felt by all for the power of the Church, besides being held by their Celtic laws and ideas, which brought to them serious loss. Had they been Anglo-Normans, or Flemings, a very different result would have followed, for no Anglo-Norman or other foreigner is known to have forgotten to get a Crown charter in these troublous times.

We mentioned in the "Historical Sketch" to Volume II. (First Edition) that formal charters were first introduced by King David I., and were considered an innovation most repugnant by the Celtic proprietors.

We have to notice that a charter of the farm of Kevands on the Cruggleton estate was stated to have been granted to a John de Cavens by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1421. It requires elucidation. We are sceptical, as we find no trace of it. Besides,

the *de* is not understood, for if Cavens was really the name, we would have an Irish origin. Our belief is that it is a blunder, and that the name is properly derived (as it has been given by another writer) from the Gaelic cabhan, a hollow.

The necessity of not adopting what others give without investigation, is further shown in our having followed the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* in his first edition.

In this, he gave three charters as under the Great Seal which never had existence. They are unknown. He followed Chalmers' *Caledonia* without the investigation we believed he had given. This misled us, and we were thus mistaken when in Volume I. (First Edition) we stated that, in 1426, William Douglas of Leswalt had the castle and lands of Cruggleton, etc., bestowed on him by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, etc., as compensation, and a fair exchange (as he expressed it) for Lochnaw.

We have already given, under Lochnaw, a copy of the charter, and we repeat it here in regard to the history of Cruggleton. A copy of the charter will be found in the *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Lib. II., No. 87:—

“Confirmation by King James I., of Charter by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, to William Douglas of Leswalt, of the lands of Barquhonny and Qwyltis, in the shire of Wigton, and the lands of Craglynneane in the bailiary of Kyrrecubrycht, on resignation of John of Craufurde; To be held in fee and heritage for the yearly payment of one silver penny at the chief place of Craglynneane in name of blench farm. Dated at Treyff, 26 November, 1426. Confirmed at Edinburgh, 18 March, 21st of reign.”

The lands are thus distinctly given, and yet in the first edition of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, the names were transformed by the author to Cruggleton, Baltier, and Culds farms on the Cruggleton estate. The farms really were Barquhonny, the modern spelling of which is Balquhirry, and in Kirkcolm parish. Qwyltis for Culds in Inch parish; and Craglynneane, plainly mentioned as being in the bailliary of Kyrrecubrycht, is in the parish of Balmacellan, Kirkcudbrightshire. We refrain from making any remarks about this.

Another charter is given as granted to William Douglas by the Countess, and confirmed by King James I., on the 8th

March, 1427, which we have also given under Leswalt. We have certified copies of the charters in question, and neither of them relate to Cruggleton. There is no charter of Cruggleton, etc., in the records, and yet our author informs us those we refer to were under the Great Seal, and the one in 1426 was bestowed on William Douglas in compensation for Lochnaw, which was given to the Agnews. If there had been any reality in the word "compensation" used by our author, it would only have confirmed our statement that Lochnaw, when granted to the Agnews, was a small holding, and the farms Balquhirry, Cults, and Craglynneane, in different parishes, were more than ample value in exchange.

In this opinion, we have confirmation from the fact that Lochnaw was only a five merkland, that is a good sized farm. This description was bestowed from the duty paid to the superior. The sterling value of a merk was thirteen and one-third pence. The tax therefore payable for Lochnaw was about three shillings and elevenpence.

We have not got the old extent of Balquhirry and Cults, but they remain as they were, and in present times the rental of both is about £600.

As for Craglynneane, it was one and a half merkland, and is now absorbed, with the name extinct.

Even as an estate largely reduced in size, Cruggleton, at the period we are dealing with, was a twenty-eight and a half merkland. Its recent yearly rental was close on £3000.

We have already mentioned that our suspicions having been aroused, a close investigation was carried out. The result was made known at pages 338 to 340, Volume V. Notwithstanding this, the author has again repeated the misleading information in his second edition of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, dropping, however, mention of a charter, and in a footnote giving Chalmers' *Caledonia* as his authority, and changing the spelling to Craglyntown. He states—"William Douglas held the lands of Lochnaw, and Constablership of the castle thereof, both of which he transferred in 1426 to Andrew Agnew, he obtaining from the said lady a charter of the lands of Balquhirry, Cults, and Craglyntown," *Caledonia*, III. Now, in *Caledonia* it is distinctly given as Craiglynneane.

“The proposed connection with the Kennedys accounts for the selection of the lands of Cruggleton as the exchange which she (*Countess Douglas, Duchess of Touraine*) offered to William Douglas for Lochnaw; Sir Gilbert Kennedy having ancient (?) rights over part of these lands, which he concurred in relinquishing to assist in his grand-daughter's settlement.” This refers to a supposed marriage at this period with the Kennedys, which is erroneous (see Lochnaw, parish of Leswalt). He adds in a footnote—“He (Sir Gilbert Kennedy) had a charter of the lands of Cruggleton, Powton, and the two Broughtons, 22nd January, 1365. A part of these lands had been granted by Earl Douglas to the monks of Whithorn, but had been *apparently* (our italics) resumed.”

We have already given an account of the Kennedys, and their ideal holding of Cruggleton, and also the position of the priory at Whithorn in connection therewith, under the Douglas rule in Galloway, which lasted for ninety-eight years. And we again repeat that William Douglas of Leswalt never had anything to do with Cruggleton.

We have to refer to another passage in *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, viz. :—“In the Lochnaw Charter Chest, a writ of the Earls (Douglas) dated 20th October, 1421, confirms a deed of John de Crawford de Traringean to his cousin John de Cairns, of the lands of Cults, *in the parish of Cruggleton* (the italics are ours), he paying yearly therefor a silver penny in name of blench farm.” We should like to read this document. It is not of any moment, but we cannot understand it as given, as we have not found the names of Crawford or Cairns in any way connected with that part of Galloway. From Cults in the parish of Inch having been confounded, as we have already shown in another case, with the Cults at Cruggleton, we would not be surprised if another liberty had been taken in giving it as being in Cruggleton parish. The said writ is five years before the Agnews were known in Galloway.

Another point is that the author also mooted that the Church dignitaries sometimes resided in Cruggleton Castle, and therefore that the ancient owners could not have lived there continuously. This was a mere idea on the part of the writer. It is known that the said Churchmen had their residence in or close to the

priory, over four miles from Craggleton. The prior's residence was 180 yards from the present churchyard. It is also known that various kings and queens of Scotland made pilgrimages to the priory, and always had their abode therein, their arrival at, and departure therefrom being chronicled. It was not until the sixteenth century that irregularities commenced as to the abodes of the Church dignitaries, and this is believed to have arisen from the bad example of the illegitimate sons of James V., placed, as they had been, as abbots and priors when mere infants, whose inclinations when they grew up were more worldly than religious, and secular residences more suitable to their tastes and pursuits. This in a measure precipitated the overthrow of the Church of Rome in Scotland, as was acknowledged to us by a leading prelate of that Church, the late Archbishop Strain, Edinburgh.

In one of the letters he favoured us with, from the "Pro-Cathedral, Broughton Street, Edinburgh," dated 29th November, 1878, he wrote—

"Prior to the so-called Reformation, the greatest abuses prevailed in the Church of Scotland as to the residences of those holding ecclesiastical preferments. The canon law which prescribes residence was set at defiance, in spite of the commands of the Holy See, which again and again made its voice heard against this and similar abuses. The dignitaries of the Church lived too often away from their charges, which they left to be administered to generally by members of religious orders. It was a most crying abuse, and one which required reformation, which was often attempted by the head of the Church, and also by conscientious prelates in Scotland itself. But the influence and power of the Crown and nobility were too strong. The younger sons, and not infrequently the bastards of both kings and nobles were nominated to dignities in the Church as a means of support, and such persons generally lived how and where they chose, caring nothing for the commands of the Pope, the laws of the Church, or the duties of their charge.

"I regret to say this was very much the case at the time you mention.

"I remain,

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "JOHN STRAIN."

We give this interesting letter as it so fully corroborates what we gave as gathered from various sources, and also showing the change which had occurred when, instead of the Church ruling as it had done for centuries, in the latter part of the fifteen, and specially the sixteenth centuries, before the Reformation, it was to a considerable extent ruled by the Crown and the hangers-on at Court.

Our wish being to get particulars, we again wrote to the Archbishop, and his reply was to the following effect:—

“ The Pro-Cathedral.

“ Broughton Street, Edinburgh,

“ 6th December, 1878.

“ My Dear Sir,—I am sorry that I am not so minutely and accurately acquainted with the history of the times as to enable me to give a categorical answer to your last question, and I have not leisure to apply to sources whence I might procure the requisite information to do so. Your own evidently ultimate acquaintance with it, makes it superfluous in me to offer any information, even if I had it, to such a proficient as you are. You must therefore excuse me from pretending to do so, and Believe me,

“ Yours truly,

(Signed) “ JOHN STRAIN.

“ P. H. M'Kerlie, Esq.”

We thus failed to get all we wanted, but it was more to confirm what we knew than as fresh information. We scarcely expected that the archbishop could aid us. He has gone to his rest, and his courtesy to us we here acknowledge as a mark of respect to his memory.

In a very few days, in A.D. 1560, the Church of Rome in Scotland was overthrown; and not a few of the Church dignitaries failed not to gratify their avarice. As mentioned in Robertson's *History of Scotland*, the abbot, if he had been so fortunate as to embrace the principles of the Reformation from conviction, or so cunning as to espouse them out of policy, might have seized the whole revenues of the fraternity, and, except what he allowed for the subsistence of a few superannuated monks, applied them to his own use.

This description applies very fully to the priory at Whithorn, and under the charter of superiority, obtained in 1309, which was kept in abeyance, Cruggleton was dragged into the confiscation, and the M'Kerlies, its real and ancient owners in succession to the Norsemen, thereby lost their patrimony.

The exercise or holding of the Church of Rome service having been prohibited throughout Scotland, the Church dignitaries at the priory took refuge in Cruggleton Castle, and in April, 1563, the sacrament was administered there. On the 19th May following, Malcolm, commendator of the priory at Whithorn, Sir Thomas Montgomery, and Sir William Taylor (or Telfer), priests, were accused of administering, and abusing in a pretended manner, indecently and irreverently, the sacraments of the Holy Kirk in the month of April, at the place of Congilton (Cruggleton). They were found guilty, and sentenced to be put in ward within the Castle of Dunbarton.

We have specially to refer to Malcolm, prior of Whithorn, as he was a relative of Lord Fleming, one of whose ancestors had a charter of Mochrum, and other lands, from King David II., and was also created Earl of Wigton. The natives, however, made, by their hostility, the position so uncomfortable, that the second holder of the title sold it, with the lordship of Galloway, to Archibald Douglas. An account of the family will be found under Mochrum. They were strangers, and their connection with the district was brief. However, when the Reformation took place, Malcolm Fleming was the prior, and he did not forget that an ancestor had been created Earl of Wigton, with the lordship of Galloway. In a charter, A.D. 1540, Malcolm the prior is named as brother to Malcolm, Lord Fleming. The said charter, which we have read, relates to the marriage of their sister Margaret with William Cunningham of Glengarnock. That two brothers, living, should bear the same Christian name, is unusual, but so it is given in the said charter. Whether or not a clerical error, we have no means of testing.

It is evident that when Malcolm took refuge in Cruggleton Castle, he was deposed from the position he had held as prior, and then commendator, at Whithorn, and his sentence in 1563, to be sent to Dunbarton Castle, and there kept in ward, severed his connection with Galloway. His principal antagonist was

Robert, one of the illegitimate sons of King James V., whose names have been handed down from their mothers having belonged to families of good position. The King, their father, was born in 1512, and died in 1542. As several of his base-born (old term) children of good blood were by different mothers, it is not possible to arrive at all their ages, but it matters little, as they were made dignitaries of the Church when mere children. Their father was a popular king, and known in his roving through the country as "the gudeman o' Ballangeich." From the Treasurer's accounts, various items are found for these children. How many others he had will never now be known, for it is only those whose mothers were of gentle blood who are to be traced. The eldest was James, born in 1533, and who, when five years old, was made prior of St. Andrews. He afterwards became one of the most powerful of the Protestant leaders. He was created Earl of Mar, but gave it up on his creation as Earl of Moray in 1562. In 1567 he was appointed Regent of Scotland. It has been stated that his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Lennox. The questionable honour, however, has also been claimed by the Erskine family, who state that his mother was Margaret, daughter of John, fourth Lord Erskine. This, we think, is the correct account. From intimate friendship with three generations of the Mar family, Walter, Earl of Mar and Kellie, sent to us the papers connected with his family history.

Robert was the son of Euphame, second daughter of Alexander, first Lord Elphinstone, and was made abbot of Holyrood Abbey. We will again refer to him. John was the son of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Carmichael, and became prior of Coldingham, Berwickshire, and yet was the father of Francis, created Earl of Bothwell. James of Elizabeth, daughter of (John?) Shaw of Sauchie, Stirlingshire, and became abbot of Kelso and Melrose. He died in 1558. Adam (another?) son by Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Lennox, became prior of the Charter House at Perth. The only daughter mentioned is Jean. She was also by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Carmichael, and thereby sister of John, prior of Coldingham.

The father of James V. also had illegitimate children, so that it was not advantageous to the country, as positions were granted to them.

We have given the names of those of note who, as sons of James V., were prominent, and to show what a formidable array of leading Churchmen had arisen just prior to the Reformation. Many apologies are made for the number of illegitimate children begotten by James V. He had only reached his thirty-first year when he died. We have nothing to do with the subject, beyond the fact that it proved a serious matter to those whose lands had got mixed up with the Church, for these sons were provided for from that source. We have specially to deal with Robert, abbot of Holyrood, who, at the time of the Reformation, became the commendator of Whithorn priory.

The apparent object of Robert, abbot of Holyrood, becoming commendator (which combined the secular with the ecclesiastical) of Whithorn priory when the Reformation took place in A.D. 1560, was plunder.

In the same year we also find another commendator named Quentin Kennedy.

The first named, however, held it. The object of both, no doubt, was the same, viz., plunder.

Galloway was in those times akin to a *terra incognita*, and it is next to impossible that the rapacity of Robert Steuart (so spelled by bastards) would have been roused and exercised there, had he not been put up to it by some one acquainted with the district, and this individual, we believe, was Patrick Vaus, of whom we have given an account under Barnbarroch.

After the Reformation, between the Flemings, Steuarts, and Vauses, there was a struggle for possession. The first named, as we will show in the person of Lord Fleming, is said to have obtained a grant of the whole estate in 1567, when he was Lord Chamberlain of Scotland. Robert Steuart, however, with the aid of his wily accomplice, Patrick Vaus, was first in the field, and became commendator. Following this, there was gone through the farce of a sale of the lands of Cruggleton, with others in Sorbie parish, and Cairillton in Glasserton parish, not far distant, with the consent of the priory—that is, Robert Steuart, late abbot of Holyrood, and then commendator of Whithorn, to his brother, James, Earl of Moray, the superiority being retained. The commendator, however, got into trouble, as he deserved, and took shelter, in 1569, in the castle, when threatened

with an attack from Lord Fleming. On this being made known to his brother, Lord Moray, he wrote a letter, dated 23rd April, 1569, to Patrick Vaus, the administrator, mentioning the position of his brother in the castle, which he stated belonged to him, and requesting that aid might be obtained and given. It was a quarrel amongst thieves over spoil. As we have stated, Lord Fleming, as Lord Chamberlain, obtained, in 1567, a grant of the rents of the priory of Whithorn. We have not seen it, but the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs* states that the lands of Cruggleton were included. We would like to read the original, and the more so in this case, as he mentions that his ancestor, the sheriff, sided with Robert Stewart. It may, however, be correct. Also, in a testament-dative (given in the same work) of Malcolm Fleming, commendator, it is stated to refer to Cruggleton, but does not convey what the author had in view, viz., that the property was Malcolm's, but only mentions "in ye tyme of my being in Cruggleton." The priors got the property for the benefit of the priory, and not as individuals.

In the same year (1569), Robert, the commendator of Whithorn priory, exchanged the temporalities of the Abbey of Holyrood, for the temporal estates of the See of Orkney, with Adam Bothwell, bishop thereof. He was created Earl of Orkney in 1581, and died in 1592.

We have not the date, but Robert, the commendator's elder brother (Lord Moray), is stated to have sold the lands of Cruggleton, etc., to Sir John Stewart of Minto (Douglas in his *Baronage* erroneously makes his third son, Robert, as the commendator of Whithorn), and he, again, to have sold the same to Patrick Vaus (Barnbarroch). To give additional colouring to the spoilage, another claimant sprang up in the person of Margaret, daughter of Lord Methven, who had married the master of Ochiltree, and on the 20th November, 1579, the Chamberlain of the priory of Whithorn was ordered by the Lords of the Council to give up the castle and lands of Cruggleton to the said mistress of Ochiltree, under pain of two thousand merks. In a disjointed way we are informed that Patrick Vaus's first wife's mother was Janet Stewart (daughter of the Earl of Athol), who married Lord Methven, and the claimant was their daughter. We are, however, in the dark as to the basis of her claim.

As we will hereafter show, strange to say, no mention is made of Lord Castlestewart's service as heir of Cruggleton, in 1648.

It is to be regretted that instead of writing a peerage history in regard to the foregoing matter, he had not confined the information to the simple fact (wanting in this case as in many others) that Janet Stewart's mother was the third daughter of Malcolm. Lord Fleming, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, who had claimed Cruggleton, not as ever possessed by his family, but from his ancestor having sold to Sir Archibald Douglas his position as Lord of Galloway, which he had held for a very short time, not being able to retain it, the feelings of the natives being so strong against him. That Malcolm Fleming, the commendator of the priory, became the owner, is not supported by a tittle of evidence. The priory had got a superiority hold over, but not the priors in their own right. It was only under his kinsman, Malcolm, Lord Fleming's charter of 1567, that the commendator, Malcolm Fleming, appears in the scene.

We enter fully into this disgraceful party affair, to show what Churchmen and laymen were in those times, and what not a few of the supposed converts to the Reformed religion were guilty of. To quote again from Principal Robertson's *History of Scotland* in regard to the grasping of lands, he writes—"Zealous as the first Reformers were, and animated with a spirit superior to the low considerations of interest, they beheld these early symptoms of selfishness and avarice among their adherents with amazement and sorrow." So wrote the Reverend Dr. Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to the King.

We have given the principals who seized on the lands of Cruggleton at and after the Reformation. We have also referred to the question who destroyed the ecclesiastical and family records in the priory. Were the monks, when they had to leave, or were Robert, the commendator, and his assistant, Patrick Vaus, the administrator, personally or jointly to blame? We believe the monks were guiltless.

The family troubles in Galloway commenced with the Anglo-Norman settlers, who were secretly the adherents of the Kings of England. The annihilation of the Irish-Scottish Church, with which they (the M'Kerlies) were connected, was another serious blow to their prosperity.

From the time Cruggleton was taken by the sword from the Norsemen, until treacherously obtained by King Edward I. of England, through his adherent Sir William Soulis, the M'Kerlies in strength had held what they won. It was re-captured for the owner by Sir William Wallace in 1297-8. In 1305, the patriot and M'Kerlie, his close friend and adherent, were betrayed by John Stewart of Ruskie (son of the Earl of Menteith), and the lives of both of them were sacrificed. M'Kerlie left a son, about eleven years of age to inherit Cruggleton. Being under age, he became a ward of the Church, with the priory distant four miles. In 1309, the prior obtained a charter of superiority from King Robert I. (Bruce) of one-third of the lands, through a fraudulent statement.

In 1365-6, Gilbert Kennedy, son of John of Dunure, near Ayr, got a charter, but as waste paper. The Kennedys never obtained, nor is it to be learned that they ever attempted to obtain, possession.

The particulars in regard to each of these grants we have fully dealt with in their proper places in this history of Cruggleton.

From its re-capture in 1297-8 to the Reformation in 1560, we have been unable to find any trace of any but the real owners (the M'Kerlies) having had possession.

This occupation of Cruggleton, and their history in other respects, has come down to the present generation from sources of such trustworthy character, that, after the most searching investigation, we are proud to say that they are proved to have been men of the highest honour; for, although the loss of documents is to be deplored, yet, beyond proof from that source being wanting, nothing can be found to shake the true history of their inheritance. As with them, so with us, truth only is valued, and by it we have followed out an independent research. Nothing has been kept back, and nothing has been twisted into forms to carry out our own ideas.

We may add that Captain Robert M'Kerlie, the representative of his family, who died in 1855, aged seventy-eight, was the fourth in descent from his ancestor who had to encounter the troubles at the end of the sixteenth century. His father (twice married) lived during the entire period of the eighteenth century, less eight years. Such longevity in a race is not often met with,

coupled with fine physique, and mental powers undimmed till closed by death. They were men who would have scorned to try and make out what was not true.

The destruction of the priory records, in or about 1560, was so complete that the only record left is an entry in "The Inquisitiones de Tutela," under date 20th June, 1583, and is to the following effect:—*Joannes M'Carole in Crugiltoun Castell, alias in vulgari brothersone quondam Willielmi M'Carole, burgensis de Quhitern proximior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte patris Margaretæ M'Carole filiae legitimæ junioris dicti quondam Willielmi M'Carole ejus patris.*"

The proper spelling should have been M'Cairill or M'Kerlie. His occupation was only on sufferance. The family inheritance had been seized, and then belonged to one who had played a deep and winning game throughout. We refer to Patrick Vaus, the descendant of ecclesiastics, who succeeded in obtaining possession, but neither he nor his son after him resided in the castle, which was communicated to us by their descendant and representative, Robert Vans-Agnew of Barnbarroch, who has also passed away.

Some interest has been created by the publication of a copy of a MS. in the Cottonian Collection, British Museum—Titus, c. xii., f. 76 to f. 87—which is a military report with reference to the possibility of the occupation of portions of Scotland by an English army. It was prepared and illustrated by an English official. Neither his name nor position are given. The following is an extract:—

"Yf there war interfused, I woldn wishe a counterfoote invacion of rest of the West Marches of England, to goo into Scotlande, to draw the force of Nether Gallowaye from the attempte then at Crukiltoun. It haithe been English in Edward the thrydes (first) dayes, and sythense that time it is now kepte but with two or three men onlie; that when the pryour of Whitherne lyeth there, then under twentye men without artilyarye."

The foregoing relates to Cruggleton Castle, described by a spy from England, and as surmised was written between the years 1563 and 1566. This, however, is clearly incorrect. It must have been drawn up several years after that time. We have seen

the original. No fresh information is to be gathered from it, but it corroborates the fact that it was in the possession of the English in the reign of King Edward First (not Third, as erroneously given); also the words, "it is now kepte with two or three men onlie;" also, "that when the Pryour of Whitherne lyeth there, then under twentye men," etc. Such is the account written by a military spy sent from England. We have thus the English occupation from 1292 to 1297 verified, and also that the occupation by the prior of Whithorn refers to the shelter taken advantage of after the Reformation, all of which we have depicted in these pages.

To return to Cruggleton Castle, the sketch given of it is not altogether correct. As we have mentioned elsewhere, the English no doubt increased the size and strength of the castle during their fifteen years' occupation. The foreground, however, with the fosse or moat, as shown, gives a wrong impression. That part was in such a state up to 1857 that it enabled a good idea to be obtained of what it had been. The wall was very thick. The castle may in form have been correctly drawn, but not the outer wall, etc. This may have been to allow the basis of the castle to be displayed; but making it to be on an inner rock higher than the wall, is wrong.

From carelessness, "Cardines Towre," which is in Anwoth parish, on the other side of the Bay of Wigton, is given underneath. There is no sketch of Cardines Towre. The positions, etc., of both places were, and are, quite different. Both are well known to us. Also, as we have remarked in the MS., Edward III. is erroneously mentioned for King Edward I. of England, which, as we have pointed out, corroborates what we have given from other sources, that Sir William Soulis treacherously captured the castle for King Edward, and not for himself.

The ancient Celtic race of people in Galloway has been rapidly changing during this (nineteenth) century, but yet, in our early years, much information remained in regard to the M'Kerlies. The long lives also in the representative family brought the past periods of their history very close, with a freshness and truthfulness peculiar to the old Celtic race. From this circumstance the Reformation period, with the roguery of priors, abbots, com-

mendators, etc., with the rapacity of converted (?) ecclesiastics and laymen in power, has come down to the present lineal descendants in a pure form from trustworthy sources.

As we have shown, Patrick Vaus at the Reformation became administrator to the Priory of Candida Casa (Whithorn), and finally the owner of the castle and lands of Cruggleton. About the same time, viz., 20th January, 1581-2, Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Wigtonshire, had a charter of confirmation of "terra ecclesie parochialis de Crugiltoun," etc., being the lands which had been detached and specially appropriated to Cruggleton chapel when made a church and parish. This, as shown under our account of the chapel or church, was evidently of small extent. It appears only to refer to the "Kirklands," as now known, of about thirty to forty acres. It is annexed to Palmallet farm, with a portion in the adjoining farm of Cruggleton.

On the 27th June, 1598, Sir Patrick Vaus was succeeded by his son, Sir John of Longcastle, in the ten merklands of Cruggleton Cavens, ten merklands of Carletoun (Cairillton), etc., held from the commendator of Whithorn on payment of certain sums of money and victual yearly. Sir John Vaus disposed of the property to Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, reserving the superiority, which had been obtained. The latter again sold the lands to John Kennedy of Blairquhan, Ayrshire, who settled it on his second son, James Kennedy. The latter married Jane, the eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, in 1600 or about 1605, for both dates are given. His father settled on them, as stated, the farms of Cults and Baltier, with the old castle as their residence. This latter information as to abode is rather negatived by the statement in *The Hereditary Sheriff's* that there was a residence on Cults, as shown by a discharge dated therefrom by her, subscribing herself as "Dame Margaret Kennedy, Lady Lochnaw." The author does not give the date, but the Sheriff (her father) died in 1616. James Kennedy's father (John Kennedy of Blairquhan) appears to have died in 1608, as his son was served heir to him on the 31st May of that year. By charters dated 23rd September and 5th November, 1606, the castle with the lands (reduced from the ancient extent) were transferred from Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, owner, and Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, superior, to James Kennedy.

He did not, however, enjoy it without difficulties. On the 10th January, 1615, Sir Andrew Agnew purchased the reversion of the five poundlands of Cults, and the three and a half merkland of Baltier, from him, and in a deed dated 5th September, 1620, with consent of Jane Agnew, his spouse, he executed a mortgage over the lands, etc., in favour of his father-in-law, Sir Andrew Agnew. Also, in 1628 and 1632, there were separate sasines in favour of Agnes Cunninghame and John Fleming. In July, 1632, there was a reversion by William Cunninghame to James Kennedy of the castle and lands of Cruggleton, with Cruggleton-Cavens. Again, on the 9th September, 1633, Sir Thomas Boyd of Conchiham (so spelled) had sasine of the same. The castle and lands remaining were at last secured by the Agnews of Lochnaw, who obtained a charter dated 26th December, 1642. As an example of the confusion which existed in Galloway, even in the seventeenth century, as regarded lands, we may mention that Andrew, Lord Castlestewart, was served as heir to his father in this property. It runs as follows:—"1648 (November 21), Andreas Dominus de Castle Stewart hæres Andreæ Domini Ochiltree, avi," is served, "in totis et integris decem mercatis terrarum de Crugilltoun Castle, cum decimis earundem inclusis ac cum castro, turre, fortalicis et manerie earundem ac etiam in toto et integris molendino de Porterack, cum terris, molendinariis, astrictis multuris, solitis et consuetis omnium et singularum terrarum Prioratus de Quhithorne, cum granario addictum molendinum. . . ."

The lawyer who drew up the foregoing was no doubt an expert. He made a long-worded document to please his employer, but wanting in accuracy in some particulars, and worthless as a whole. Of the said service the late Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw knew nothing until we brought it to his notice after the publication of the first edition of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*. We gave it in the First Edition of this work.

We may mention that Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree, disposed of his title and barony of Ochiltree to his cousin, Sir J. Stewart of Killeikie, and was afterwards created Lord Castle Stewart, in the Irish peerage. The Ochiltree peerage became extinct in 1675. Andrew, third Baron Castle Stewart, who died in 1650, is the individual mentioned in the foregoing service.

It is a case for notice, as on the 26th December, 1642, the Agnews had obtained a charter of the lands, etc., and on the 14th April, 1643, and again on the 30th April, 1664, Andrew Agnew, followed by Sir Andrew Agnew, had sasine of the castle and lands.

James Kennedy having had no children, it is stated that he therefore mortgaged the Cruggleton lands to his father-in-law, Sir Andrew Agnew, but not to be foreclosed during his wife's lifetime.

The superiority, being separate, created difficulty.

The rental of the estate (reduced in size) on the 24th October, 1656, was :—Cruggleton Castle, 1000 marks ; Cruggleton-Cavans, 300 marks ; Cults, 600 marks ; Baltier, 200 marks ; and Palmallet, 300 marks. It is added that the superiority was obtained about this time.

The five merkland of Palmallet of auld extent is mentioned as having been purchased by Sir A. Agnew from Archibald Stewart of Tyntalloch, for 2500 marks, on the 7th November, 1664. It had previously been part of the Cruggleton estate, and thus restored. It afterwards was given to the Laird of Lochnaw's youngest son, who became the owner of Barmeill, etc., and who in 1643 had purchased Castlewigg from William Stewart, second son of Archibald Stewart of Tonderghie, etc.

The Agnews appear to have raised money to further their ambitious projects. On the 2nd January, 1731, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith had sasine of Cruggleton-Cavans ; and on the 20th February, 1758, William Rorison of Ardoch had sasine of the lands of Cruggleton. The property, however, was retained by the Agnews, who continued as the proprietors.

We have mentioned in its proper place that the Agnews had obtained at the Reformation the land (thirty to forty acres) belonging to the estate, which had been given for the support of the chapel when made a parish church.

John McKerlie's mother was the daughter of William Baillie of Dunragit, who with those of Lamington, Lanarkshire, were the descendants and representatives of the patriot, Sir William Wallace's only child, the heiress of Lamington. He was born in 1704, and died on the 12th October, 1796. He lived during nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. He was the

descendant and representative in direct male line of the Mac Cairills *alias* M'Kerlies of Cruggleton, etc.

He and his cousin, Thomas Baillie, were on their way to Edinburgh on law business, when in crossing the river Cree the boat was upset, and, although their lives were saved, valuable family papers were lost, and Thomas Baillie died at the Ferry Inn. This accident happened early in the (eighteenth) century before a bridge was built, which was not until 1745.* It was serious to both of them, the want of which chronicles and other papers, together with the absence of parish records, causes us to be unable to fill in some of the Christian names, as well as other information of value. The omission of John M'Kerlie to commit to paper all the minute details which he knew so well, is now greatly felt. The history and the particulars about his ancestors he could recount with ease, as well as the stirring events handed down, which, as related, he did with a clearness and earnestness that made them felt. The following is from the pen of his son, the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, of whom a notice will follow :—"The deeds of those patriots and warriors of whom he was descended, were often recounted with fire and exultation, and fond remembrance. The Kerlies (Mac Cairills) of Carrick and Cruggleton—the faithful and heroic companion of the immortal Wallace, who fought with him in all his battles for his country and independence, the progenitors of his race of tried valour and patriotism ; these subjects could not fail to impress a young mind with lively emotions never to be forgotten. My father, who died at a great age, could distinctly trace his descent from the old defenders of their country, and fully corroborated the traditions of the country. When my father was young, there is reason to believe that he had few equals in the country in which he lived. Although constitutionally warm in temper when provoked, I never heard that he had been carried to heat or passion to any extreme. Had this occurred, serious consequences might have ensued, for he had great bodily strength."

The foregoing was written by his son, who was his daily companion until at the age of sixteen he left to join his regiment,

* Carried away by a spate in 1810. The present bridge was built in 1813.

after receiving his venerable father's blessing. His love for his father was great. He walked at his side when (although so old) taking daily exercise on horseback, and was in fact seldom out of his sight.

As already narrated, the Reformation, with the eviction of his ancestors from Cruggleton, was, from the few (three*) generations preceding him, coupled with his own long life, a comparatively recent affair. Of a long-lived race, there was no decline of intellect to the very last. With, as described, a fine personal appearance, was combined innate high tone in style and manners, which obtained for him the sobriquet of Lord Chesterfield. Also, the possession of great bodily strength in his youth (examples we were told of) made old age wear lightly with unimpaired faculties throughout, so that if it had been thought of, or the custom at the time, a store of valuable information could have been committed to paper. However, it was not considered necessary, not foreseeing the great changes in the inhabitants of Galloway.

There was also the strong religious feeling which then existed in Galloway, and extended to him, causing matters of more importance to be chiefly in mind, and on his death-bed he could say to the minister of the parish, "For the last thirty years I have walked daily with my Saviour."

The usual result of religious persecution, the sufferings in Galloway led many—though we regret to say not all—to a state of unworldliness of mind, as in this case, while clinging with excusable feelings of attachment to family descent. Yet all such was of secondary value, and to this cause, together with the troubles of his own, which was then the lot of so many families, is to be attributed to a considerable extent the lack of that written information commonly found in other districts, the absence of which cannot be understood by those who judge according to present position in worldly circumstances, from being ignorant of the past history of Galloway in a truthful form.

While with his mind principally occupied on matters concerning the new life which he was to realise, yet he was jealous of the honour of the name he bore and represented, which caused him

* John M'Kerlie was the third in descent.

on one occasion to ride to Dumfries, then a considerable journey, to do what he could for one bearing the surname who had got into trouble, and was to be tried in court, though he knew nothing of him personally. He assumed as his own the trouble of any of his race.

John M'Kerlie was twice married, first to Nicolas, daughter of John M'Keand of an ancient Galloway family, the particulars in regard to whom we give in a foot note.* With other children, who died young, he had surviving issue—

* John M'Keand owned considerable property. His family was of ancient standing in Galloway. Mackenzie states that the name is evidently a corruption of M'Owen, and Owen Galvas, son of Eugenius, is mentioned by historians as ruler of the Cludenses. We will not enter on this, it is rather obscure. In Gaelic, cean for kean denotes the head, and keand, a tribe, a family, is correctly stated by Mackenzie. The name is found applied to lands, as Uchtred M'Keand (spelled Achtrymackean by Pont) at Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick. In *Dumfriesshire and Galloway*, we are informed that Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, was followed and found in a cave on the shore there by his brother, Gilbert, and slain by him. Hence the name. The usual account is that he was slain at Lochfergus, or Kirkcudbright Castle, which is the more probable. We adhere to what we formerly gave, and again give as from Mackeand. There is also Keandnoir, now Kenmoir, at Culvennan, parish of Kirkcowan. Also, on the Woodhall estate, parish of Balmaghie, there is, or was, a farm called Keandnick. The word nick is the Gaelic for daughter. Thus Keand's daughter. At Cumloden, parish of Minnigaff, there was land called M'Kewn. However, the leading clue to the name and family is No. 8 charter in Robertson's *Index*, viz., "Carta Johannis, fil Gilberti, Donald M'Kan, terras de Suchayche." Further notice of this will be found under Southwick, parish of Colvend. There can be no doubt that we have from this early form the subsequent spelling as M'Keand. The charter was granted by King Robert I. (Bruce). The name may have had a Norse origin, as we find Meckan, son of Magnus, King of Norway.

It is recorded on the tombstone of John M'Keand that he died on the 16th June, 1711, aged 51, as also the death of "Ann M'Keand, first spouse and Sara." Beyond this the letters are obliterated. Above there is a coat of arms with "J M K" (John M'Keand) at the base of the shield, in which appears an animal rampant, but whether or not a lion cannot be made out. The motto is in a scroll above the shield, but not to be deciphered, as also more lettering in a section above.

There is information in regard to the foreign trade of Galloway at that period to be gathered in connection with John M'Keand, who was a merchant. The wine trade of Leith, near Edinburgh, is known to have

Katherine, who married Robert Murray, merchant, principally with Spain and Portugal, etc. He was a descendant of the Murrays of Cokhule, Dumfriesshire. She had issue—

John and Robert, who were unmarried.

Janet, who married ——— Hathorn, of the Meikle Airies and Physgill family. The direct line is extinct.

He married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of James, second son of William Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco Castle, etc., parish of Anwoth, by his wife, Elizabeth, second, but eldest surviving daughter (her sister died without issue) of the Honourable Robert Stewart of Ravenstone, parish of Whithorn, second son of James, second Earl of Galloway. She died in February, 1812.

existed. In 1477 the duty there was 1s. 4d. (Scottish money) per tun. To the present time the wine merchants in Leith and elsewhere have had as partners members of the leading peerage families. One was Captain North Dalrymple, who succeeded as Earl of Stair in 1853.

The first who imported wine, etc., into Dumfries was Francis, second son of Edward Irving of Bonshaw, an ancient Dumfriesshire family. Francis Irving was educated in France, and afterwards formed a connection at Bordeaux when he had settled at Dumfries as a wine importer. As Provost he presided as an entertainment to King James VI. He had considerable property, and much more was acquired by his sons, several of whom became Provosts. They married well. From them descend the Irvings of Castle Irving, and other families bearing the name in Ireland. The principal family married in Aberdeenshire, and settled there, owning Drum.

The next family to be mentioned are the Reids. James, son of John Reid, Kirkmahoe, became a merchant in Dumfries. He appears to have joined the Irvings' house. His son Thomas, born in 1762, amassed great wealth and eminence as a London merchant, and was created a baronet in 1823. His brother Joseph was also a merchant. From these two families came the great firm of Reid, Irving, & Co., in London, who occupied a leading place as merchant princes until 1846.

John M'Keand appears to have been connected with the Dumfries house in the seventeenth century. Also, John Murray, who married Nicolas, daughter of John ———. As we have stated, the Murrays in Galloway were a branch of the Lokpule family in Dumfriesshire, of importance in their day. The Galloway Branch is now extinct. The two sons, John and Robert, were possessed of a considerable fortune, and squandered it.

The name of Blair was assumed when Hugh Blair of Kildonan, third son of James Blair of Dunskey, Portpatrick parish, married Elizabeth M'Guffock, heiress of Rusco, and assumed her name in addition to his own.

James Blair-M'Guffock, her grandson, mentioned, married his cousin Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, etc., by his marriage with Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco.

When John M'Kerlie contracted his second marriage he was seventy-four years of age. By her he had issue, three sons and one daughter, of whom survived—

Robert, born 11th November, 1778. When sixteen years of age he joined the army as an ensign in 1794, and served during the rebellion in Ireland. In 1798 he rose to the rank of Captain, and retired in 1804 to become Principal Ordnance Storekeeper in Scotland, which he held for a good many years.

John Graham, born in 1781 and died in 1816; he also obtained a commission in the army when sixteen years of age, and served in the first Peninsular War—was present at the retreat to, and battle at Corunna. He died from the effects of that campaign.

Captain Robert M'Kerlie married Marion, daughter of Peter Handyside* of Greenhall, Mid Lothian. She died in her

* The descendant and representative of General Handyside, whose name and regiment (16th) were well known in the wars of last century. He married Margaret, daughter of James Vernor of Holmes. Her brother, Captain Vernor, Royal Scots Greys, was the officer who led that noble regiment out of action after their splendid charges at Waterloo, his seniors having either been killed or wounded.

Mr. Handyside was uncle to the esteemed judge, Lord Handyside, who married Helen, eldest sister of Robert Bruce of Kennet, whose son succeeded to the peerage he had claimed, and is now Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Lord Handyside owned the lands of Pencloe, Ayrshire, near the marches of Galloway, left to him by his grandfather, — Cunninghamame of Lainshaw, whose daughter was his mother.

Mr. Cunninghamame purchased Duchra, Kirkcudbrightshire. He changed the name to Hensol. It is owned by his grandson, — Cunninghamame, late Captain, Life Guards.

ninetieth year, on the 11th January, 1875. They had issue—

Charles William Montagu Scott, Captain. Was in the Honourable East India Company's late Maritime Service. Married Anne Lamont, only daughter of Captain Tait, Royal Navy. He died, 17th March, 1879, and his relict in July, 1896.

John Graham, Sir, K.C.B., late Colonel, Royal Engineers. Appointed Chief Commissioner of Public Works for Ireland. Married Sophia Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-General Savage, Royal Engineers, of Rock Savage, County Down, and had issue—

Robert, died at Greystones, County Wicklow, 17th July, 1888.

Helen Graham.

He died 7th January, 1900. Buried at Duddingston, Mid Lothian.

Peter Handyside, Admiralty Assistant Accountant-General. Married Marianne Helena, only daughter of Thomas Galbraith Logan, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to Leopold, King of the Belgians. Served with 5th Dragoon Guards, and previously with the 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars) in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. His son,

Sir Thomas Galbraith, K.C.B., died in June, 1896.

She died, 6th August, 1876, and left issue—

Emmeline Marianne Helena.

Adela Marion Logan. Died, 24th August, 1896, at Malvern, Worcestershire.

Robert Murray, died in September, 1832, of cholera.

Harriet Townshend, married John Rynd, Regnella, County Westmeath. He died, 31st October, 1877. She died, 8th August, 1896. They had issue—

Robert M'Kerlie Fleetwood, who died, 21st November, 1874.

Harriet, died, 26th September, 1879.

Phœbe de Courcy, married her cousin, Colonel Philip Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, who died in 1878. She has issue.

Frances.

Matilda.

Emily.

Augusta, married Robert Battersby of Lough Bawn, County Westmeath, and has issue.

Margaret Vernor, unmarried.

Agnes Blair-M'Guffock, unmarried. Died, 15th March, 1899.

Marion Jane, married T. L. Thornton, late merchant, Calcutta. She died in 1847.

Arms—*Azure*, a chief *argent*, and a fret *gules*.

Crest—The sun *or*, shining on a cross-crosslet *fitché*.

Motto—*In hoc signo vinces*.

As we have already stated, the crest was the insignia of the distinguished Order of Saint Constantine. We have given an account of this Order.

We have now to refer to another subject, referred to in the *Legends of Galloway*, which is mentioned as having been obtained from an old book written by Father Stewart, one of the monks of Crossraguel Abbey. In it appeared, "The next great family were the M'Kerlies, who as brave warriors often stood up for the independence of their country." It is stated to have been written in the sixteenth century, but the title page was gone from the copy in the possession of Mr. Deuchar of Edinburgh, well known for his rich collection of rare books and documents. We were informed by one who remembered the publication distinctly, that it was a folio volume in old type. Mr. Deuchar was a lapidary, etc., with a strong bias for antiquarian lore, from which taste the valuable collection possessed by him was gathered together. The said book was lent for a considerable period to the late Captain Robert M'Kerlie, and his eldest son, Captain Charles, brother to the writer of this, remembered it distinctly. This is corroborated by the writer's second brother, Colonel Sir John Graham M'Kerlie, K.C.B. His father gave it to him to read, and pointed out what referred to the M'Kerlies. It was returned to the lender. Having disappeared, it was supposed to

have been lost, with many others, at the great fire in 1824, when, as stated, part of his house was burned. The late Alexander Brown of Langlands, parish of Twynholm, an accomplished scholar and historical student, told us of some of the rare books which Deuchar had allowed him to read : but, as he added, they were all lost at the great fire in 1824. That a great loss of rare books occurred is certain, but when speaking to the late David Laing, LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh, and of antiquarian and literary renown, about Father Stewart's book, it was elicited that Deuchar's premises were not in the block of buildings burned down, but close to, and much property was lost in the hasty removal. Mr. Laing was then in partnership with his father, a bookseller in South Bridge Street, in the same neighbourhood, and the event well known, too, from having been present. We have, however, since learned that the book in question had been borrowed from Deuchar by — Mackay, army bookseller, at 295 High Street, on the opposite side, where the conflagration raged, and was then in his possession, but great losses were sustained by removals, owing to the fear of the fire extending across the street. It was, we believe, a terrible conflagration. The book was genuine, and the loss was, as we have mentioned, at the great fire, which was corroborated by Mr. Brown of Langlands, who was one of the most careful of men in his statements, of which we had large experience. A notice of him, and his worth, will be found under Langlands, parish of Twynholm. We enter thus fully into the subject, as the existence of the book has been questioned in *The Hereditary Sheriffs*.

The following is what he states :—" We cannot trace the tradition beyond Captain Denniston's introduction to certain novelettes styled *Legends of Galloway*, published in 1825, in which he affects to quote from a certain volume styled *Boke of me Wanderings in the Weste, be Father Stewart, ane Moncke o' Crossraguel*, written partly in Latin and partly in English, sometime about the middle of the sixteenth century. But, besides the obvious objection that a mendicant friar of Crossraguel would be little authority for domestic matters in Wigtonshire, much less for the history of two centuries earlier, the book is absolutely unknown to the learned. Nor do we believe that, from the

nature of the context, Captain Denniston intended his statement to be taken seriously."

Captain Denniston did not possess the book, but saw it when in Captain M'Kerlie's possession. His *Legends of Galloway* were from other sources, being ancient traditions in Galloway. He (Captain Denniston) had been to Edinburgh about the publication of his volume, when ready. This was in 1823-24. As a casual visitor, he saw and hurriedly looked over the book, and mentioned it in the introduction to the *Legends of Galloway*, confusing Whithorn with Crossraguel. The title-page was gone, and it was hasty surmise on his part.

As an example of the absence of research shown in *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, we may state that the Father Stewart was John Stewart, one of the canons of Whithorn priory, who, with five other monks, was in poverty for some time, as the following will prove :—

"Register of Council: James VI.: Morton Regent.

"Sederunt, Holyrood House,

"3rd February, 1573-74.

"The quhilk day, anent the complaint maid to my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale be George Stevinstoun, Williame Cranstoun, Johnne Kay, Adam Flemyng, Johnne Stewart, and George Mure, channonis of the abbay of Quhitherne, upoun Maister Johnne Dowglas, chalmerlane to my said Lord Regent, makand mentioun; that quhair the said Maister Johnne will not answer thame of thair pensionis and assignationis quhilkis thay have of umquhile Malcolme, commendatare of the said abbay, of lang tyme afoir his deceis, assignit to every ane of thame respective, for their sustentatioun and portioun that thay aucht to have of the frutis of the said abbay; and the said commendatare wes chargeit be vertew of letters in the four formes, to mak every ane of the saidis complenaris payment of the sowme of fourtie markis yeirlie, quhairthrow he assignit for payment thair of certane teindis of sindry landis, as thair assignationis beris at mair lenth, and swa thay haif bene, lyke as thay ar yit unto this tyme, in possessioun of thair said assignatioun, quhill now that the said chalmerlane refuissis to admit the samyn to every ane of them in tyme cuming,

without my Lord Regentis Grace admit the same. And anent the charge gevin to the said Mr. Johnne Dowglas, chalmerlane fairsaid, to compeir befor my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale this day, to answer to the said complaint; the said Dene Johnne Kay, ane of the channonis of the said abbay comperand for himself, and in name of the rest of the channonis of the same, and the said Johnne Dowglas being alsua personalie present, my Lord Regentis Grace, with avise of the saidis Lordis of Secreit Counsale, ordains the said maister Johnne to satisfie the saidis channonis for thair saidis pensionis, be delivery of victuale conforme to thair assignationis, or payment to every ane of thame respective thairfoir of the sowme of fourty markis money of the realme yeirlye, during his intro-missoun as chalmerlane fairsaid with the fruitis of the said priorie; without prejudice alwayis to the saidis channonis to persew the personis addettit in payment of thair saidis yeirlye pensionis for the yeris bigane restand unpayit as accordis." Volume II., page 331-2.

The foregoing information gives the clue to the monk who wrote the missing book. We have him in John Stewart, a canon of Whithorn priory. We could not reconcile Captain Denniston's statement that he belonged to Crossraguel Abbey, and was employed soliciting money to repair the building, the funds being exhausted. The period was not one for such a purpose. Captain Denniston had only a casual and hurried examination, which accounts for his mistake. We have the true account in the statement that the six monks, canons of the priory at Whithorn, whose names we have given, were in poverty from their pensions having been stopped, and were doubtless obliged to solicit, and raise money by other means for their support, until the continuance of the payments were ordered on the 3rd February, 1573-4.

We may add that Crossraguel was many miles from Cruggleton, and the M'Kerlies had little to do with Carrick after the twelfth century, so that their history would not be found in the records there after that period. At Whithorn, it was different, and in Father Stewart's book we have interesting information from the fountain head in regard to them. That such a statement should appear in it as quoted by Captain Denniston, and

seen and read by Captain M'Kerlie, his eldest son, viz., "the next great family are the Kerlies of Cruggleton, who, being brave warriors, often stood boldly up for the independence of their country under Wallace," etc., was no doubt very disagreeable to the feelings of the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, from his own family (which he considered the most illustrious) being found to have been unknown in Galloway, or in fact in Scotland, for over two centuries subsequent to those stirring times.

We may remark that the author had it in his power to have supposed (as he abounded in suppositions) that Alane Stewart, who was appointed abbot of Crossraguel in 1570, might have been the monk who wrote the book. He gives details of the half-roasting, etc., of this abbot by the Earl of Cassillis, and therefore knew that such a Churchman had existed at Crossraguel about the period.

In our inquiries, we learned of another ancient book found in Wigton, called *The Black Nuns of Wigton*, in connection with the M'Kerlies, and their possession of Cruggleton. It was described by Alexander Kennedy, who had owned it, as a thick octavo, with part of the title-page wanting, and the binding broken. This book, which was in old letter, has been lost. We were anxious to get it, and offered a good reward for its recovery. Alexander Kennedy had lent it to a relative, who afterwards left Wigton, and before his departure a lot of supposed useless books, with old papers, etc., were burned, and he feared that this book, from its outward appearance being old looking, was included.

The owner made the following written statement in regard to it:—

"Wigtown, 22nd August, 1874.

"I, Alexander Kennedy of Wigtown, have to state that all I remember about the old book, *The Black Nuns of Wigtown*, is that it was an account of Cruggleton Castle, and the M'Kerlies who owned and lived in the Castle. So far as I remember, little was said about the black nuns, it merely mentioned them, and that was the title of the book.

"How the book was lost was that it was very old, and the binding broken and in leaves, and both I and my brother-in-law, George M'William, think it was burned among other old

and papers destroyed when my brother-in-law, George M'William, left Wigtoun in May, 1861, for Bolton, Lancashire.

"As for the date of the book, I have no recollection, but it was old print, and much the same history as given in a new book.

"(Signed) ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

"I hereby certify that I know Alexander Kennedy very well, and I believe him to be truthful.

"JAMES CULLEN,

"Parish Minister, Wigtown."

The original of this statement we have in our possession. Alexander Kennedy was then the sexton of the parish church, Wigton, and we found him very intelligent, and careful in what he mentioned. We saw him yearly for some years after his statement was made, but no trace of the book had been found, confirming his and his brother-in-law's fears, when they knew that it had some value. That it was burned with useless books, cannot now be doubted. Many are the valuable books and papers which have been so lost through the reckless ignorance of individuals into whose possession they have fallen.

From the statement given by Alexander Kennedy to Captain Charles M'Kerlie, who accidentally learned it from him in 1857, and afterwards by us in 1862, very clear particulars appear to have been given about the M'Kerlies and Cruggleton.

We enter into this subject with more minuteness than may appear necessary, but we write for the future, as we wish others had done previously, and it is the more required to meet the unjustifiable, ignorant remarks which appear in the second edition of *The Hereditary Sheriff's* about Father Stewart's book.

That not a few old books have disappeared in different ways is well known to searchers. No better instance of this can be given than to mention the account of the discussion between the great Church Reformer, or rather restorer, John Knox, and Quintin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel, in regard to the map, etc. This account John Knox drew up, and it was printed in 1563. It was in black letter, all but one copy having disappeared, which was or is in the library at Auchinleck, Ayrshire. A *fac simile* edition was reprinted in 1812 from this solitary copy, and the work thus again placed within reach of the public.

Another example is that, in 1570, Henry Charteris published an edition of *Henry the Minstrel's Wallace*, yet the only copy now known to be extant is to be found among Queen Elizabeth's books in the British Museum Library, which is in good condition and has been referred to by us on several occasions. We mention two out of many cases, but those we give refer to men of whom Scotsmen should be proud, and yet works relating to them dwindled to one copy of each, and accident alone appears to have preserved them from oblivion. It is not surprising, therefore, that books only of local interest should have disappeared in Galloway, particularly when the persecution is considered, when even the family Bibles were lost, everything that could be seized having in too many instances been destroyed.

With reference to Captain Denniston, it is evident that in the *Legends of Galloway* he repeats more or less what was given in the *Black Nuns of Wigton*. He makes, however, no allusion to that book, but only to Father Stewart's; and in his introduction to the *Standard of Denmark*, he states—"The following was taken about twenty years ago from the recital of an old man, who gave its outline with a degree of clearness and minute attention to particulars seldom to be met with in a tradition of such length."

As the *Legends of Galloway* were published in 1825, the period would be about 1805. We found it to be known in Carrick, as well as Galloway proper.

It has been said that Captain Denniston's mistake was in not closely adhering to plain facts as given or found by him, but he did so merely to put them in a form to give interest to readers and not to destroy the substance. He jumbled some dates and places. For example, in his *Legends* he makes Kirkcraugh prominent when it should have been Cardoness, which was owned by a freebooter for a time. He also introduced the name of Featherston, which was fanciful, as those of that name in Cumberland had no residence on the coast, but located in Kirkoswald parish, many miles inland; and, besides, they only settled there about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Probably the idea of the name was taken from Castle Feather, parish of Whithorn.

Captain Denniston did good service in keeping alive the tradi-

tions in Galloway, which, in our opinion, after much close research, extended over not a few years, convey more truth in many instances than early deeds, which in Galloway too often obscure, and seem to have been drawn up specially with that object in view.

An account of him has been written by his nephew, — Denniston, Whithorn.

We may add that Captain Denniston had arranged with Mr. Train to write a history of the district, dealing with the histories of families, etc. Mr. Train, however, got acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, and the work was at an end.

We have now to refer to Cruggleton Castle as a building. We have already given a description of it as it was in early times, and that it was occupied by the M'Kerlies until the fraud of the prior of Candida Casa at Whithorn in 1309 brought about their eviction, when the Reformation in 1560 took place. Also, that in the robbery of lands scramble which then extended throughout Scotland, Cruggleton passed from one to another, as we have already shown, until it was purchased by James Kennedy in 1598 or 1599, and retained by him until, about 1642, on the 26th December of which year, Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw obtained possession by a charter of that date. The said James Kennedy took up his residence in the castle. Whether or not he occupied it until 1642 we do not learn, but he was the last owner in personal occupation.

As Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, whose actions as a Churchman, and next as administrator, will not bear scrutiny in a favourable sense, and who at last, in (or about) 1578, obtained Cruggleton (castle and lands) for himself, did not occupy the castle, therefore, with the temporary residence of Malcolm, prior of Whithorn, in 1563, followed by Robert Stewart, the commendator of the priory, both of them for very short periods, the first certain occupier, from the time of the M'Kerlies, was the foregoing James Kennedy, in 1598-9. In 1642, his brother-in-law, Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, obtained the same, and from that time the ruin of the fine old building must have commenced. It appears to have been looked on by the Agnews in the light of a money investment. They first had a mortgage, and in time they got it altogether.

To proceed, with the Agnews of Lochnaw commenced the destruction of the fine old structure. In *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, the author quotes from Symson, that Cruggleton Castle was, in 1684, wholly demolished and ruinous. The statement is contradictory ; for, if wholly demolished, how could it be ruinous ? It was merely figurative language, as we will hereafter show.

We are also told by the author of *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, "that the most distinguishing feature in Sir James Agnew's character was the total absence of all respect for marks of antiquity." He then goes on to relate the destruction carried out at Lochnaw. He demolished the old castle (tower ?) for the sake of the materials, with which he built a wing of the present residence. He was in possession from 31st November, 1700, till he died, in 1735. We are told nothing about Cruggleton, but if he could so deal with Lochnaw, his residence, there cannot be a doubt that the ancient pile at Cruggleton was doomed, and made use of as a quarry for local purposes. We know more of the proceedings of his grandson, Stair, the fifth and surviving son of Sir Andrew, who had succeeded in 1735, and died in 1771. Stair, born in 1734, succeeded his father. He was a merchant in Liverpool. We know from good authority that it was in his time, and about the end of the eighteenth century, that a great portion of the castle was pulled down under his sanction, for materials to build farm steadings and dykes. The schooling of Sir Stair may have made him equally callous as his grandfather, Sir James, had been in regard to things of the past.

When visiting Galloway in 1830, Captain Robert M'Kerlie was told, on the 28th September, by Mr. Alexander Stewart, formerly tenant of Cutcloy, not far from the castle, and brought up there from his boyhood, but then residing in Wigton, that he distinctly remembered the removal of parts of the building on which the name, etc., of the M'Kerlies were cut. Unfortunately, as relics, these stones are lost, having been made use of as materials by those who removed them. The simple statement of Mr. Stewart *

* Captain Charles M'Kerlie was with his father, and heard Mr. Stewart's statement. In reply to a letter from us on the subject, he wrote on the 9th November, 1878, that he had a full recollection of the statement, which was exactly as written down by his father.

was written down without what we would wish to know having been ascertained, viz., how the name was spelt, with the particulars of the armorial bearings, for in old stones they are often in quaint form.

It was stated that those at Cruggleton were ruthlessly broken up, and used as ordinary stones for building purposes.

Sometimes armorial stones have been taken to distant parts, no doubt as objects of interest at first, and then cast aside. An example can be seen at Torhousemuir House, parish of Wigton. It is now in safety, having been built into the wall, but it was found in a (former) moat on the property. When we were asked about it, we found it to show the arms of the M'Guffocks, who had lands in Mochrum parish, and who also became the owners of the then fine estate of Rusco, in the parish of Anwoth. With their arms were quartered those of the Dunbars of Mochrum, with whom they were connected by marriage. The M'Guffocks owned no lands in Wigton parish, and yet a stone with their armorial bearings thereon had been brought by some one to Torhousemuir. We may add that, when a boy, we found on Mochrum moor a stone with the carved head of a saint or angel, miles from any ecclesiastical ruin, and yet it had evidently belonged to some such building. We still possess it, with other relics and ancient arms.

At the same period when the communication from Mr. Stewart was received, the following particulars were taken on the spot:—

“About the centre of the fossé the situation of the drawbridge is apparent, and within, the remains of a large arch, even now a prominent landmark to vessels navigating the Bay of Wigton and the Solway Firth.

“Width of arch, -	-	-	-	13 feet.
Height of do., -	-	-	-	10 „
Thickness of wall of do., -	-	-	3 „	7 inches.
Length remaining, -	-	-	21 „	

Alexander Stewart was the eldest son of Alexander Stewart, Tonderghie, by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue. Alexander's youngest brother was the Rev. Archibald Stewart, D.D., minister of Glasserton parish.

"A large loop-hole in this arch—all that exists of the old building—looks towards the Isle of Whithorn and Burghhead.

"Extreme length within the fossé, from N.-W.					
to S.-E.,	-	-	-	-	271 feet.
Do., from N.-E. to S.-W.,	-	-	-	-	433 "
Do., of fossé outside, semi-circle,	-	-	-	-	561 "
Breadth of fossé, very regular, from 50 to					
51 feet, say	-	-	-	-	50 "
Deeper part of fossé, which is partly filled up					
with rubbish,	-	-	-	-	12 "
Entrance over fossé on the west side, where the					
bridge was constructed, still distinct,	-	-	-	-	12 "

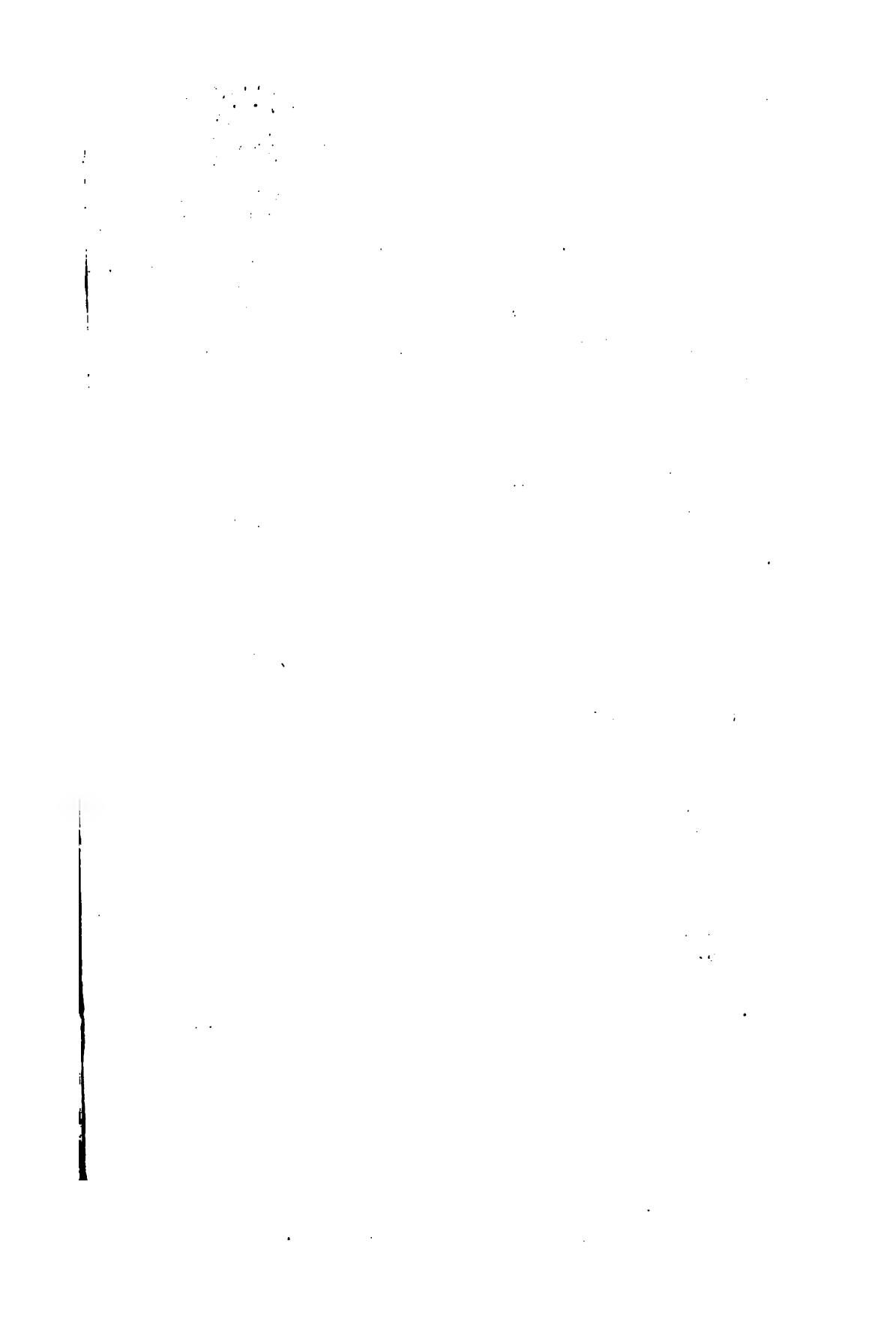
"From the fossé or moat to the castle, where the portcullis was erected, the works commence, and are distinctly traced. A considerable quantity of masonry on the projecting cliff on the Whithorn side is still to be seen. On this side a winding path led to a landing place where vessels of small burden could be drawn up and secured in tempestuous weather. This is immediately under the castle. At this place, not many years ago, there were considerable remains of masonry, which, being outside the castle walls, must have been outworks, most probably in connection with the landing place. On the east side there is also a place where small boats could be secured in moderate weather. At either of these places a sally port is supposed to have existed. Some years ago (previous to 1830) a well, called the 'Golden Well' from a notion that money had been deposited there, was to be seen. Mr. Stewart (already mentioned) related that when a boy he was in the habit, when amusing himself with his companions, of descending into it many feet below the surface, it being then dry—perpendicular, circular, and regularly built. It was situated within the works, at a considerable distance from the fossé. It has since disappeared. On the west side of the fossé, and within it, there was a spring of water, and on the north side, at the bottom of the fossé, another spring was then to be found."

The foregoing is from the notes taken in 1830 by Captain Robert McKerlie. The work of demolition had been continued after the death of Sir Stair Agnew, who was succeeded by his



CRUGGLETON CASTLE.

Vol. II. See page 389.



grandson, Andrew, born in 1793. He was the good Sir Andrew Agnew, who respected the Lord's Day. No doubt he had his mind employed on other subjects than the preservation of old ruins. His want of taste, however, for objects of antiquity was strikingly proved by it being necessary for another good man, our warm friend, Randolph, Earl of Galloway, having had to ask permission from Sir Andrew to be allowed to try and preserve the remaining arch of the castle. This was granted, and at his own expense he had it supported with strong iron girders inside.

The work of demolition, however, in other parts did not cease, and about 1857, when the Sir Andrew who wrote *The Hereditary Sheriffs*, and who had succeeded his father in 1849, was in possession, the inner wall at the interior side of the fossé was removed for materials for building purposes at Cruggleton farm, and to enable the plough to pass over the site of the old fortress. The wall at the base was seven feet thick. The dimension was given by the superintendent of the spoilation. The new farm steading was built of this wall, and the lintels of the windows and doors were selected from the best stones—hard sandstone. Not only so, but a tombstone was taken from chapel burying ground and, with the inscription downwards, is now a hearthstone in one of the rooms.

Since then the remains of the castle have been on several occasions visited by us, to find the fossé nearly filled up, ploughed, and bearing crops.

The girders which support the arch at the castle site are still in fair preservation. Some years ago we had the masonry repointed, and other defects repaired.

We have now to refer to the chapel at Cruggleton, which is of very ancient structure. In Volumes I. and II. of the First Edition of this history, we stated that the ancient owners of Cruggleton were the founders, and the fact that it bears the name of the lands as belonging to the castle, and not dedicated to a saint, as most chapels were, largely confirms this statement.

The Norsemen became converts to Christianity about A.D. 995, and there is no doubt that about that period the castle was built by them. They were, however, evicted after short possession by the Mac Cairills, then of Cairillton in Carrick. The building of the ancient portion of the chapel therefore rests with either of

those two owners, but, as we will hereinafter show, there is almost indisputable evidence that the Mac Cairills were the builders.

Symson mentions it as a ruin in 1684, but as in the case of the castle his information may be incorrect. The remains show that it was divided into chancel and nave, but we consider they were built at different periods, the walls not being of uniform thickness. Those of the chancel are over three feet thick, while those of the nave are only two-and-a-half feet thick. Both the chancel and nave are of the same width inside the walls, viz., eighteen feet, and in length, the first twenty-seven feet, the other portion thirty-six feet. The east end chancel wall, facing the castle, had a largely splayed recess in height and width, the bottom of which was some feet from the ground, where in most primitive form was a crescent-topped loophole or window, about eighteen inches high and nine inches wide. The altar would stand immediately beneath this. However, since that period the ground probably had risen in height from the accumulation of earth and debris.

The chancel is separated from the nave by an arch of very simple and primitive form, consisting of two spans overlapping each other, the upper one of small depth. The columns are small in diameter, with simple capitals and quaint emblems cut thereon. A modern wall of half the height, with a doorway in the centre, was built over half of the columns, thus spoiling the character of the work. This has been removed. The remains at the north-west end of the nave showing where the door had been, and which apparently was of the usual size, has now been transformed by a new doorway and door; and on the south-west side, another and entirely new entrance has been made after the pattern of the chancel arch. Both of the doors are of the ecclesiastical style now so much in vogue as depicting (?) the ancient form, being studded with black top nails and hinges with large plates on the wood. Another narrow doorway and door of the same construction has been broken through and made in the wall at the south end of the chancel.

Outside of the chancel, on the south side, were the remains of an outer building, about 15 feet by 30, exterior measurement, with the door to the west. It formed part of the building, but does not appear to have been built when the chancel and the

nave were erected. The walls were only two feet thick. Probably it was built and other alterations were made when the chapel was transformed into the parish church, or when the custom of owners to bury in front of the altar ceased. This is corroborated, and, although the wall is now cleared away, the ground it occupied is now enclosed by a low parapet, with boulders at intervals, as marking the M'Kerlies' burial place. It was previously known as "The M'Kerlie Vault."

Beyond the simple chancel arch, no ornamental architecture is to be found.

We are sorry to add that, from the utter want of interest shown until recently in the preservation of ancient buildings in Galloway, the walls had not been looked after; and in January, 1884, when a severe storm swept over Galloway and great havoc the result, most of the gable wall fronting the castle, in which was the splayed recess, was blown down. This is much to be regretted. Sir Andrew Agnew, as owner of the present Cruggleton estate, did not consider that he had any responsibility, as it was a church. It may be so; but, as a Vice-President of the Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Society, interest in the preservation of any ruin in the county was to be expected, and particularly such as happened to be on lands acquired by his family.

When the gable was blown down, then some regard for the preservation of what remained was displayed. An account of the ruin was given in the local newspaper by the late Mr. William Galloway, a most acute authority and amiable man, one for whom we entertained much appreciation, and who was a regular correspondent in regard to what he was engaged on at Whithorn priory, and in other parts of Scotland. His letter about Cruggleton was, we think, in July, 1888. A committee was formed and money raised, the late Marquess of Bute being a liberal contributor. From the absence of taste, however, or the want of care of those undertaking the task, the necessary repairs were extended to attempted restoration, a ruinous process, and the walls pointed with Portland or other cement of that colour, instead of having the old shell lime specially prepared for the purpose. The cement used quite spoils the character of the ancient building. This was done, we believe, through ignorance

of part of ~~the~~ ~~original~~ ~~superior~~ ~~work~~. In addition to this, the work has been ~~restored~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~careful~~ ~~manner~~.

The ~~work~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~restored~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~original~~ ~~state~~. The surrounding ground was ~~cleared~~ ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~new~~ ~~wall~~ ~~erected~~ ~~as~~ ~~a~~ ~~protection~~. The ~~new~~ ~~chancel~~ ~~arch~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~about~~ ~~20~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~specimen~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Irish~~ ~~Romanesque~~ ~~style~~. The ~~new~~ ~~chancel~~ ~~arch~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~about~~ ~~20~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~specimen~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Irish~~ ~~Romanesque~~ ~~style~~. The ~~new~~ ~~chancel~~ ~~arch~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~about~~ ~~20~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~specimen~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Irish~~ ~~Romanesque~~ ~~style~~.

The ~~chancel~~ ~~arch~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~about~~ ~~20~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~specimen~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Irish~~ ~~Romanesque~~ ~~style~~. The ~~chancel~~ ~~arch~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~about~~ ~~20~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~specimen~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Irish~~ ~~Romanesque~~ ~~style~~. The ~~chancel~~ ~~arch~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~about~~ ~~20~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~very~~ ~~fine~~ ~~specimen~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Irish~~ ~~Romanesque~~ ~~style~~.

In Mr. *Old Church Architecture of Scotland*, he evidently considered the chapel as early Norman, carried away with the popular error that Fergus, Governor or Lord of Galloway, built it, from want of information, it has been the rule to ascribe everything to him and his successors. The true position of those *Lords of Galloway* will be found in our account of them in the "General History" portion of this work, and in *Galloway—In Ancient and Modern Times*.

We are satisfied that the chapel was in existence before Fergus and his family had anything to do with Galloway, and that it was built by the MacCairills, who wrested the castle and lands from the Norsemen. The latter built the castle. The former were the countrymen of the clergy belonging to the establishment at Iona, who spread over Scotland, and founded the Irish-Scottish Church, which had deep root in Galloway, as the names of Irish saints, found in so many parts of the district, confirms. Mr. Mure, however, we fear, from Irish history being rather obscure when he wrote, classes it fully with the Romanesque style of architecture, without distinguishing it as Irish-Romanesque. This is unfortunate, as the popular conception of Romanesque is the early Norman, as found in England a short time prior to the advent of William the Conqueror in A.D. 1066. The early style is plain and massive; the pillars are circular and short; and the

* The late Mr. Galloway considered the chancel arch as a very fine specimen of the Irish Romanesque, and the emblems cut on the capitals of the pillars of great interest. He was kind enough to present the drawings he made of them which appear in this work.



CAPITOL IN DUOBLETON CHAPEL

Vol. II. See page 100.

or want of proper supervision. In addition to this, the ruin has been roofed in with ordinary slates.

The ivy which then shrouded it was removed. The surrounding ground was dressed, and a new wall erected as a protection. This was necessary; but it must always be a matter for regret that the ancient building has been despoiled of its venerable dignity under the hands of would-be restorers.*

The foregoing is an outline account of this ancient chapel as it was, which we believe was one, if not the best, example of the early ancient chapels of the Irish-Scottish Church to be found in Scotland.

In Mure's *Old Church Architecture of Scotland*, he evidently considered the chapel as early Norman, carried away with the popular error that Fergus, Governor or Lord of Galloway, built it as, from want of information, it has been the rule to ascribe everything to him and his successors. The true position of those Lords of Galloway will be found in our account of them in the "General History" portion of this work, and in *Galloway—In Ancient and Modern Times*.

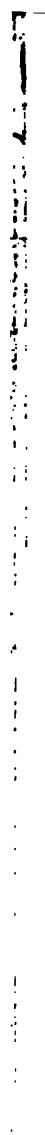
We are satisfied that the chapel was in existence before Fergus and his family had anything to do with Galloway, and that it was built by the Mac Cairills, who wrested the castle and lands from the Norsemen. The latter built the castle. The former were the countrymen of the clergy belonging to the establishment at Iona, who spread over Scotland, and founded the Irish-Scottish Church, which had deep root in Galloway, as the names of Irish saints, found in so many parts of the district, confirms. Mr. Mure, however, we fear, from Irish history being rather obscure when he wrote, classes it fully with the Romanesque style of architecture, without distinguishing it as Irish-Romanesque. This is unfortunate, as the popular conception of Romanesque is the early Norman, as found in England a short time prior to the advent of William the Conqueror in A.D. 1066. The early style is plain and massive; the pillars are circular and short; and the

* The late Mr. Galloway considered the chancel arch as a very fine specimen of the Irish-Romanesque, and the emblems cut on the capitals of the pillars of great interest. He was kind enough to present the drawings he made of them which appear in this work.



CAPITOLS IN CRUGGLETON CHAPEL.

Vol. II. See page 300.



arches semi-circular, or somewhat similar to a horse shoe. In the following century, it is to be found with the smaller arches plain and simple, but the principal ones adorned with different kinds of mouldings, as the chevron or zig-zag, the embattled fret, the beakhead, the billet, and the nailhead.

The only basis put forward by Mr. Mure in support of his opinion, is the loophole or window which in small buildings of Norman church architecture are generally very simple, being, to quote from him, "in most instances a short, oblong, bevil-edged opening, flush with the outer wall, and enormously splayed within." He gives a very interesting description of a chapel on the Argyllshire coast, in which, he says, the chancel evidently belongs to the early period, and in style mostly resembles Norman, though some alterations have somewhat modified the pristine character. We refer to Kilvicharmaig at Eilean Mor Island, off the Knapdale coast, and nearly opposite to the mouth of Loch Swen. It is the mother church of Knapdale, which he describes as a simple oblong, 37 feet 5 inches in length by 20 in breadth, internally divided into chancel and nave by a wall open in the centre with a semi-circular arch, composed of long, thin slates. At the east end of the chancel there are two small round-headed windows. Also at Kilchattan, Isle of Gigha, there are the remains of a chapel, externally 38 feet in length, of the ordinary pattern, with the usual lanciform windows in the east end. The description of those chapels given by Mure appears to us only to be in some points similar to the remains of the building at Cruggleton, which, as already stated, we consider to have been originally of the same style of architecture as found in Ireland. Petrie, in his valuable work, gives a description of the ancient church of Inishcultra, in Ireland. This church is stated by him to have been built, or rather re-built (as a church had existed there from the seventh century) by Brian, monarch, who fought at Clontarf in A.D. 1014, and that it may therefore fairly be considered, in part, if not wholly, of Brian's time. The nave internally is given as 30 feet long by 21 feet wide, and the chancel a square of about 15 feet. The division between the two is a wall with an arch and columns. He also states that, as is usual in Irish churches,

the ornamental portions of this one are chiefly to be found in the western doorway and chancel arch.

We have to mention that, when last in Dublin, we obtained a photograph of a portion of a church or chapel with only one arch left, which is utilised for a doorway, and leads to a burial ground at Castle Dermot, County Kildare. This shows much similarity to the chancel arch at Cruggleton chapel. We had no time to visit the ruin.

There are other examples elsewhere. The dimensions differ in the different churches mentioned, but there is more or less similarity in the construction of all of them, and we consider that those in Argyllshire and Wigtonshire were erected under the control of the Church of Iona, from Irish models. This opinion is to some extent supported by the appearance of the ruin of Kirkmadrine church, which was a separate parish until united with Sorbie. It appears to have been more similar in size to the Argyllshire examples we have given. Its history is unknown. The inside dimensions are, 42 feet long by 14 in width. The door is at the north-west corner. As we have shown under the account of the parish Kirkmadrine, Madrine is a corruption of Martin, the great saint of Tours.

The chapel at Cruggleton, as we have already mentioned, bears evidence that it was built at different periods, and that the chancel portion was the original building, as the castle chapel oratory. The distance from the castle is very short, and there are various other examples to be found of the abode and the chapel not being contiguous.

When the prior and his subordinates began to exercise control over it, is unknown, but they got it made as the church of a parish and named it Cruggleton, from the lands on which it stood, and served by a vicar, with a grant of land, which became known as the kirkland. Heretofore it has been supposed that the farms of Baltier, Culds, and Kevands were so appropriated, but when their size and value are considered this idea cannot be accepted. The arrangement was subsequent to the fraudulent charter of superiority, etc., obtained in 1309 from King Robert I. After the Reformation, on the 20th January, 1581-2, Patrick Agnew, Sheriff of Wigton, had a charter of confirmation of "*terra ecclesiæ parochialis de Crugiltoun*," but we are not told if any

other name had been borne. In fact, from separate notices of Baltier, Cults, and Kevands, which we have already given, it is clear that they could not have been granted to the chapel, and that the "*terra ecclesiæ parochialis de Cruggiltoun*," mentioned in the charter, was confined to what is known as the "Kirkland," which forms a portion of Palmallet farm, and does not exceed from thirty to forty acres.

Cruggleton and Kirkmadrine were united to Sorbie about 1650. In the beadle's croft beside the church a stone battle-axe, weighing fourteen pounds, highly polished and ornamented, was found in 1857. The stone was hard, and whitish in colour, the handle having a hole in it for a thong.

We have already referred to the surname Mac Cairill or M'Cairill, and have to add that it has been spelt in various forms, as sounding to the ear, and was so written down phonetically by the ecclesiastics who acted as clerks. The Mac or M' (son of) was the most ancient and general prefix in use in Ireland for centuries, and so continued until hua or ui was used, which extended from "son of" to "grandson or descendant." The name of M'Cairill was again transformed in Scotland by the non-Celtic monks at Whithorn, in the fourteenth century, to Kerlie, and found as Kerle, Kerlye, Keirlie, and Kierly, etc. All of this we have already mentioned; and we have to add that, in Paterson's *Ayrshire*, it is stated that in the parishes of Colmonell and Ballantrae it is found in writs corrupted to Kearle. The same authority narrates that, in those parts, it is related that the lands of Cairillton belonged in ancient times to a family named de Kierly. This is the same spelling as given in the French list, dated 16th November, 1385, of gifts bestowed by Charles VI., King of France. We gave in its proper place a copy of the original document.

As we have stated, the first lands owned were named after M'Cairill, the owner. In after times the name was Anglicised to Carleton. This appears to have originated in the Ragman Roll, the register of the names of traitors and cowards, as we find in it a Duncan de Carletoun in Carrick, who swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296, as well as Mestre Duncan de Carrick.

The entries seem to have applied to one and the same person, descended from Duncan, Earl of Carrick.

The letter C was, however, sometimes retained, being the Celtic form, and the surname spelled as M'Carole, M'Carlie, etc. Both the C and K were used from the fourteenth century. On the 23rd March, 1494-95, in the Lord High Treasurer's books, it is found spelled at Dumfries as M'Karale, "Item a Remission to Donald M'Karale," etc.

The lands in Carrick, which obtained the name of Cairill, the owner afterwards Anglicised to Carleton, and continued, as we have already mentioned, to be pronounced there as Kerlieton.

M'Kerell is another form. A family with this spelling own Hillhouse, in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. They were misled (by some professional writer, no doubt,) to claim to be the descendants of Sir John Kiriell, a Norman knight, whose name appears in the questionable Battle Abbey Roll, and to be of a Brittany family. The Money-Kyrles, an English family, also claimed him as an ancestor for a time, but dropped it. The M'Kerells, however, went wrong, and obtained armorial bearings and crest out of character with their real origin. They are doubtless an offshoot of the M'Kerlies, and the grandfather of the present representative called upon Captain Robert M'Kerlie, as the representative, and claimed kinship as an offshoot, also asking if he could assist him to make out his descent.

In different forms the surname is to be found in Carrick, Ayrshire, Cantire, Argyllshire, and the north of Ireland, as well as in Galloway. They all originally went from the last-named district, and from Carrick, Ayrshire, principally in the seventeenth century, when the persecution was carried out with so much ferocity. Those in Cantire must have gone earlier, and became a small clan. They rented farms. One was a colonel in the army. We were informed that most of them had emigrated to America. Another of them, Archibald M'Kerrill, gave the following account a few years ago:—"The M'Kerrill clan came from Ayrshire (Carrick) about 300 years ago, and settled here (Southend parish), some on the Pennyland estate, some at Balnabraid, Leaside, and some in Cattadale Glen. The last of the Cattadale family was a colonel in the army. My grandfather took a lease of Brunerican above 100 years ago, which I (Archibald M'Kerril) now hold. I am now the only repre-

sentative of my family. All the rest of the clan have emigrated to America."

Others are stated to have come from Ireland, and are often called Kiergan.

Another form was Kerley, and so spelled by Captain Anthony Kerley, Royal Navy, whose rank as Post Captain is dated 2nd July, 1746. He died in England, 21st April, 1764. Another was Commander Alexander Karley, Royal Navy. He was a native of Wigton, and died in 1860. Being in our time, we know that he considered that his name properly was M'Kerlie. Of those in Galloway scattered in different parishes, none of them are traceable as being connected with the representative and chief family, but they all consider that they are M'Kerlies. The absence of records accounts for this, and the disturbed state in which Galloway was kept for so many centuries, culminating with the persecution in the seventeenth century, when even family Bibles, etc., were so ruthlessly seized and destroyed. It was, and still is, common for births, with names, to be written on blank spaces in Bibles. In addition, the loose or careless way in which the parish records were kept, subsequent to the Reformation, has caused a terrible blank. It is worthy of note, however, that all families bearing the same surname in Galloway have at some period sprung from offshoots, and not as in the Highlands, where numbers of men of different tribes took their name from the owner of the land on which they dwelt, who in most instances were foreigners armed with charters, and thus ousting the ancient Celtic owners.

We must not omit mentioning one worthy of the name he bore. We refer to Rear-Admiral John M'Kerlie, Corvisel, Newton-Stewart, who was a very gallant officer. We cannot give all his services for they are too many for our space, but he served with Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth) in all his brilliant frigate actions, losing his right arm when in the *Indefatigable*, at the destruction of the French line-of-battleship, *Droits de l'Homme*. This daring action, with a much smaller armament, was fought during a gale of wind, with a very heavy sea, so much so, that there was danger in opening the port-holes and working the guns. The *Indefatigable* nearly shared the fate of her antagonist, good seamanship alone saving her. We give

these particulars, as it was considered one of the most daring and brilliant fights during the last war with France, as mentioned in naval history. A print of it was published, one of which we possessed. He was a great favourite with Sir Edward Pellew, who was noted as a daring sailor. M'Kerlie was always ready as a volunteer for hazardous work. He also served at Trafalgar as first lieutenant of the *Spartiate*, line-of-battleship, for which he obtained promotion as Commander. He had many other services, which, as already stated, we have not space to give. He was promoted to be Post-Captain, and afterwards Rear-Admiral. He was valued as a first-class officer at the Admiralty. By his marriage with Harriet, daughter of James Stewart of Cairnsmuir, he left an only daughter, Lillias, who married the Rev. Dr. Johnstone, minister of Minnigaff parish, who had issue. Also one nephew, Captain John M'Kerlie, who married Harriet, daughter of — M'Whirter, M.D., of the Bengal Army, and Medical Establishment.

In regard to the derivation of the name Cruggleton, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, gives different meanings. He states, "Crugelton parish obtained its name from Crugelton Castle. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the name appears to have been written Craigiltoun, Crogiltoun, Crigiltoun, and Crugiltoun. Craig in the British Scoto-Irish signifies a rock, and creigle in the British, a rocky place; so the name may be derived from the British creigle, with the common Saxon termination of tun signifying a dwelling place; or it may be derived from the British crug, a hump or hillock, or crugelton upon a hillock on the sea cliff." Such is Chalmers' statement, but he should have found that in Gaelic creug or craig is for a rock, and tun is the Norse for an abode. He was not, however, acquainted with the correct history. The British or Cymric colony had ceased to have any hold over Galloway when the castle was erected about A.D. 1000. As for the Saxons, as mentioned by us in the "General History" of this work, and *Galloway—In Ancient and Modern Times*, their occupation of Galloway is fabulous, a myth, and never existed. It was only ecclesiastical, being under the Archbishop of York, no one with that rank being in Scotland until A.D. 1472.

It is far more probable that the first Norse owner, or governor,

was called Crugal, and from him the name given, with tun as the suffix, which is Norse. That Crugal was a name will be found in Ossian's *Fingal*. We may also refer to what appears in Bishop Forbes's *Scottish Saints*, in regard to Saint Malachy, Malachi, or Michael, who was born in the city of Ardmarch, Ireland. The bishop states that Malachi twice visited Scotland, and on one of those occasions King David I., "in quondam Castello suo," healing his son, Prince Henry. Then he went on to Cruggleton, and to the Ecclesia Sti Michaelis, and lastly to a part called Laperasperi. The bishop quotes the *New Statistical Account of Wigtownshire*, to show where Cruggleton may be found. Being unable to follow Bishop Forbes, he gave us his authority, viz., Saint Bernard's *Life of Saint Michael*. We may mention that St. Bernard was born in A.D. 1091, near Dijon, and died in 1153, being buried at Clairvaux of Burgundy. He was therefore contemporary with King David I., and the Irish Saint Michael. The editions of the life of Michael written by Bernard, which we have consulted, are dated 1624 and 1632. The portion we have to deal with is, that "Saint Michael having gone to Rome, he returned to Ireland *via* Scotland, and found there King David in a certain castle of his, with his only son lying sick of an incurable disease, where, being entreated to stay, he sprinkled him with holy water and cured him. David the father, and Henry the son, are yet living to this day. Although entreated to remain, on the next morning he departed, and passing by the way of Crugeldus, restored speech to a certain young girl. Then in the island of S. Michael, he cured a woman possessed of devils. From thence, being come to the haven of Lapisperius, where he embarked, and passed over to Ireland, and arrived at the Monastery of Benchar" (Bangor, County Down).

Saint Michael made another pilgrimage to Rome, and on his way there died at Clairvaux of Burgundy, on the 2nd November, 1148, where he was buried. As we have already stated, Saint Bernard died and was buried there five years afterwards. In the Latin edition by Massingham, we find Crugeldum for Crugeldut; the Ecclesia Sancti Michæelis, and the haven Laperasperi. In all other respects the story is the same.

With the feeling that Galloway was the scene of the Saint's

wanderings, Bishop Forbes was misled in fixing on Cruggleton, which is quite out of the route. King David had only two residences in the west of Scotland (as it then was) where he resided, the principal one being at Carlisle, Cumberland (then annexed), and the other at Cadzow in Lanarkshire. There is not a hint to be found in any record, or by tradition, that he had ever a residence in Galloway. He, in fact, looked on the district with feelings far from favourable. In Cumberland there was a place called Crogling, with a church, not far distant from Carlisle. It was made a parish. Denton derives the name from the British (Cymric or Welsh) words, careg, a rock, and lyn, water. In the reign of Edward II. the church is mentioned as Eccl. de Croglin. It is also found as Croglynge. We may further state that in the *Annals of Ulster*, about A.D. 931, we find Crongilla as Mac Cuilenain ri Conaille Muirtheimne, or, as given in a Latin explanation, Rex Conallia Maritimæ dolore moritur.

We afterwards find that Mac Crongil, in a Latin translation, styled Rex Conalliorum, was slain. It is difficult to make much out of it, beyond the fact that the word "maritime" connects him with the sea in some way or other, and, as shown by us in its proper place, Ireland was in possession of the Norsemen, more or less, for some centuries. It is therefore to be inferred that Cronghaille was one of them. In *The War with the Gaedhil and the Gaill*, we find him mentioned as Cronghaille, son of Cronghaille.

To continue our trace of St. Michael's route, there was a church dedicated to that saint at the mouth of the river Derwent in Cumberland, where the port or haven called Laperasperi was probably situated, and from which he embarked and passed over to Ireland, but previous to this he is said to have gone to the Island of St. Michael, which we think could have been no other than the island so called on the east side of the Isle of Man. Confusion exists, and we consider it arose from want of geographical knowledge on the part of the recorder, and is best solved by believing that he embarked at Laperasperi and landed on the east side of the Isle of Man on his way to Ireland.

Anyhow, we have no doubt whatever that Cumberland was the scene of the saint's miracles in connection with King David and his son Henry, and the restoration of speech to a young girl at

or near Crugeldus. The celebrated monastery of Holm Cultram, in Cumberland, was erected by King David.

In entering into these particulars, we wish to prove two things—the first being that the name Crugelton is from Crugel, a name actually found, and, as we believe, Norse. Cumberland was also under Norse rule for a considerable period, and the names of places to this day in that district, in many instances, bear full evidence to this fact. We also consider that the prefix in Crogghlin or Croglyne there, was another form of Crugel, from which was Cruggletun, or, as now spelt in the suffix with the Anglo-Saxon, instead of the Norse tun, for a dwelling, etc.

The Agnews of Lochnaw, who now own what remains of the Cruggleton estate, are in possession of the following farms:—Cruggleton, Baltier, Cults, Palmallet, Cavens, Brownhill, Balcrosh, and Kirklands, etc.

SORBIE.

It is believed that this property was originally owned by a family named Sorby, who disappeared without leaving any trace behind, as has happened with other families who were in Galloway. The chartulary of Dryburgh informs us that Robert de Veteripont gave to that abbey the church and lands of Lesser Sowerby (Sorbie), and that the prior and convent of Candida Casa agreed to pay 20 marks for the fruits, revenues, and dues of the churches of Sowerby and Kirkfolan (Fillan), of which the abbot and convent of Dryburgh appointed them procurators. There is no date in the chartulary for the gift of Veteriponte. In our account of the parish, some further information is given.

Afterwards the Ahannays or Hannays obtained possession, but at what period is not clear. The Ragman Roll in the original gives the name as Annethe and Hannethe. When it was first spelled is only traced to the fifteenth century. It is a question whether the name should be rendered Hannay, instead of Annethe or Hannethe. They seem to some extent to be distinct. At the same time names were so corrupted when the Churchmen had the monopoly of writing; many of the priests and monks being foreigners or from England, the pen was guided as the names sounded to the ear, and thus written down, which makes

it very difficult in some cases to fix on the correct form, and this is a case in point. The name in different forms extends to distant parts. In Moravia, a province of the Austrian Empire, between Hungary and Bohemia, are found a district and river named Hanna. The inhabitants of the country, a Slavonian tribe, are called Hannaks. In Poland there is a small town called Hannah, on the river Bog. In the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, a small island called Hanno is found; and in the English Channel, close to the west of Guernsey, another island called Hannoys. On the west coast of Scotland, near Kinveel Point, is an island called Hanna-Chreen. The nearest, however, in spelling is the last we will give, which is Hannay—East and West—the first being a township in the parish of West Hannay, Berkshire. To return to the surname. As already stated, so far as records exist, Ahannay is first found in the district in the fifteenth century. The prefix Map, Ap, or A is the Cymric or Welsh for son; but without evidence of some kind that the family was of Cymric origin, the adoption of A to the name does not prove it, as there are instances of its use in Galloway, where the origin was foreign, as in the case of the Carsons, who are found as A'Carsane, and yet an Italian descent ascribed. So far as can be claimed they are of Norse origin, which in the modern family account is claimed.

The names of Gilbert de Anneth and Gilbert de Hanneth appear on the Ragman's Roll, along with those of the M'Dowalls and M'Cullochs, who, with many others, abandoned the independence of Scotland and swore fealty to King Edward I. of England. As is unfortunately almost the rule in the early periods of family history, the name of the lands owned is not given. Therefore, what lands were originally possessed by the Hannays cannot be given. The first we find of Sorbie was Odo Hannay, and he was succeeded by his son, Robert Ahannay, who was alive in 1484 and 1494. The next was John Hannay of Sorbie, who, we suppose, was the son of Robert. He had a brother named Alexander, a burgess of Wigton, who purchased Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck, in 1528. According to Douglas, John married a daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, about A.D. 1500. He was succeeded by Patrick Ahannay, who was in possession on the 10th October, 1544 (Barnbarroch Papers), and who, we

presume, was his son. In 1581, Patrick sat as member for Wigton in the Scottish Parliament. Then follow Donald and Alexander. Of the first-named no special mention is made, but of Alexander we find an instrument of sasine, dated 29th December, 1598, on a precept of *clare constat*, granted by the said Alexander Hannay of Sorbie in favour of Robert Hannay, his son, brother and nearest kin to William Hannay, of an annual rent of £40. It would appear from this that Alexander Hannay had several sons, for he was succeeded by John, who was the eldest. In the years 1604 and 1607, Alexander Hannay was brought into debt through a feud with Murray of Broughton, and had a good part of his lands escheated.

John Hannay seems to have succeeded his father, about 1613. On the 10th March of that year we find him served heir to his father in the "ten libratis terrarum," and other lands ecclesiastic in Sorbie, and also the twenty merkland of Craigboy, in the parish of Inch. Whom John Hannay married does not appear, but it is stated that he was succeeded by John. This, however, does not seem clear, and we are inclined to think that there was only one named John at this time. He married Dorothy Stewart, who had been the wife of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie. We have mentioned under Tonderghie, parish of Whithorn, the particulars of the cause of separation between Alexander and Dorothy Stewart are not known. John Hannay revived the quarrel with Murray of Broughton; and thereby lost more of his lands, and got into serious difficulties. He was killed in the year 1640, and with him the property appears to have passed from the family.

He had a younger brother named Patrick, who had followed the military profession in the service of the King of Bohemia, and served under Sir Andrew Gray, a colonel of infantry and a general of artillery. He subsequently appeared as a poet, and his works were highly esteemed. Whether he was Patrick Hannay who, in 1637, sat in the Scottish Parliament, we cannot state. A third brother, Robert Hannay, also became a soldier, and was created a baronet in 1629, by the style of Hannay of Mochrum. As a Royalist, he was killed fighting in 1642. We also learn that there was a James Hannay, Dean of Edinburgh, in the time of Charles I.; and a Sir Patrick Hannay, Director of

Chancery in Ireland, about the same period. The particulars, however, in regard to each we regret to be unable to give.

Why Sir Robert Hannay should have been styled "of Mochrum" when made a baronet, we are unable to learn.

In the time of the Hannays, the property was called Ingleston and Sorbie. Other lands, however, are now embraced in this property, as owned by the Earls of Galloway. In July, 1619, there was sasine "of contract betwixt Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, and his sone on the ane part, and William Stewart, brother to Lord Gairleyis," concerning the lands of Culderrie and Zettoun. Then, in November, 1629, James Fleming had sasine of the same lands. On the 27th September, 1638, Francis Hay had sasine of Kildirrie. On the 26th October, 1643, Kirstian Ross had sasine in liferent; and on the 21st March, 1682, James Dunbar of Mochrum had sasine of Culderrie, Zettoun, and several others.

From John Hannay, mentioned by us, the lands owned by him passed, in 1630, to Sir Stewart of Garlies, and again conveyed by him to Alexander, Earl of Galloway, in the year 1636. Previously, in December, 1629, Archibald Lindsay had sasine of the lands of Sorbie, etc. This, no doubt, was a wadset. On the 3rd December, 1642, Sir James Stewart of Garlies had sasine, and in March, 1649, his spouse, Dame Nicolas Grier, of the lands of Sorbie. On the 4th July, 1662, it was united to the barony of Garlies by charter under the Great Seal. On the 5th February, 1695, the Honourable John Stewart had sasine of the lands and barony of Sorbie; and on the 19th December, 1700, he is styled as Colonel John Stewart of Sorbie. He was the son of Alexander, third Earl of Galloway, and, in 1707, was nominated as the first representative for Wigtonshire, in the first British Parliament. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and died unmarried, at Sorbie, on the 22nd April, 1748.

We may mention here that the Honourable John Stewart was, and perhaps still is, claimed as the progenitor of the Stewarts of Stewart's Lodge, County Carlow, Ireland. The account which they gave was that he entered the army in 1690, and was raised to the rank of Colonel at Lorida in Spain in 1707; that he was dangerously wounded at the battle of Almanza, and had personal favours conferred on him by Queen Anne; that he purchased

estates in the Counties Meath and Carlow in 1719, and married, in 1722, Bridget, only daughter of the Honourable John Pocklington, second baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland; and by her he had a son, William, from whom they descend. The particulars were given in an obsolete edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and we give it to show the errors which have existed.

The spelling of the surname alone negatives the account as written, for the introduction of the letter u gives a marked distinction from those in direct line from the legitimate stock. Besides, the mortal remains of the said Honourable John Stewart rest in the vault at Sorbie, without any wife or issue having been interred there; and the property, at his death, having passed to his nephew, Alexander, Earl of Galloway, when he died in 1748, and continuing in the possession of his descendants, proves that the Irish account is altogether erroneous.

We have to add that the farm of Balsier belonged for a time to a M'Culloch, as appears by precept of *clare constat*, granted by James, Lord of St. John, and Lord Torphichen, for infesting James M'Culloch of Balsier, as son and heir of the deceased John M'Culloch of Balsier, in the five merk temple lands of Balsier, under date 17th April, 1569. It is evident from this that the farm had belonged to the knights of St. John (Templars or Knights of Malta). The next notice is in 1578, when Alexander M'Kie and Helen Vaus, his spouse, had possession. As will be found under Barnbarroch, he had eloped with her, she being the heiress of Barnbarroch. Next, on the 9th June, 1585, a charter was granted by Alexander M'Kie and his spouse in favour of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, of the seven merkland of Balsier. Balsier, therefore did not then form part of the property; and the same applies to Corwar, as Janet Houston, relict of Andro M'Culloch, had sasine of Corwar, etc., on 12th October, 1680.

In 1684, Symson mentions that Sorbie Place was built by one of the Hannays, but he does not mention which of them. The old tower, now in ruins, is covered with ivy.

The lands known as Ingleston and Sorbie now embrace the farms of Inch, Millisle, Corwar, and Sorbie. As the old estate is now absorbed under Polton, or Powton-Galloway House, we

think it better to give under the latter heading all that can be stated as regards etymology, etc.

We regret that so little can be gathered about those bearing the name of Hannay. What we have given is very meagre and barren of all information about wives, younger sons, and daughters. In most instances, such is Galloway history, where families have lost their lands very little in a connected form can now be learned. The name of Hannay is still well known in the district. The male representative of the Sorbie family is George Francis Hannay of Kingsmuir, Fifeshire; and about 1762, Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale, parish of Kirkmabreck, was served heir male of line to Robert Hannay, who was created a baronet in 1629. Another branch will be found under Grennan, parish of Old Luce. All bearing the name are undoubtedly the descendants of various offshoots from the main stock. We hoped to have got some traditions of the family, but have failed.

The armorial bearings are as follows:—

Arms—*Argent*, three roebucks' heads, couped *azure*, collared *or*, with a bell pendent *gules*.

Crest—A cross-crosslet *fitché* issuing out of a crescent.

Motto—*Cresco et Spero*.

KILSTURE.

The first notice of Kilsture is in a charter granted by Robert the Bruce in favour of Richard M'Guffock, who thereby obtained Kilsture and Cloentis, now Clanch (Robertson's *Index*). For an account of the M'Guffocks we have to refer our readers to Rusco, parish of Anwoth. How long they retained Kilsture, etc., we do not trace. The next owner found by us was Simon M'Chrystine of Carsefregan, who married Margaret Shaw, 23rd September, 1503. He seems to have been followed by his son John, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Kilsture, Clanch, Mankill (Penkill), and Blair. We next learn that William, third son of Alexander Gordon of Airds, parish of Kells, was first tenant and then owner of Kilsture. He was succeeded by his son John, who was in possession on the 9th July, 1573. We next find He Gordon, who was owner in 1630 and 1637. Alexander n, who are believed to have been his sons,

went abroad after the Revolution to Philadelphia, United States, America.

The lands next passed to Robert M'Gill. On the 22nd February, 1670, we find him styled as son of — M'Gill of Fingask, and heir of Robert M'Gill of Foord, infest in the lands of Clanch, Kilsture, and Blair. An account of the M'Gills we have given under Stoneykirk and Inch parishes.

Kilsture and Clanch now form a portion of the Sorbie estate, belonging to the Galloway House property, and Blair belongs to the Castlewigg estate.

Pont spells Kinsture as Kilstyre, and it is shown by him as a place with trees, thus conveying a residence of some standing. The Kil is probably from the Gaelic coille for a wood. As for the suffix, it may be from the Norse, as in that language storr, for bent grass, is to be found. Under Logan, parish of Kirkmaiden, there is a place called Kilstay, the derivation of which, so far as can be gathered, will be found there. Clanch was originally named Cloentis. It means stone or rock. Pont spells it Cloyinsh. Blaär, another farm that was, is in the Gaelic blàr or blàir, and means a field, etc., as we have given elsewhere.

EGERNESS AND PENKILL.

The earliest notice found by us is that John was served heir to his father, Simeon M'Chrystine of Carsefregan, in the lands of Mankill (Penkill), etc. Next, in the Great Seal Register, there is a charter dated 8th March, 1490, to James M'Culloch of Cardnes of the lands of Egilness, which we think refers to Egerness, although it cannot be proven. Also a charter, dated 29th July, 1525, granting Egerness to Blasius Makgee, who, in August, 1527, had another charter to himself and Christian Agnew, his spouse, who was a daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. It would appear, however, that the Church either had the superiority or had become the owner of the lands, as we find that the prior of St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright, granted, in 1559, a charter of Egerness and Penkill to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum; and another, in 1562, to him and his spouse, Elizabeth Mure, of the same lands. Again, in 1576, a charter was granted to his grandson, Alexander Dunbar; and on the 3rd March, 1610, he had

think i
stated

We
the nar
barren
daught
familie
now be
district
Francis
Samuel
heir ma
in 1629
of Old
ants of
have go

The
Arms
or, with
Crest
Motto

The first
the Bruce
Kilsture an
account of
parish of A
not trace.
of Carsefreg
1503. He se
was served he
Mankill (Pen
third son of Al
tenant and the
son John, who
next find Henry
Alexander and W

1542. John
of
merland
From the
On the
Alexander
of Eggesness,
1628.
The
William
Next
egg.
the
southern-
of
away
and are
a
Pen-
the
or
and
is
has been
the spot
at the
A well
The
The first is
which is
The
the sea
being
a place

WHITEHILLS.

The first notice we find of this land is dated 30th July, 1584, when Patrick M'Kie was of Quhithillis, mentioned as brother to Archibald M'Kie of Myretoun, and was tried and acquitted of the crime of forging half-merks, etc. We next find Colonel Alexander Agnew of Quhitehills in 1677. He was the fourth son of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnew, the first baronet of the family. Whom Colonel Agnew married is not known, but he left a son, Andrew, his heir, who succeeded his father on the 27th August, 1694. On the 15th October, 1695, he had sasine. There would appear, however, to have been a wadset during his father's lifetime, as, on the 4th March, 1685, John Fergusson of Dowaltoun had sasine. In May, 1678, Marie, Countess of Galloway, had sasine of the mylne and mylne lands, etc., but these seem to have been separate. Andrew Agnew married Margaret Hathorn, who had sasine of Whytehills, as his spouse, on the 10th May, 1712.

The next owner, as far as known, was Hugh M'Culloch of Grange, parish of Penninghame, who had sasine on the 30th November, 1776. From him it passed to John, Earl of Galloway, who had sasine on the 26th November, and, on the 30th November, 1779, resignation and renunciation in his favour. It now forms a portion of the present property of Sorbie, owned by his descendants.

PALMALLET.

We merely give this farm separately to enable us to rectify what we gave in our First Edition, having afterwards discovered that there is nothing to lead to the supposition that the name was given from its occupation by one of King Edward I.'s myrmidons. The individual whose name appears on the Ragman's Roll was simply William Polmalot, and not William *de* Palmalot. We are now of opinion that he was a settler in Aberdeenshire, where there are, or were, lands so called in the parish of Banchory in that county.

We are not in a position to waste time in following out a matter so small, to settle whether the land in Aberdeenshire or

Wigtonshire is referred to when John Hamilton was infeft as heir to his father, William Hamilton of Polmallet.

Anyhow, on the 16th November, 1591, Gilbert Gordon is styled of Polmallet. We again find his name on the 7th May, 1595; and the last was John, heir of Henry Gordon of Creich, who was infeft on the 7th April, 1663.

On the 17th October, 1662, Archibald Stewart of Fintalloch had sasine of Polmallet, followed on the 21st October, 1663, by his son Archibald.

The next notice we are in possession of is dated 1st January, 1743, when Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw had sasine, and whose descendants remain in possession. It forms part of the ancient Cruggleton estate.

The loch was of considerable size at one time, but the greater portion has been drained.

DOWALTON.

The following farms, which form part of the Ravenstone estate in the adjoining parish of Glasserton, viz., Dowalton, Barledziew, Culnoag, Culkae, Doonhill, Stonehouse, etc., will be found mentioned there, being owned by Lady Borthwick.

BLAIR.

The farms of High and Low Blair form part of the Castlewigg estate, parish of Whithorn, at present owned by Hugh Fletcher-Hathorn.

BALZIER.

Little Balzier belongs to the Broughton estate, parish of Whithorn, at present in the possession of Horatio Granville Murray-Stewart of Cally, parish of Girthon.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

PARISH OF WHITHORN.

THE principal information of this parish being connected with the priory and town, there is not much to convey separately. The extreme length is eight miles, and four in breadth. The mean about two miles broad. The superficial extent is ten thousand imperial acres. The limits of the shore was bounded by a burn called Clark's Burn, near Monreith, on the west, and to the point of Eggerness on the east, so that all the shores, creeks, and harbours between these boundaries, were comprehended in the grants.

The sites of castles are numerous. One at the end of the town is believed to have been the residence of the bishops of Galloway. It has been for long under tillage. Carghidown Castle, which occupies about half an acre, we mention under Tonderghie, and the site of Castle Feather, of nearly an acre, south of Cuteloy farm-house, like Cruggleton, has been a place of great strength, being built on a site which enabled the fosse or ditch to detach the castle from the mainland. Besides the fosse or ditch, the remains of a strong wall, about two feet broad, existed, and we hope still exists. The precipice rises abruptly from the sea-shore, and is over one hundred feet in height. An idea has been expressed by the author of *Dumfries and Galloway* that Feather is a corruption of Pheadhur, the Gaelic for Peter. It is, however, with far more probability, a corruption of hædir, the Norse for summit, and conveying the castle on the summit of the precipice. Both Carghidown and Castle Feather, without doubt, were erected by the Norsemen.

At Cutreoch, there is, or was, the site of another, which, we think, was only a strong house, and not a castle in the proper sense of the word. In fact, it was of the same class as the good stone house at the Isle, at the seaside, which Symson mentions, in 1684, as belonging to Patrick Houston of Drummastoun.

Of British forts, there were several in the parish. At the Burrow Head, there are, or were, two. At the shore or cliffs at

Dinnans, other two; and also on the shore, east of Castle Feather, there is another, together with one found close to Drummol, and one at the Isle. While mentioning these, we cannot vouch that they all remain, but they were there a few years back. The plough is making sad havoc of such remains of the past. There were what were termed moats in the parish, one at Cairnhead, and another at Steinhead, which latter name in the first syllable is pure Norse, and common in the Orkneys, where it is spelled Stennis or Stunness, which means the stone promontory. In this case we have it expressed as Steinhead. The sites of both moats have all the appearance of having been British forts.

About half a mile west of the town, close to Rispain farmhouse, situated on rising ground, stood a Roman camp. It was square, with a fosse or ditch, which varied from six to twelve feet in depth, and from nine to eleven yards in width. There are, or were, also the remains of a rampart. The position is good, commanding a view of the country around. At Broughton Mains, there are, or were, the sites of two other camps, a short distance from each other; and at the same farm is a spot called the "Bloody Neuk."

The lochs, which were formerly in the parish, have in most cases been drained, so that only three small ones remain. One is at High Erstock, another called Mains Loch, and the third at Owton. In regard to the land with this name, south-east of Chapel Owton farmhouse, the remains of the old chapel are, or were, to be found.

The Isle of Whithorn is distant three miles south-east from Whithorn, and forms the eastern side of the bay, which is not more than one-sixth of a mile wide. There is an idea that it once formed an island. This is probable, but it must have been at a period of history of which there is no record, at a time when Scotland was in the possession of a people, or peoples, of whom no trace now exists. In fact, the Isle must have been in the same position as the Rhinns, which peninsula is also believed to have been an island. The village is composed of a row of houses from north-west to the pier. The remains of a chapel, called by Symson, in 1684, "the Chapel of the Isle," are found. It has been ascribed to be the original building erected by Saint Ninian,

which is very erroneous. Under our account of "The Priory," we have shown how absurd and untenable the suggestion was. It was merely one of the chapels which became annexed to the priory, and is supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century.

On the right hand side of the road to the Isle, a large upright stone stood, which was considered to have been erected in honour to Saint Peter, where prayers were said either to him, or through him. In regard to it, Dr. John Stuart, in his *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, states that the cross slab stands on high ground above the town of Whithorn, on the side of the road leading towards the Isle; that it is about four feet high, and two in breadth, and its original site unknown. On the upper part of one of the faces, is a cross within a circle, with the inscription curiously arranged, resembling the inscription on the ancient Welsh Stones, "LOCI T I PETRI APVSTOLI." The monogram is added to the upper limb of the cross on the right hand. The same is to be seen at Kirkmadrine, and not observed on any other Scotch monument. As mentioned by him, the crosses in Galloway are of a peculiar type, being ornamental, with interlaced work running along the face, from the top to the base of the shaft, which consists of a thin slab surmounted by a circular disc. Such is an outline of Dr. Stuart's statement, and we have to add that the stone in question was brought to its present site from the farm of Mains, which is partly within the burgh. It is of grey wacke or blue whinstone, and the exact measurement as it stood (and it is to be hoped still stands), is three feet two inches in height, and three feet ten inches in girth. The hieroglyphic figure has two concentric circles; within the inner is a cross. The inscription is under the circles across the pedestal.

In 1871, when a well was being dug within fifty yards of the priory, a stone axe head was found twelve feet from the surface. Along with it was a massive deer's head, with a portion of the antlers, all enclosed within a lot of loose stones. The axe was well delineated, and fully eleven inches long, the arching edge six and a half inches, and the opposite end three and a half inches. It weighed six pounds, and was composed of grey wacke, or dark bluish grey whinstone. Others of similar stone and make have been since found in the same neighbourhood.

The pier at the northern part of the Isle admits vessels drawing eight or nine feet of water inside it at half tide, and at the pierhead those of eighteen feet draught on springs and thirteen feet on neaps. Ordinary spring tides rise twenty-one feet, and neaps eleven feet. This information is from the *Admiralty Sailing Directions*, from which we also learn that there is a heavy race off the Burrow Head when the ebb is opposed by a strong westerly wind.

At the Isle there is a patent slip adapted for vessels of 550 tons. A few vessels are built and repaired.

At the village there are, or were, the remains of a fort, believed to be Norse. The earliest parochial register to be found as extant is for 1796.

By the census of 1871 the population of the landward portion of the parish was 1324, and in 1891 it was 1171. Including the burgh, it was 2929 in 1881; in 1891, 2574; and in 1901, 2335.

WHITHORN.

The origin of the town of Whithorn is believed to have been nearly coeval with that of the priory, the history of which follows this. By a series of erections it began as a hamlet on each side of the burn which ran through it. The houses appear to have been then, as well as afterwards, set down on no particular plan: almost none of the houses run in a parallel line. A great part of the present town seems to have been built chiefly from the ruins of the priory. There are few of the old houses without some of the freestone in their walls.

It was made a Royal Burgh by King Robert I. (Bruce), doubtless through the influence of the priory—*Claustra Casa*: and again by King James IV. in 1511. It is stated by tradition that the prior of Whithorn gave a charter to the town of the harbour of the Isle of Whithorn—three miles south-west, and shores belonging thereto, with the customs, anchorages, and other petty impôts. The quay is understood to have been first built by the convent, and when repairs were wanted these were made by a collection at the various churches in the diocese.

The Reformation, with the confusion which ensued, caused the loss of the archives, papers, &c., belonging to the town. The

more ancient grants from the priors are therefore not extant, although their seal thereto is, and some scattered remains of their bounty to the town—in moth-eaten papers—are still among the records. The only paper left of any consequence appears to be an extract of a charter under the hand of the Keeper of the Rolls, of preceding charters, and confirming grants that had been formerly made. Beyond these the records contain no information prior to the Reformation. On the footing of the extract mentioned, the burgh applied, 25th May, 1661, and obtained a charter in the reign of King Charles II., confirming their former grants, particularly a charter by James IV., dated 1st May, 1511, ratified 18th July, 1515, and confirmed by Act of Parliament 27th July, 1518. In this charter not only all grants formerly made are confirmed, but also it contains a *novodamus* “of the shore or sea part of the same, the Isle of Whithorn,” etc.

The burgh having gone to law respecting the harbour of Garlieston as an encroachment upon the rights of the community, the memorial drawn up on the occasion, 29th October, 1777, gives a fairly accurate idea of the rise and progress of the place. “The burgh of Whithorn, by situation,” says the document, “is the most southern in Scotland. It is amongst the most insignificant in point of revenue of almost any, having little else than what they collect by way of shore dues and anchorages within the limits of their grants, which they annually let to a tacksmen.”

While the priory continued in the ascendant, the burgh of Whithorn was in a thriving condition. The thousands of pilgrims to the shrine of Saint Ninian put money into the coffers of the burgesses as well as those of the priory. There was, besides, a good importation trade with France, which brought the merchants of the inland towns to Whithorn for the supply of goods. In the middle of the main street of the burgh there had been a strip of buildings, fronting both to the north and south. These were occupied as shops, or booths rather, for exposure of the goods imported. Like a similar range in the High Street of Edinburgh, they were called the *Luckenbooths*. After the Reformation the burgh sunk almost into absolute decay. Without trade or foreign intercourse, it became a mere rural village.

The burgh is governed by a provost and the usual number of bailies and councillors.

By the census of 1871 the population was 1577; in 1891 it was 2574; and in 1901 it was 1188.

The townhouse and jail were removed from the centre of the burgh to the west side of the street about 1809.

THE PRIORY.

According to Ptolemy, Whithorn dates back to the time of the Roman occupation; and he calls it *Leucophibia*, or the White City, and describes it as the capital of the Novantes. Here it was that the first Christian missionary appeared, and built a church of stone, which Bede, in the eighth century, as a simple translation of the *Leucophibia* of Ptolemy, named *Candida Casa*. It has also been interpreted as built of polished or white stone. However, the *Leukopibia* of Ptolemy has been confused with the name *Candida Casa*, and corrupted to agree with the latter. In the original it is *Leukophibia*. In another edition, A.D. 1233, it is in the same form; as also in the Paris edition of the Greek text, A.D. 1546, and so written in 1843. In the Latin translation published at Basle in 1540, it will be found *Leukopibia*, and from this, no doubt, the corruption crept in, the Latin W and C being given as the equivalents to represent the Greek O V and K, with the addition by some one of the letters E and H. We have also to add that the proper spelling of Whithorn is *Hwit-cern* and *Hwitern*, from *hwit* for white, and *cern*, or *ern*, a place.

Saint Ninian (whose usual name in Scotland and Ireland is Ringan), in regard to whom the foregoing relates, was a Cymric Celt, and said to have been born near Whithorn about A.D. 368. When close investigation is carried out, it is beyond doubt that the Novantes were Cymri (Welsh), and he was thus amongst his own countrymen, under Roman rule. Ninian, having visited Rome, was a direct emanation from that See. In after times the Culdees, or missionaries of Iona, who spread over the greater part of Scotland and England, were independent of the Pope. There was for long considerable difference both in doctrine and in government

between the Churches of Iona and Rome, the latter becoming fully triumphant in the reign of David I., whose proceedings brought, in after times, much to disturb the peace of Scotland.

Saint Ninian died on the 16th September, 432, which day became his festival. He was buried in the church he had built at Whithorn, where his remains were understood, in after times, to have wrought many miracles. His instructor had been Saint Martin of Tours, to whom, in gratitude, as believed, he dedicated the house, the first of the kind in Scotland. It has been stated that Ninian brought with him from the Continent expert workmen, and not a few also capable of assisting him in his work of propagandism. His visit to Rome has been given as occurring in A.D. 370, and on his return to have brought numerous relics with him. Ailred, his biographer (seven centuries afterwards), states that besides gathering a religious community to assist him in his missionary work, youths of high and low degree were committed to his charge for education. Ailred also states that Ninian had a flock of cattle which were pastured on ground at some distance from his monastery.

Ninian appears to have exercised full power, and from his death till 723, according to Bede, when Pichthelme was consecrated, the Novantes (Cymri) in Galloway were without any ecclesiastical superior. Pichthelme (or Pecthelme) was succeeded by Frithwald in 776-7, who, in 790, received the bishopric of Hexham, Northumberland. In 790, Eadwulf succeeded. We also find his name spelled Radulph and Radwulf. He was the last of the Bernician bishops of Whithorn, and was still there in 803.

Afterwards, between 1124 and 1130, the diocese was established by King David I. upon the full Romish principle. The bishopric comprehended Wigton and Kirkcudbright shires, except that part lying between the rivers Urr and Nith, which belonged to the See of Glasgow. It consisted of three deaneries—the Desnes, the Fariner, and the Binns. Giláldan was the first bishop under this new *régime*, but as there was no proper authority in Scotland, he was directed by Pope Honorius to apply to Thurstan, archbishop of York, as his metropolitan, for consecration. His successors submitted to the same jurisdiction until the archbishopric of St. Andrews was constituted in 1472, when all the bishops of Scot-

land were declared to be suffrages of that See; but when Glasgow was constituted a metropolitan See, in 1491, the bishop of Galloway, as the chief suffragan, was appointed vicar-general.

The bishops of Galloway are generally found styled of *Candida Casa*, an error in the strict sense, but one which is easily understood.

We may mention here that the building erected by Saint Ninian, and in which his mortal remains reposed, was destroyed by fire in the thirteenth century. The structure principally known in history was a later erection. We will again refer to this.

During his reign (1124 to 1153) David I. is said to have founded the cathedral, and Fergus, Lord of Galloway, a priory for canons of the Premonstratensian Order. Those monks were so called from their first monastery being in Premonstre, in Champagne, France. Also, Saint Martin of Tours became the titular saint. Such was the diocesan Church when the bishopric was restored by David I. The prior, as dean of the chapter, was next in dignity to the bishop. Adjoining the cathedral there was another church, called the Cross, or Outer-Kirk, and at some distance, on the hill, stood the chapel. Connected with this establishment were various altars, where numerous offerings were made.

In 1489, King James IV. founded a Chapel Royal at Stirling, and annexed it to the bishopric of Galloway. From that period it was known as "*Candida Casa et Capella Regia, Strivelingensis.*" The revenues of the See, however, were considered small, until, in 1504, the deanery of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and, some years afterwards, the abbey of Tunstland, were annexed to it.

At the period of the Revolution, the net rent amounted to £5,684 15s. Scots, the largest revenue of any in Scotland, save that of St. Andrews and Glasgow.

With the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, the whole, with the patronage of more than twenty churches, came to be vested in the Crown.

We will give here, so far as can be learned, a list of the bishops of Galloway. Saint Iolan, in 1094, stands separate, as he belonged to the early Church. He is styled by Ker as bishop

of Whithorn, and confessor in Scotland. His festival day was the 22nd September. The additional names are from the time of David I., when the Church of Rome was introduced by him; and, as we have already stated, he is understood to have founded the cathedral. The first was Gilaldan, who, as already mentioned, was ordained as bishop of Whithorn, by Thurstan, archbishop of York. He was succeeded by Christian, who was bishop in 1154, and is stated to have died at Holm-Cultran (Cumberland), in 1176; yet in August, 1177, Cardinal Vivian, Papal Legate, having obtained leave from Henry II. to enter Scotland, held a council at Edinburgh, and is reported to have suspended Christian, bishop of Galloway, because he absented himself. It was settled in December of the same year. It is evident from this that Christian could not have died in 1176. In fact, we have found elsewhere that he died at Holm-Cultran in 1186; and the next bishop was John, who was appointed in that year. It is a matter of no moment, but we mention it to show how errors are repeated. John resigned in 1206, and died at Holyrood in 1209. Between 1200 and 1206, as bishop of Candida Casa (Galloway), a charter was granted by him, which was witnessed by Michael, the prior, and the chapter, Alan, son of Roland, constable of Scotland; John, the archdeacon; Matthew, the dean of Desnes; William, the dean of Furnes; Walter, the parson of Kirkandrews; Durrand, the parson of Minnigaff; and Martin, the clerk of Kirkcudbright.

John, bishop, was succeeded by Walter, chamberlain to Alan, son of Roland, Lord of Galloway. He died in 1235. The next was Gilbert, abbot of Glenluce Abbey, who succeeded as bishop, and died in 1253. Of his election, we will give some information in our remarks about the priors. He was followed by Henry, abbot of Holyrood, who was consecrated by Walter, archbishop of York, in December, 1255. This proves the connection that was continued to be kept up with the Church of England. Henry seems to have held the office for a considerable time, as he appears to have been succeeded by Thomas in 1296. The next was Symon, in 1321; Henry, in 1334; Michael, in 1357; Adam of Lanark, in 1359; Thomas, in 1362; Andrew, in 1368; Elisæus, in 1405; Thomas, in 1415; Alexander Vaux, in 1420 (the first of this family in Galloway); Thomas Spens, in 1451,

the third son of John Le Spens of Lathallan, Fifeshire. He was appointed, in 1458, Lord Privy Seal for Scotland. In 1459, he was made bishop of Aberdeen, when he resigned the Seal. In 1468, he again received it, and held it for three years. He died in Edinburgh in 1480, where he had founded an hospital "Of Our Lady," as styled. His successor in the diocese of Galloway was Ninian, in 1459. He was succeeded by George Vaus (brother of Blaise Vaus of Barnbarroch), who died before 1508. James Bethune, prior, succeeded as bishop. He was a son of John Bethune of Balfour. He held the bishopric only for about a year, having been raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Glasgow, and, in 1523, Archbishop of St. Andrews, where he died in 1539. The next was David, son of John Arnot of Arnot. Previously he had been archdeacon of Lothian, and abbot of Cambuskenneth. He died in 1526, when he was succeeded by Henry Wemyss. He died in 1540, and was followed by Andrew Durie, who was of the family of that Ilk in Fifeshire. He became abbot of Melrose in 1527, and bishop of Galloway in 1541. He died in 1558. He was an enemy to the spread of religious truths, and the spreading of the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; a worthy finish to Popish rule in Galloway, he being the last bishop of the Church of Rome.

The names we have given are those of the bishops of Galloway, next to whom in rank was the prior of Whithorn—Candida Casa. A list of the names of the priors, and other Churchmen of standing, who successively held the position, it was our desire to give, but we have failed to obtain what we required, excepting a name here and there. The destruction of the priory records was fully carried out by interested individuals.

In Archbishop Gray's *Register* (the Register of Rolls, William Gray, Archbishop of York), beginning in March, 1225, there is a list of the priors and monks who voted for the election of one of their own fraternity for the position of bishop of the diocese. This brother was named Odo. He was largely supported as "litteratum, honestum, modestum, et religiosum," etc., religion bringing up the rear of his qualifications. However, it availed not, for the abbot of Glenluce, named Gilbert, was elected. This was about A.D. 1235-36. In the *Register*, he is called of Melrose. As a little insight into the establishment at Whithorn, we will

give the prior and canonici who appear:—"Ego frater Duncanus, Cathedralis Prior Candidæ Casæ. Bricius, Canonicus et Sacerdos Candidæ Casæ, et gerens vices. Paulinus, quondam Prior Cath., etc. Ego frater Helias, Canonicus, Sacerdos et Subprior Candidæ Casæ." The rest are all Canonici of various degrees, commencing with Cristinus the treasurer, Johannes, Gerardus, Mauricius, Henricus, Fingallus, Malichias, Johannes, Gilbertus, Concius, Andreas, Melcalmus, Gregorius, Neemias, Fergus, Garcianus, Nicholaus and Malach, Canonicus et Acolytus.

The next prior found by us is Morice, who, with Thomas, bishop of Galloway, on the 28th August, 1792, swore fealty to King Edward at Berwick. We have to refer our readers to what we have stated about the said bishop, in our list of them. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, and kept up connection with the Church in England. Afterwards, the Churchmen espoused the cause of Robert the Bruce, who had been freed from excommunication for murder, that he might support their Church, and in return were in high favour, large concessions of lands, under false representations, being made to the priory, together with one half of the salmon fishing in the river Dee, Kirkcudbrightshire. As we have stated, a list of the names of the priors we have failed to obtain. Chalmers, however, in his *Caledonia*, has stated that about A.D. 1476, when William Douglas resigned the office of prior of Whithorn, he obtained a large provision from his successor, Roger, the prior, and the canons, consisting of two hundred bolls of meal, yearly, from the church of Crogiltoun, and another three hundred bolls from the church of Glasserton. Also, from Borg church, one hundred and seventy-two bolls of meal. Other items are said to have been included in the gift. The authority given for such a bountiful superannuation is *Regis. Mag. Sig.*, B. VIII., 59; but after the closest search of the charters under the Great Seal, Privy Council, priory, etc., it cannot be found—in fact, does not exist. A William Douglas, as prior of Whithorn, is unknown, as far as can be traced. We have an idea that the William Douglas, called prior, is the same as of Leswalt, or of that family. It will be found there, that other charters quoted are unknown.

James Bethune was prior until made bishop about 1508. Under the bishops we have given some account of him. Also,

Gavin Dunbar (afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland), son of John Dunbar of Mochrum, was prior in 1514. He was selected to conduct the education of the young King, James IV.

Dr. Murray in his *Literary History of Galloway* gives Mancolalyne as the last prior of Whithorn. This, however, was wrong, as Robert, an illegitimate son of King James V., held the position. Through the power of his elder (also illegitimate) brother, James, prior of St. Andrews, who at the Reformation became, or professed to be, a Protestant, and was in great power—afterwards created Earl of Moray, and made Regent of Scotland—he (Robert) claimed all the lands belonging to the priory. Some of these belonged to others, for which charters had been fraudulently obtained in earlier times, unknown to the owners and never put in force, but kept in the archives of the priory. At the Reformation they were brought to light, and Robert claimed all the lands as belonging to the priory and sold them to his brother James, already mentioned, and he passed them to others. It is unnecessary here to dwell on this subject, as we have entered on it more fully under Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie. Walcott, in his *Scoti-Monasticon*, mentions Robert as the second son of the Earl of Orkney, and states that he held the lands of Whithorn and St. Mary's Isle (Kirkcudbrightshire). This is erroneous, as a little consideration of the descent of the Earl of Orkney and the dates would have shown. We find Robert mentioned as prior, as abbot, and lastly as commendator. Probably the latter title was taken to meet the difficulties of his position, as he lived in troublous times. The commendator's duties are not clearly defined, but they were more lay than clerical, and assumed by not a few of the clergy at the Reformation, no doubt for plunder, as we always find that they obtained lands. Such was the object in view in this case, and it was successfully carried out with the assistance of the administrator of the priory, Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, previously a priest, who in the end secured most of the lands for himself. The loss of the priory records seems to rest between Robert, the prior, abbot, or commendator, and Patrick Vaus, the administrator. There is no doubt that, so far as known, with one exception, they had them destroyed, and were assisted by Malcolm (Quintin Kennedy?), who in May,

1563, is found styled prior of Quhitorne, which will be found explained under Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie. Subsequently, in November, 1591, Patrick, Lord Zetland, is mentioned as commendator of the priory. As will be found under Cruggleton (it being necessary to bring it in there), a few of the monks had been retained at the priory as pensioners after the Reformation. The exceptional charter not destroyed, above referred to, we will give further on.

At the shrine of St. Ninian, the pilgrimages made by all classes were many. It is said that Kenneth III., who died in 994, paid his devotions there. In March and April, 1329, King Robert I. (Bruce) made a special pilgrimage. This was during the last three months of his life, when the monks are said to have wheedled the sick and dying King out of "verie mony lands," which, from what is known, only related to the superiority, but to the ruin of the owners at the Reformation. The place in the priory where the King abode is to this day called Bruce's Ha' (Hall). Margaret, Queen of James III., in the summer of 1473, made a pilgrimage, attended by six ladies of her chamber. The Treasurer's accounts contain some fragments of her outfit for the occasion. Her ladies were furnished with new livery gowns. "Item, for panyell crelis (panniers) to the Qwene and hir passage to Sanct Ninianis, 8s. Item, for a pair of bulgie (saddle-bags), 10s. Item, for a couir to the Quenis cop, 12s."

James IV. made annual visits, sometimes twice a year, to St. Ninian's. He generally had a large retinue, including his minstrels. The Treasurer's books contain numerous entries in reference to these. In September, 1497, he proceeded on a pilgrimage. He took his usual route by Biggar, through Upper Clydesdale to Durisdeer, from thence across Nithsdale to St. John's Kirk at Dalry, and from this mountainous district to Wigton, and then to Whithorn, giving offerings, donations, and alms as he went. At Whithorn, besides his usual offerings, he gave £10 for ten "trentalis" (each consisting of thirty masses) for the King. He returned through Ayrshire and Glasgow to Stirling.

In February, 1506-7, when the Queen was delivered of her first son (who died next year), she was not expected to survive. The King made a pilgrimage, *on foot*, from Edinburgh to Whit-

horn in March following. The Treasurer's books contain a diary of his journey and of his outlay at the various stages. He had with him four *Italian minstrels*, who seem to have got knocked up, for horses were engaged for their use from Whithorn to Tungland. He returned by Lochmaben and Peebles to Edinburgh. The following are some of the entries :—

“ Item (11th March), to the wif of the Mure alehous quhair the King disjunit (breakfasted), vij s. Item, that nycht in Dolphingtoun to the preist for fire, candill, and belcheir (good entertainment) quhair the King lay, xvij s. Item, to ane pure man in Dolphingtoun hed ane kow slane, xvij s. Item, in Bigar, quhair the King dynyt, in belcheir, xiiij s. Item, to Norne (one of the King's attendants), be the Kingis command, vij s. Item, to the wif in Lammyngtoun, quhair the King lay all nycht, xxvij s. Item, the xii day of March, at the Chapel of Craufurd Mure, quhair the King dynyt, to ane pure man, of belcheir, vij s. Item (13th March), to the vicar of Durisdere, quhair the King lay all nycht, xiiij s. Item, to ane pure man tald talis to the King, vj s. viij d. Item, to ane wif that hed hir silvir stollin away, be the Kingis command, v s. Item, to thre pur folkis at the Watir of Nyth, ij s. Item, to William Douglas, quhilk he wan fra the King at schuting with the corsbow, xxvij s. Item, the xiiij day of March, in Penpont, to the foure Italien menstres, be the Kingis command, iiij Franch crownes; summa lvj s. Item, for soling of one pair schone to the King in Penpont, xvj d. Item, the xv day of March, to the vicar of Penpont in belcheir, xxvij s. Item, to the wif at the kirk quhair the King disjunit, xiiij s. Item, the xvj day of March, to the Kingis belcheir in Dalry xvij s. Item, that nycht the King sowpit at Menegauf, for the belcher there, ix s. Item, the xvij day of March, in Wigtoun, in belcheir quhar the King lay, xxvij s. Item, to ane man that gydit the King fra Wigtoun to Quhithirn before day, xiiij s. Item, to Johne Hertsed, pailgioun man, for ij hors wage, and men with thaim for carying of ane pailgoun to Quhithirn and agane, xxxvij s. Item, to ane man of the Beschop of Gallowayis gaif ane hors to the King, xiiij s. Item, to the prior of Quhithernis man in bridal siluer of ane hors, xiiij s. Item, to the ald priour of Quhithirnis clarscha, xiiij s. Item, the xix day of March, for iiij hors

to the foure Italien menstrales fra Quhithirn to Tungland, v s. Item, to lang Jok and an other cheld to lede tua hors to Edinburgh, xvj s. Item, the xx day of March, to tua trumpetis that wer at Quhithirn with the King, xxviiiij s. Item, to ane lutar of Galloway, xiiij s. Item, for the Kingis fraucht cumand and gangand at the water of Bladno, xvij s. Item, to the freris (friars) of Wigtoun quhar the King dynt, in belcher, xiiij s. Item, to the cuke laddies be the gait, be the Kingis command, vij s. Item, in Wigtoun, to the King, quhilk he tynt with David Craufurd at cors and pile, xlij s. Item, in Tungland, to the foure Italien menstrales to fe thair hors to Lochmaban, xvj s. (the minstrels had horses hired from Lochmaben to Peebles). Item, the xxij day of March, to ane dum cheld that kepit the yet in Lochmabanne, xiiij s. Item, in Peblis, for ane ged pok to turs ane ged to Edinburgh, iij s. vj d. Item, that samyn nyecht (24th March) to Wantonnes and hir marowis that sang to the King, xiiij s."

We mention that Wantonnes and her companions frequently appear in the Treasurer's Accounts. They had accompanied or met the King on his return at Peebles. Wantonnes was, of course, a fictitious name. In this journey it is related that the King fell in love with Lady Janet Kennedy, a daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy, father of David, first Earl of Cassillis, and she became his mistress, and was usually called Lady Bothwell. She had a son to him, James Stewart, who in 1501 was created Earl of Moray.

The Queen, having recovered, undertook, July, 1507, along with the King, a grand pilgrimage of thanksgiving to Whithorn. They were accompanied by a large following. Her Majesty travelled in a *litter*, sometimes called in the Treasurer's books "the quenes chariot," and it required seventeen horses to carry her baggage, three more for the King's wardrobe, and another for "the King's chapell gere." The Queen's "chapel graith" was also carried with them in two coffers. They returned to Stirling after thirty-one days. The King's last visit was in 1512, the year before Flodden.

It is to be remarked that what we have stated elsewhere in regard to the suffix "ton" to names of places having been erroneously altered to "toun" and "town" in Galloway, which

was eastern Lowland spelling from the dialect in Edinburgh, is fully corroborated by the foregoing extracts from the Treasurer's Accounts.

Thousands of pilgrims annually flocked from all parts of Scotland, and also from Ireland, to the shrine of Saint Ninian. The consequent influx of wealth added greatly to the prosperity of the burgh of Whithorn. At the Reformation, the rental of the priory was set down at £1159 3s. 4d. Scots in money: 16 chalders, 6 bolls, and 3 firlots of bear: 53 chalders, 9 bolls, and 2 firlots of meal, and one chalder of malt. The whole property of the priory was annexed to the Crown by the Act of 1587: but afterwards, in 1606, King James granted it to the bishop of Galloway. In 1644, it was transferred to the University of Glasgow, and again restored to the bishop of Galloway in 1661. In 1689, it finally went to the Crown.

Owing to the loss of the priory records, great darkness has shrouded its history, both early and late. It is only of recent years that we were privately informed of the discovery that Saint Ninian's structure, with its additions, was destroyed by fire about the end of the thirteenth century, and the new structure was raised under the patronage of the then Pope, who promised certain indulgences and privileges to those who would assist in its restoration. We hoped to have been able, with the aid of one who stands high in the Church of Rome, to have got access to the Papal document, but so far have failed. The Churchman referred to gave us instructions how to proceed, but the difficulties are many. We had previously written to the Archbishop of York to get a search through the registers of his see, as Whithorn at the period, by order of the Pope, was ecclesiastically annexed to York. Our request was attended to, but the document could not be traced. We next applied to Canon Greenwell of Durham Cathedral, a well-known authority on such matters, and he at once set to work, but with failure again as the result. That the document exists is considered certain. It was said to be in Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*. This as soon as possible was referred to with great expectations, but only to find that the Scottish documents were divided into two periods, "The Early Centuries" and "The Mediæval," including the thirteenth cen-

tury, which was always alluded to as *to be* published, but has never appeared. Our informant added, "and the probability is that it never will." This opinion was confirmed by the ecclesiastic of the Church of Rome already mentioned, who was ready to give assistance. He wrote to us, "As to Haddan and Stubbs, I am told that there is no prospect of the work begun so well being continued." It is to be regretted, as the document in question is one full of interest in connection with the priory.

Independent of the Papal document, however, positive proof of a great conflagration was brought to light by the late William Galloway, who, in his excavations of the crypts, found abundant traces of fire, both in the crannies of the walls and below the surface. Of the portion built by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, there is no part of the structure now visible above ground. As Mr. Galloway wrote to us, "The fact is, that a fire—a very great and destructive fire—is the key to the architectural history of the priory ruins as they *now exist*. It was a fire which took place somewhere about the end of the thirteenth century." Under Mr. Galloway's guidance, we visited the ruins on different occasions, and the action of the fire on the stones can be seen by the most indifferent visitor.

It has thus been discovered that the priory as a building related to three periods—first, Saint Ninian's original one in the fourth century; next, the additions by King David I. in the twelfth century; and its reconstruction late in the thirteenth century, after the great conflagration and almost total destruction. The particulars in connection with all three events cannot now be learned, not even as to the last in the thirteenth century. All that has been gathered is fragmentary, and that very scanty. When Symson wrote in 1684, the body of the great church, with the steeple, alone remained; the rest of the building and out-buildings were in ruins, and the materials were carted away. We may mention here that the people *did not* destroy the religious houses at the Reformation. They became ruinous from the neglect of those on whose lands they stand or stood. This we fully proved a few years ago, to put right what had been publicly stated by one who has made many erroneous statements. In regard to the priory in 1573-4, there still were as inmates six canon monks, who enjoyed pensions. In connection with a

matter of some moment, we have given under Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie, our authority in full. The date is thirteen years after the Reformation. In his investigations, the late Mr. Galloway found that the walls of the chancel were built upon vaults, and believed to have been the crypt of the most ancient portion of the building; also, two arches in the ruin of the old parish church were considered to have been a part of the ancient building. The present parish church, built in 1822, is understood to be on part of the site. In the main building, Mr. Galloway was satisfied that there had been no aisles nor transepts. At the south-west end of the chancel, a very beautiful doorway arch still remains. It is ten feet high and seven feet ten inches wide. With the too common ignorance shown by those who have assumed to know early Galloway history, it has been called Anglo-Saxon by some, and Anglo-Norman by others. As for the Anglo-Saxon theory, it has no basis; but the Anglo-Norman is different. It happens, however, that the said doorway has been recognised by natives of Kirkwall as identical with one in the cathedral there, which is known to have been built by the Norsemen in A.D. 1138. This was corroborated by Mr. John Stuart, LL.D., one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries.

The ground is now occupied as a place of burial. Beyond this boundary, there appear to have been dwellings for the superior and secular clergy. The prior, no doubt, resided within the building, and a piece of ground bore the name of the Prior's Croft. The old kirk, as it stood, was not a fourth of the original place of worship, which pointed east, west, north, and south. The belfry was in a tower at the west end of the building, the greater portion of which fell about two centuries ago—the bell split and the west gable of the kirk destroyed. As a substitute, the burgh built a steeple in the centre of the town, where a new bell was placed. The convent mills, driven by water, adjoined the north corner of the kirkyard. A large piece of land, now in tillage, served as the reservoir, from which the water was conveyed in a covered race to the mill. One large arch stood a short distance from the east corner of the kirk, and another on the north. A small apartment is said to have been the meal ark or vault for storing the meal of the convent. A wall, the remains of which existed for some time, was called the "Apprentice

Wall," and seemed to have been divided into small apartments for the use of the secular clergy. The ancient burial-ground for common use is now occupied by the manse and grounds. The present parish church is within the precincts of the priory, and it has been built in striking contrast to the ornate ecclesiastical architecture in its neighbourhood, for it combines the appearance of a warehouse or factory with that of a barn. We heard that disputes between the incumbent at the time and a factor with too much power had a good deal to do with the appearance of the building. Of late years it has been improved a little. For the credit of the National Church, a structure more like an ecclesiastical building should be erected. The strangers who annually visit the priory, as it stands, are numerous.

We may mention here that when the gravelled walk in front of the parish church was opened up under the direction of the late Mr. Galloway, an ancient monument to Latinus and his daughter was discovered lying close behind the north wall of the old cathedral, but which could not be in its original position. As usually found, no date is given, but only their ages, thirty-five and five years respectively, a very unimportant matter to us without the date.

Also, a fine granite boulder socketed for a cross was found, and a Latin cross graven slab, with the I.H.S. monogram on it. A tombstone in the churchyard was said to belong to the Flemyings, Earls of Wigton; but they did not bury there. We have given an account of that family under Mochrum in that parish. Among other relics, a stone coffin lid was found some years ago, as also a runic stone, in two parts, the head or circular portion being twenty-five inches in diameter, with four holes of four inches each in diameter bored through; in conjunction with a circular convex figure of similar diameter, central of the same holes, which gave the shape of a cross. The other portion was three feet long by twenty-six to twenty inches broad. In the middle there were four concentric circles of from five and a-half, two and a-half in the inner, and about four inches diameter. Other two entire runic stones of larger dimensions were to be seen, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the ruins of the building. They were rudely chiselled. In the churchyard there was also found a circular head of a wheel

cross, in grey sandstone, two feet in diameter, with four holes in the centre ; also another circular head and part of the shaft of a wheel-cross, of the same stone, two feet in diameter and similar as above. There is interlacing on both sides. Both stones were broken. Various other relics were afterwards found by the late Mr. Galloway, and placed within the restored portion of the priory.

The entrance to the priory from the town is by a pend, surmounted at the entrance by the Royal Arms. The crown is without the arches, but there is the tressure and *fleur-de-lis*. In the shield is a lion rampant. The supporters are two unicorns, their horns quaintly meeting in the centre of the crown ; underneath, thistles abound. The whole has been well cut, but the design is rude. The full size, including the moulding, is two and a-half feet square. On the imposts of the arch of the pend are two shields, cut at right angles. The ingoings and faces of the imposts have a moulding hewn on them, which abuts on the sides or edges. The first on the right hand side is a shield with a bend, with three cups in each quarter, the whole being surmounted by a mitre. When we examined the cuttings, some difficulty was experienced in making out the cups ; and, to be certain, we therefore obtained the opinion of the Lord Lyon authorities. The solution was, as we expected, that the bend was meant to represent the arms of Vaus of Barnbarroch, and the cups those of the Shaws. This is borne out, as Blaise Vaus married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Shaw. The cutting, however, is wrong in the arrangement of the cups, as instead of one above and two below, as given, the position should be reversed. The shield on the left hand side contains a bend and nothing more. We have in this the Vaus arms again. The only clue to the period when the armorial bearings we are describing were executed, is from the crown being in the simple ancient style without arches. Both Kings James III. and IV. appear on their coins with the arches, but the crown itself was without arches until the reign of James V. He reigned from 1513 to 1542 ; his father from 1488 to 1513 ; and his grandfather, James III., from 1460 to 1488. The brother of Blaise Vaus was George Vaus, who is found as bishop of Galloway from 1483 to 1508, when he died. It must, therefore, have been in his time that the armorial bearings were executed, and the pend erected. We may remark that the

curious name Blaise appears to have been given from St. Blaize or Blase. Pearson, in his *England in the Early and Middle Ages*, states that it is from St. Lupus in a Celtic form.

The ecclesiastical power which the Vaus family commenced with from their first settlement in Galloway in A.D. 1426, in the person of Alexander Vaux, who was then made bishop, was the strength of the family throughout.

The armorial bearings of the See of Galloway appear as:—*“Argent, Saint Ninian standing full faced proper, clothed with a pontifical robe purple—on his head a mitre, and in his dexter hand a crozier or.”*

As our remarks about the priory are now drawing to a close, we will give some interesting authentic information as to the acquisition of lands by the unscrupulous priors and monks. Under Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie, we have mentioned the document, which is a charter dated in A.D. 1309, and appears in Robertson's *Index of Charters* as having been granted by King Robert I. (Bruce) to the prior of Whithorn. As the document in question relates to various properties, we can only give it under the priory, and refer to it as to be found here in each case. The original was destroyed or lost; but Mr. David Laing, LL.D., of renown in the literary world, having in his possession the Charter of Confirmation, dated in 1325, he very kindly asked our acceptance of it. His words were, “This should belong to you.” It conveys information of value to us, and a good deal of general interest to those who respect truthful history. The said charter is a transumpt or copy; but, being produced before the Lords of Council, and certified as correct by the Clerk of the Register of the Rolls, its authenticity is verified. It is in monkish Latin (not the purest), and we gave in our First Edition, a translation, with which, however, we were not satisfied. We therefore got a skilled expert in the historical MS. department, British Museum, to take it in hand, and with advantage, for some important points are now brought to light. The fresh translation is:—

“Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to the bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, provosts, and all honest men of all his land, clergy and lay, greeting. Know that we, in consideration of divine affection, and for the salvation of our soul, and for the salvation of the souls of all our ancestors

and successors Kings of Scotland, have granted and by this our present charter confirmed to God and the blessed Virgin Mary and to Saint Ninian and to the religious men the prior and canons of Whithorn, of the Præmonstratensian Order, there serving God and to serve him for ever, all churches, lands, rents, possessions, fisheries and liberties subjoined, namely the church of St. Kenere of Karnesmollis in Galloway, the church of St. Matutus of Wigtoun which they have of the gift of Lord Edwert (Edward) de Bruys our very dear brother of blessed memory late lord of Galloway : the church of St. Brigid in Laire in Man which they have of the grant and gift of Thomas Rannueph Earl of Moraine (Moray) lord of Annandale and Man, our dear nephew ; the church of St. Cottourkill in Kyntire which they have of the gift of Patrick Makschillingis and Finlach his wife ; and the church of St. Michael of Genillestoune which they have of the gift of John de Genillestoune son and heir of the late John de Genillestoune, knight. To have and to hold all the churches aforesaid with their lands, tithes, oblations, offerings, chapels, pasturages, rights, easements and just appurtenances in all things, to the same religious men and their successors in free, pure and perpetual alms. We grant also and confirm to the same four quarters of land Oton in Farnys and all that land of Maluene in Farnes which formerly belonged to Dedvorgilla de Balliol, which lands they have of the gift of our brother aforesaid, and all the land of Glenswintoun in the holding of Partoun which the Earl of Moray abovesaid gave them, and three tofts lying together in the West Street of Kirkcudbryght, which Patrick son of Patrick Makcussokes gave them, and five denariates of land of Donarhualfe with the land of Beache with appurtenances which Duncan son of Gilbert late Earl of Carrick gave them, and the lands of Drumdrach and Drumkellis which Devorgella Marshal (or Marescall) gave them, and a third part of the land of Cregiltoun which the late William de Soules Knight gave them in free barony, with gallows and pit sok and sak thol and theam and infangtheive, and that piece of land in Soreby which John Maclachlane gave them. We grant also and confirm to the same the toun of Witherne which is called Clathan which our brother aforesaid gave them in full burgh with market day every week and fair once a year, and of the gift of our same

brother six stones (petras) of wax to be received yearly from Cregiltoun and from Monthrome for lighting of St. Ninians. To have and to hold all the aforesaid lands to the same religious men and their successors for ever so freely and quietly, wholly, entirely and honourably in woods and plains, meadows, grazing grounds, pastures, ways, byways, moors, marshes, great pits, turbarries, waters and pools, multures, mills and their appurtenances, with hawkings, fishings and huntings, and with all other liberties, commodities, rights, easements and just appurtenances, in all and through all things, unnamed and named, belonging to the said lands, or by right should belong hereafter, as the charters of those enfeofing them, more freely, more quietly, more fully, more entirely or more honourably justly purport and testify, saving our services in all things. We grant also and confirm to the same the liberty of holding all lands which they were holding from our aforesaid brother within the parts of Galloway in free barony, with gallows and ditch, sok, sak, thol, theam, infangtheif and outfangtheif, all lands which they hold of the aforesaid Earl of Moray within the island of Man, which liberties our aforesaid brother and the said Earl formerly granted, and . . . to them. Moreover we grant and confirm to them a moiety of the salmon fishery of the waters of the Dee and common draught of the salmon fishery in the waters of the Dee by Kirkcudbright, wheresoever they may wish and as often as it shall seem expedient, which moiety of fishing together with the draught the aforesaid our brother gave them. We confirm also to the same all the fishery which the aforesaid Earl of Moray had in the water of Creich and which he gave to them with an acre of arable land and herbage for two cows with the calves (sequelis) of the same up to two years old. We grant also and confirm to the same the toll of the island of port Witerne which our brother gave to them. To have and to hold all the liberties and fisheries aforesaid with the toll aforesaid so freely and quietly, fully and honourably in all things as the charters of our said brother and the said Earl made to them thereon more fully purport and testify. Furthermore we grant and confirm to the same all the liberties and privileges which they were wont to enjoy in the time of Alexander of blessed memory, by the grace of God, our illustrious predecessor lately deceased, and that they and their

men inhabitants of Glenswynton may be free for ever from the abovesaid serjeants, and from all exactions and prisages, tallages, and contributions whatever by us or our heirs or any others whatsoever hereafter to be imposed. In testimony of which we have ordered our seal to be appended. Witnesses, the venerable the fathers William, John, William and Gilbert, bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Dunkeld and Sodor (the isles); Leonard, abbot of Abirbrothok, our Chancellor; Duncan, Malise and Murdoch, Earls of Fife, Stratherne, and Menteith; Walter, the Senescal of Scotland; James, Lord of Douglas; Gilbert de Hay, our Constable; and Alexander Fraser, our Chamberlain, Knights. Dated at Abirbrothok, 20th day of May, 20th year of our reign.

"This is a true copy of the principal or original charter produced in the presence of the Lords of the King's Council and of the special mandate of the same copied, collated and transcribed, public edict being first taken as is customary, so that so much and so great faith may be given to this present transcript hereafter in Court (judicio) and outside, as should be given to the said original charter. By me, Master Gavin Dunbar, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Clerk of the Rolls and of the Council of the said Lord the King under my seal and subscription.

"GAWINUS DUNBAR."

It is necessary to give some explanation of portions of this charter. St. Kinere will be found as St. Kenneir under the parish of Kirkinner, from which its name is derived; and Karnes-mollis in the same parish.

Genillestoun is probably a corruption of Gauliston, Gallystoun or Gelston. There is a parish and land so called in Kyle, Ayrshire. Also lands in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Owton forms a portion of the Broughton estate in this parish; and Maluene-in-Farnes is interesting, as it seems to us to refer to Medan in Farnes. It is not improbable that in this we have a solution of the introduction of Medan, which may have been from a corruption of Maluene. Dedvorgilla refers to Dervorgile, the daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway. Patrick Macussokes may be a corruption of Makissock. Duncan Fitzgilbert was the son of Gilbert, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. In the grant of Cregiltoune by Sir William de Soulis, we have additional very

clear proof of the deceit and fraud carried out by the prior. (See Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie; also the history of the Soulis family, which has been erroneously given by recent writers.)

The name of Soules or Soulis is now unknown except in history. The first in Scotland was Ranulph de Sulis, who came from England in the reign of King David I., and obtained a grant of Liddisdale, where he built the castle called the Hermitage, about three miles from which in line was the village of Old Castleton. New Castleton is about four miles distant. All are now owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, who preserves the old castle, from which both villages obtained their name, which is about twelve miles from Hawick, but in Roxburghshire. Ranulph and his descendants as the royal butlers are found in charters styled "*Pincerna Regis*." The success of Ranulph brought a brother named William also to Scotland. He died first and left issue, Ranulph and Richard. The eldest succeeded to Liddisdale on the death of his uncle Ranulph, but was assassinated in Hermitage Castle by his retainers in A.D. 1207. His successor was Fulco de Sulis, who is not described as his son, but evidently was such; and it must have been he who married Ermangard, the daughter of Alan Durward, who had as his wife Margery, the bastard daughter of Alexander II., which gave rise to an after-claim to the crown. Fulco had issue, Nicholas, who succeeded him. He was "*Pincerna Regis*" under Kings Alexander II. and III., and died prior to 1270, leaving issue William and John. The first named was knighted by Alexander III., and appointed justiciary of Lothian. It was he, no doubt, who appears in the list of claimants for the crown after the death of Alexander III. in 1286, and not his father, as has been mentioned. He it was who, through the basest treachery, got possession of Cruggleton in 1282, or a year or two later, after the King's death. He and his brother John were at the Parliament at Brigham in 1290. William died prior to 1305; and John, who had been appointed by John Baliol "*custos regni Scotiæ*," afterwards changed sides and went to Ireland with Edward Bruce, falling with him at Dundalk in 1318. William left a youthful son named William, and John is believed to have been the father of Sir John de Sulis, who obtained from King Robert I. (Bruce) the lands of Kirkandrews, etc., in the parish of

to the names of places, also points to the penman not being a Gallovidian.

We may add that the bishop of the diocese above mentioned, was "Gilbertus M'Lelan Gallovidiensis," who was elected bishop of Man and the Sudreys in A.D. 1320 and 1321. He was in office for four years. So far as can be learned, he was the first of the M'Lellans in Galloway.

When the priory was in its vigour, it became possessed of various chapels, which were appropriated as chapels of ease, and wherein the clergy officiated. One of these was Kirkmadrine, another was at Cruggleton, both in the parish of Sorbie; a third at the Isle of Whithorn, and a fourth at Kirkmaiden at Fernes, parish of Glasserton. The one we have to deal with in this parish, is at the Isle, about three miles from Whithorn. Symson says it was called "the Chapel of the Isle," which was correct, but has been erroneously interpreted to mean that it was erected by Saint Ninian, and used by him until the edifice at Whithorn was finished, and ready for occupation. This Symson refers to, but without giving an opinion. Investigation has proved that such an idea is entirely erroneous. There has been recently another attempt made in the wrong direction by Sir Herbert Maxwell, but from the position that what remains was erected by St. Ninian, it is modified to being on the site of the original building, with, probably, the old materials used. This was subsequently refuted. But we will again quote from Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*. He died on the 26th May, 735. He states—"The Southern Picts who dwell on this side of those mountains, had long before, as is reported, forsaken the errors of idolatry and embraced the truth, by the preaching of Nynias, a most reverend bishop and holy man of the British nation, who had been regularly instructed at Rome in the faith and mysteries of the truth; whose episcopal see, named after Saint Martin the bishop, and famous for a stately church (wherein he and many other saints rest in the body), is still in existence among the English nation. The place belongs to the province of the Bernicians, and is generally called Candida Casa, the White House, because he there built a church of stone, which was not usual among the Britons." The foregoing is the translation by J. A. Gillies, LL.D., late Fellow of Christ Church College, Oxford, which

we will again refer to, as one or two points require explanation. However, in regard to Saint Ninian, we have clear proof of only one building, and in it he was buried, or to use the exact words, "wherein he and many other saints rest in the body." To get over this, the would-be learned brought forward Ailred (abbot of Ravesby, Lincolnshire, died in 1166), who visited Whithorn in A.D. 1164, and left some information. The passage in regard to St. Ninian's structure is, "which, situated on the shore of the ocean, and extending far into the sea on the east, west, and south sides, is closed in by the sea itself, while only on the north is a way open to those who would enter." The words "shore" and "last," were seized on to support the isle theory, showing a great want of local knowledge, and grasp of the meaning conveyed by Ailred, for the chapel is close to the shore, and therefore how could the structure "extend far into the sea on the east?" Ailred gave a landsman's and not a sailor's description, and the word "shore" was used in a figurative sense. He also states that only on the north is a way open to those who would enter. This is correct, as Whithorn is only open from the north for ships to enter, the three sides being ocean bound. Ailred then said the structure was described as given from the priory, "situated on the shore, extending from two to three miles distant from the shore, and these at some distance rolling in on the east and south sides." It is evident that misled by the theorists that Ninian and the monks given to them by Saint Martin, were the only ones who saw the structure. They would only be at the priory, passing by the King's house. That they went out into the ocean, following the coast of the sea from the north-west, and then turning round the coast, is almost entirely conjecture, and is not founded on any grounds. It is not as if it were a small island, where the structure was a chapel merely to be seen, and nothing more given to them. The nature of his life and his death, and his burial, and the religious institutions connected with him, and the degree were all matters of the highest importance.

It is also to be noted that the priory, during the reign of King David, was a place of great importance, and was the seat of the king's court. The king's wife, and his daughter, and his sons, and his brothers, were all at the priory, and the king himself was often there.

Without communication on the subject, it became known that our conclusion about the chapel was identical with the opinion held by the late William Galloway, who, having charge of the excavations at the priory, had given close inquiry to the question as to the original building erected by Saint Ninian. He wrote to us asking about the probable route taken by Ailred. This, of course, is a mere matter of conjecture, but there can be no doubt that the Cree would be forded close to where Newton-Stewart now stands (it is dangerous lower down), or a little higher up at the gunnery fort, opposite Garlies Mill, or where it stood. Next, the Bladnoch, we think, would be crossed at Torhouse, opposite Dalreagle, where there is a ford, and in dry weather stepping stones are available. After this, the Malzie rivulet would be met with, but this would offer no obstacle, and his progress to the priory from the north would be accomplished. Our view of Ailred's journey through Wigtonshire was accepted by Mr Galloway.

In giving an extract from Bede in regard to Saint Ninian, we state that we would again refer to the same, as some points require explanation. The first is calling the inhabitants of Galloway the Southern Picts. Bede was the originator of this, and it has since caused much error and confusion. Ninian was of Cymric nationality, a people who in his time were very aggressive, and had obtained possession of Galloway, and were in occupation when the Romans ruled the district, to whom they were known as the Novantes, *i.e.*, new people, having dislodged the Gaels, many of whom then passed over to Ireland, and became known as the Irish-Scots. Becoming a dominant people in Ireland, they overcame the inhabitants of Ulster (the Cruithne or Irish Picts), and shared the sovereignty alternately. That kingdom in after times was broken up, and many of the Gaels (Irish-Scots) re-established themselves in Galloway, and ultimately again became supreme. They were distinct from the Cruithne Picts, but Bede made them one, and has been followed by the flock of authors who are mere copyists. Another error is Bede's statement, "the place (Whithorn) belongs to the province of the Bernicians." This was altogether figurative. The Bernician Kingdom of various races was founded subsequent to A.D. 547. Afterwards, they are said to have overrun the west and south-west of Scot-

land, including Galloway, but the possession was only temporary, and, in 685, a final reverse drove them from Scotland. The reference to Saint Ninian's stately church being still in existence among the English nation, is inaccurate. It is proper to mention that Bede never was in Galloway, and that all he wrote was gathered from others, who seem to have been badly informed. In fact, he never left Jarrow during life, so that his career was confined to within a few miles of the important town now known as Newcastle-on-Tyne.

We give the following documents in connection with the bishopric of Galloway, but they relate to a period subsequent to the Reformation, and are therefore of no interest, so far as regards the priory :—

“Wigton, 19th September, 1622.—Andrew, Bishop of Galloway, having annexed to said Bishoprick the Priory of Whithorn, whereof the yards aftermentioned are a proper part and pertinent, with consent and assent of the chapter, disposed to Mr. George Gledstones, Schoolmaster and Reader at Whithorn, during the time of his service that care, all and hail the yards within the precinct and closeage of the Abbacie, within the Priorie and parochin of Whithorn. Before Alexander Hamilton, Minister of Minnigaff; William Dalhill, Commissary of Wigton; Thomas M'Kie, Sheriff Clerk of Wigton; and Thomas Stewart, Notary, servitour to the Earl of Galloway, and writer of the deed.”

“Edinburgh, 11th November, 1641.—Charles First, by his gift of mortification, gave to the University of Glasgow the hail few-meals, few-farms, claymes, customs, and other duties of all lands, baronies, and others, of the late Bishop of Galloway, Abbacie of Tounland, Priorie of Whithorn, and Abbacie of Glenluce, and others annexed or pertaining to the said Bishopric, together with the hail teinds and other duties whatsoever, all and sundry the hail kirks and parochins whatsoever, that pertained of before, in any sort, to the said late Bishopric, Abbacies, Priories, or others foresaid and annexed thereto.” And on the 23rd February, 1642, the University of Glasgow obtained a decret, before the Lords of Council and Session, against the heritors, feuars, farmers, tenants, tacksmen, and others, for payment of the foresaid duties.

Under Wigton parish, we have given some extracts in regard to the church there, which shows that Robert Stewart was commendator in 1585, but the only one alive in the convent was John Kennedy, who acted in its name.

BROUGHTON.

The early history of this property is unknown. The first mention of it found is in 1366, when Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure obtained, from King David II., a charter of the lands of Broughton. This weak king was very lavish in granting charters to greedy adherents, one of whom was Sir Gilbert Kennedy, who obtained grants of lands in Galloway, but not possession. Broughton never became his, except on parchment. We have given an account of the Kennedies under Castle Kennedy, parish of Inch. The first land owned by them in Galloway was the farm of Leffnol, now in Lochryan parish. This was about A.D. 1450.

The Murrays are the first owners we hear of, and they date from the sixteenth century, and are given as descended from Mungo, second son of Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, Dumfriesshire. Mungo is styled of Broughton.

Their name is understood to be derived from the district in which they were first known, which is Morayshire. In early times, Ross and Moray formed a very extensive district when ruled over by Maormers, of whom some account will be found under Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie. In after times, when broken up, and David I. was King of Scotland (A.D. 1123 to 1153), a Fleming named Freskine, who settled in Moray, like too many other foreigners received from that king more favour than what was bestowed on the Celtic inhabitants. Freskine had conferred on him the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowshire, and those of Duffus in Moray. His position in the latter district must have been considerable, for it is stated that his descendants assumed Moray as a surname. It is subsequently found as Murray, probably from having been called Murreff in early times.

It is not to be supposed, however, that all who bear the name are his descendants, for whole tribes in the North took the name of some one who, from accident or force of arms, ruled over them.

The district of Moray, when coupled with Ross, was the scene of many early struggles, and this did not cease in later times, for it is stated that Moray was in a disturbed state for a considerable period, and about A.D. 1160, the inhabitants again rose in rebellion, on this occasion against Malcolm IV. This greatly irritated him, and, after subduing them, he had those who rose in arms removed to the South of Scotland. This accounts for the name in the South.

Douglas states that William (the first of those in the South to be traced) married Isabel, the sister of Thomas Randolph, created Earl of Moray, and that by her William Murray had two sons, William and Patrick. The eldest got (as stated) a charter from his uncle, Thomas Randolph, to William Murray, his nephew, the son of Sir William Murray, of the lands and barony of Cumlangum, Ryvel, etc., in the lordship of Annandale. The charter is stated to be without date, but it is previous to 1332. Whom this William married is not mentioned, but he is said to have had a son named George, who succeeded to Cockpool, Ryvel, and Dundrennan, and died in A.D. 1410, leaving four sons, Thomas, John, Charles, and David. Thomas succeeded, and had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Ryvel and Lack, dated 18th October, 1420. He died in 1423, leaving issue one daughter, Mary, who succeeded to Ryvel, but resigned all her rights to the lands to her cousin, Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, the heir male, in 1452. We are told that her father had six illegitimate sons, named Gavin, Charles, Lancelot, Florido, Herbert, and John, who assumed the name of Murray. They are, it is stated, mentioned in a charter of the lands of Ardbigland, parish of Kirkbean, granted in 1421 to their father by the Earl of Douglas.

In Cockpool and other lands, Thomas Murray was succeeded by his brother John, who died without issue prior to 1438. His younger brother, Charles, had a charter of the lands of Arbigland from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, dated 29th November, 1421, and also had sasine of land of Ryvel, etc., dated 30th November, 1438. He died in 1439, leaving issue—

Cuthbert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — — —,
and had issue—

Charles, of Cockpool. He died in 1469, and left issue—

Cuthbert, who succeeded to Cockpool. He married Mariote, daughter of ——— Menzies of Weem, Perthshire, and had issue—

John, who succeeded to Cockpool, etc.

Mungo, ancestor of the Murrays of Broughton.

John, ancestor of the Murrays of Murrayquhat.

Elizabeth.

John, the eldest son of Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool and Margaret Menzies, his wife, had Cockpool, etc., and Ardbigland, by a charter dated 15th February, 1507-8, erected into a free barony.

Mungo, the second son of Charles Murray of Cockpool, as already given, obtained a charter of the land of Eggerness and Ballinteir (Balseir), parish of Sorbie, dated 23rd June, 1508.

In 1513, we find Patrick Murray, young laird of Broughtoun; and following this, on the 20th July, 1518, John Murray of Broughtoun, and Janet M'Culloch, his spouse, obtained a charter of the lands of Barclay, Kirkcudbrightshire. This is rather confusing. The family to which Janet M'Culloch belonged we cannot trace.

The next found by us is David Murray, who, in 1562, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. He is styled of Broughton. There was a summons, dated 27th May, 1592, granted by King James VI. to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the escheat of David Murray of Broughton. This escheat fell by Broughton being denounced rebel at the instance of Sir Patrick for non-payment to him of the profits of his ten poundland of Borg, called High Borg, in Kirkcudbrightshire, and for not fulfilling a contract of marriage entered into between the said David Murray and Isobel, daughter of Sir Patrick Vaus. They had issue, Helen Murray. She did not succeed, and nothing has been learned about her.

Isabel Vaus, married secondly, Hugh Maxwell (no designation) as is shown by contract of marriage, dated 20th December, 1622.

David Murray must have married a second time.

Under Ardwall and Killaster, parish of Stoneykirk, it is shown that Godfrey M'Culloch of Ardwall had married Agnes Murray, who must have been the daughter of John, and sister of David Murray of Broughton.

In 1602, and on the 9th May, 1605, we find George Murray of Broughton, we suppose the son of David. He was in favour with King James VI., and became one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, having bestowed on him also lands of value in Ireland and superiorities in Scotland. By a charter granted in 1602, all the St. John lands in Wigtonshire were granted to him. Those in Ireland were the lands called Whitehouse, Rillybegs, County Donegal.

On the 5th February, 1607, he was tried for the murder of James M'Culloch, appeirand of Torhouse, parish of Wigton. The latter's tomb was discovered a few years ago in the Torhouse burial ground.

We cannot ascertain whom George Murray married, but he was succeeded by John Murray, who had sasine of Broughton in June, 1628. He was probably his son. He married in 1630, Marion, daughter of James Murray of Cockpool, and had issue Richard.

John Murray of Broughton is again mentioned on the 9th April, 1638, and also in 1661. He was succeeded by his son Richard.

There was a bond of relief by Richard Murray of Broughton to John Vans of Barnbarroch, whereby Broughton became bound to relieve Barnbarroch of his cautionry for him, in a bond granted by Broughton, elder and younger, that they should compear before the Justice Court to underlye the law for invading John Gordon of Creigh, and certain other persons, dated 6th October, 1653. In June, 1673, William M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, had sasine of the lands of Broughtonwall, mylne thereof, Skeoch, Antoune Chappell, Antoune Gallows, etc. Also on the 12th October, 1680, Janet Houstoun, relict of Andro M'Culloch, had sasine of the lands of Antoune, etc. In Septem-

ber, 1677, Richard Murray had sasine of the 20s. land of Kilfalland, teynds thereof, houses, yeards, etc.

Richard Murray married Anna, only daughter of Alexander Lennox of Cally, parish of Girthon, and thereby succeeded to that estate on the renunciation of her only brother Robert, which will be more fully mentioned under Cally. Richard Murray, it is stated, died in 1690. He was succeeded by Alexander Murray, no doubt his son.

On the 8th July, 1706, Alexander Murray of Broughton had sasine of the lands and barony of Meikle Broughtoun, etc. He married Euphemia, second daughter of Alexander, fourth Earl of Galloway. On the 9th April, 1726, she had sasine of an annuity of £500, tenth of the lands and barony of Broughton, etc.

There was a reversion dated 12th March, 1741, in favour of Hugh Hathorn of Wigg, heir to the deceased William Agnew of Wigg, his grand-uncle, and John and Agnes Hathorn, children to Hugh Hathorn, merchant, and "one of the present bailies of Edinburgh, executors dative qua nearest to the deceased William Agnew, elder," who was grand-uncle to Alexander Murray, now of Broughton, and the representatives of the deceased Anna Lennox, relict of Richard Murray of Broughtoun, and Alexander Brown of Templeton, of the lands of Owlton Chappell, Oulton Gallows *alias* called Little Owlton, and Broughtoun Skeog.

The foregoing is the last notice which we find under Broughton. Alexander Murray seems to have taken up his residence at Cally, to which he had also succeeded. His wife, Lady Euphemia, died at Cally on the 11th May, 1750. She had issue—

James, who succeeded.

Such is the meagre account we possess of this family. The continuation will be found under Cally, parish of Girthon.

Symson in 1684, mentions Broughton as one of the principal residences in the parish.

The farms, etc., belonging to the estate, are in this parish of Whithorn, and in Sorbie. In the first-named are Broughton, Skeog, Gallows Outon, Chapel Outon, and Keifferpark. In Sorbie is Little Balseir.

There were two camps on this property, as will be found under our notice of the parish. From these no doubt the name of the

lands was given, which in old Scottish were known as brughs or brougs, which, with the suffix ton, were from the Norse words borg and tun. Pont spells it Bogton. There is a Broughton also in Cumberland, so long under Norse rule. The meaning is the farm or hamlet at the fort, or as in this case, camp. Outon and Chapel Outon, spelled by Pont as Outoun, seems to be a Norse name from Utan, meaning outside, off, beyond. Skeog may be derived from the Norse Skag or Skae, but the meanings given do not convey much sense in this case. We therefore think it may be a corruption of Skjol in the same language, meaning a shelter, from any cover or hollow, where sheep seek protection from storms and cold. It has been rendered from sceitheog, a hawthorn bush. The last to mention is Keifferpark, which seems to be from the Norse kleifar, a local name in Western Iceland. It means a ridge, or shelves on high land.

TONDERGHIE.

To whom the lands belonged previous to being owned by the abbots of Dundrennan Abbey, parish of Rerwick, we have been unable to trace. When, and how, obtained by the Church, whether by free gift or by fraud, is unknown. The next owners were the Stewarts of Barclye, parish of Minnigaff, and a branch of the Stewarts of Garlies. Their progenitor was Sir William Stewart of Garlies. Whom he married we do not learn, but he had four sons, three of whom survived him, viz. :—

Alexander, of Garlies, ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.

Thomas, of Minto, ancestor of the Lords Blantyre.

Walter, of Barclye, ancestor of those of Barclye and Tonderghie ; also Viscounts of Mountjoy, in Ireland.

Walter Stewart of Barclye died about 1490, leaving a son—

William, of Barclye.

We also fail to learn whom he married, but he had issue, three sons and one daughter—

Walter.

John.

Archibald.

Katherine, who became the third wife of her cousin, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and had issue—

Anthony, of Clary.

Robert, who, in 1561, obtained Cardonald in Renfrewshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Stewart.

William, of Bargrennan.

Margaret, married Patrick M'Kie of Larg.

Helen, married William Gordon of Murefad, ancestor of the Viscounts Kenmure.

Walter Stewart continued to hold possession of their lands from their kinsmen of Garlies. We find a tack, dated 6th November, 1523, granted by Archibald (Alexander) Stewart of Garlies, with consent of Robert, Lord Maxwell, and John Gordon of Lochinvar, his curators, to Walter, John, and Archibald Stewart, of the lands of Barkly and Dulnaw, lying within the barony of Garlies, for service when required. Also, sasine of the said lands of Barclay and Dalnaw to the said Walter Stewart, upon a precept and sasine granted by Alexander Stewart of Garlies to him, dated the 10th January, 1532, and which sasine is dated the 23rd January foresaid. (Galloway House Papers.)

Walter Stewart of Barclay died about 1550. We have been unable to find whom he, and those preceding him, married. He was succeeded by his son John, in the lands of Barclay, etc. According to a pedigree drawn up by the present owners of Physgill, he had also a daughter, Margaret, who married John Stewart, parson of Kirkmahoe, the progenitor of the Stewarts of Physgill. John Stewart of Barclay also acquired the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, under a charter of confirmation by the abbot of Dundrennan to John Stewart of Barclay, of the ten merklands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, dated 13th September, 1560, confirming a charter by them to Sir John Maxwell of Teregles, Knight. We have ascertained that the said lands formed part of the barony of Bysbie, which now forms a portion of the present Castlewigg estate, and gave rise about fifty or more years ago to a claim on the owners of Tonderghie, etc., for multures payable to Bysbie Mill, which amount to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross rental of Tonderghie, etc. We will again refer to this. There

was also a precept of *clare constat* by Alexander Stewart of Garlies ("eques auratus") for infefting John, son of Walter of Barclye, in the lands of Barclye and Dulnaw, dated 24th June, and instrument of sasine, 19th July, 1572.

John Stewart married Egidia, daughter of — Gordon of Earlstoun. This is stated in the family pedigree, but we are rather inclined to think that she must have been one of the Gordons of Penninghame, as there was a precept of sasine by the bishop and chapter of Whithorn, for infefting John Stewart of Barclye, and Egidia Stewart, spouses, in life-rent, and Robert Stewart, their son, in fee, in Canenestock (Canestock) and Polwhillie, parish of Penninghame, dated 20th May, 1564. We think these lands must have been her tocher, as they previously formed part of the Penninghame estate. They had issue—

Robert and Archibald.

Robert is supposed to have died unmarried. He was succeeded by his brother Archibald, in the lands of Barclye, Tonderghie, Buyoch, Carnestock, etc. Archibald also acquired the lands of Wigg (Castlewigg) from Sir John Vaus, in 1584. It is not stated in the pedigree whom he married, but, as we will give under our account of Castlewigg, her name was either Helen M'Kerlie or Helen M'Kie. The first is understood to be the most probable. He left issue—

Alexander, who succeeded.

William.

Robert.

Alexander, who succeeded his father, married Dorothy Stewart; but, as too often happens, the family she belonged to is not mentioned. Sir John Vaus appears to have retained the superiority of the lands of Wigg, as he granted a precept of sasine in favour of Alexander Stewart (son of Archibald) in the lands of Wigg, dated 22nd November, 1626, and sasine in favour of Dorothy Stewart, his wife, in life-rent. The history of Dorothy Stewart is unknown to us, but no doubt the facts were purposely omitted to be handed down. It is evident that there was something wrong, for she became the wife of John Hannay of Sorbie, and Alexander Stewart took to himself, as his second wife, Katherine Gordon. Unfortunately, here again the property is not men-

tioned, but no doubt she was of the Penninghame or Craichlaw families. On the 1st November, 1636, precept of sasine was granted in favour of Alexander Stewart and Katherine Gordon, spouses, in the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch. Although twice married, Alexander Stewart left no family. He must have died in 1641.

His next brother, William, was legally the heir. He, however, had gone to Ireland, and was in high favour with King James VI., by whom he was knighted. Having become an undertaker for the plantation of escheated lands in the province of Ulster, he thus obtained extensive grants. On the 10th April, 1623, he was created a baronet of Ireland. He was also a Privy Councillor in the reigns of Kings James VI. and Charles I., and, having served as a military officer in the troubles of Ireland, he received for arrears of pay due prior to 5th June, 1649, one debenture of four thousand and odd pounds, while his son, Sir Alexander Stewart, knight, was allotted for his services a debenture for £2599.*

* Sir William Stewart married Frances, second daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart., of Mosstown, County Longford, and had issue—

Alexander.

William, John, and Robert—who all died unmarried.

Thomas, a Captain in the Army, who married a daughter of John Montgomery of Rosemount, County Down, and was the ancestor of Sir James Stewart of Fort Stewart, County Donegal, whose father, Sir Annesley, succeeded as fifth baronet at the death of William, Earl of Blessington.

Catherine, married, in 1630, Sir James Montgomery of Rosemount, County Down.

Anne, married Sir St. Paul, Knight, otherwise Sempole of Letterkenny, County Longford.

Alexander, who succeeded, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. (third son of the previous Sir Robert). He had issue, an only and posthumous son—

William.

Alexander was killed at the battle of Dunbar, 3rd September, 1653. His son William succeeded his grandfather as second baronet; and on the 19th March, 1682, he was created, in Ireland, Baron of Ramulton and Viscount Mountjoy, with other honours, military, etc. He was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, 24th August, 1692. He married Mary, eldest

Instead of succeeding to Barclay and Tonderghie, etc., William was only served heir to his brother, Alexander, in the lands of Wigg (Castlewigg), and this nearly two years after his death—viz., on the 29th August, 1643. His younger brother, Robert, on the other hand, is styled of Barclay, and was served heir to his brother, Alexander, in the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, on the 21st December, 1641. The same year (1643) that William Stewart was infeft in the lands of Wigg, he sold them to Patrick Agnew of Barmeil, and this closed William Stewart's connection with Galloway, having settled and founded a family in Ireland, who became peers, the particulars concerning whom are given in the note appended.

Robert Stewart, who succeeded his eldest brother, Alexander, on the 21st December, 1641, married Helen, daughter of John M'Kie of Balgown, and had issue—

daughter of Richard, Lord Colooney, and had issue six sons and two daughters—

William, who succeeded.

Alexander, married Mary, eldest daughter of William Tighe of Dublin, and left one child, Anne, who married the Right Honourable Luke Gardiner, whose grandson was created Viscount Mountjoy and Earl of Blessington, etc., in 1789 and 1795, the first peerages being extinct.

Richard, M.P. for County Tyrone.

Arthur.

Charles, was a Vice-Admiral of the White, and M.P. for Tyrone.

James, for a time M.P. for County Tyrone.

Mary, married, first, P. Preston, County Meath; and, secondly, George, Earl of Granard.

Catherine, who married Arthur Davis of Carrickfergus.

William succeeded his father as second Viscount Mountjoy and third baronet. He married Anna Boyle, daughter and heiress of Murrrough, Viscount Blessington, and had five sons, who all died young excepting William, and one daughter, Mary, who married James, Lord Tyrawly. She left no issue.

William succeeded as third Viscount Mountjoy, etc., and was created Earl of Blessington in 1745. He married Helen, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzgerald of Castle Dod, County Cork, and had two sons, who died young. He died in 1769, when the peerages became extinct, but the baronetcy devolved on Annealey Stewart of Fort Stewart, County Donegal. This property was given by the first Sir William Stewart to his

George, who succeeded.

Agnes, married William Houston of Cutreoch.*

Alexander, bishop of Galloway, granted a procuratory of resignation and precept of sasine in favour of George Stewart, as heir of his father, dated 2nd May, 1651. Afterwards, there was a confirmation, under the Great Seal, of the bishop's charter, dated 28th September, 1655.

George Stewart of Barclay and Tonderghie, etc., married Elizabeth, daughter of James Blair of Dunskey. There was in

second son, Thomas, the great-grandfather of Sir Annesley, and the latter was grandfather to the late Sir James Stewart, Baronet, of Fort Stewart, the descendant and representative of Sir William Stewart, first Baronet, second son of Archibald Stewart of Barclay and Tonderghie, etc.

The Earl of Blessington of the present (nineteenth) century (also extinct) was the descendant of the grandson of the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, and Anne, his wife, only child of the Honourable Alexander Stewart, second son of the first Viscount Mountjoy. The new creations were in 1789 and 1795, with the same titles as borne by the Stewarts.

Sir James Stewart, of Fort Stewart, died in 1879.

The next in line was the issue of William Augustus Stewart, born 1797, Captain 58th Regiment, who married Anne, daughter of William Molloy of Blackfort, County Tipperary, and by her (who died in 1864) had issue—

Augustus, A. J., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, born in 1832; succeeded; died in 1888.

William Molloy, born 1833, married, in 1864, widow of F. Berkeley Drummond, and had issue—

William Augustus Annesley, born 1865; succeeded; died 1894.

Harry Jocelyn Urquhart, succeeded.

James Augustus, born 1835, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

Robert John Jocelyn, born 1838, Captain 99th Regiment.

Harry Hutchinson Augustus, born 1840, Lieut. 61st Regiment.

Anna Blanche.

Matilda Charlotte.

Frances Augusta.

In 1879, Augustus Abraham James succeeded Sir James Stewart. He died unmarried in 1889, and was succeeded by his nephew, William Augustus Annesley, who died unmarried in 1894, and was succeeded by his brother, Harry Jocelyn Urquhart. He married, in 1896, Isabel Mary, daughter of Colonel Mansfall of Castle Wray, County Donegal.

* Their initials are on an old chair removed from Culreoch to Castlewigg.

instrument of sasine, a contract of marriage between George Stewart, eldest son of Robert Stewart of Barclye, and Elizabeth Blair, daughter of James Blair of Dunskey, and John Blair, his son, in the lands of Tonderghie and Buyoch, in life-rent, dated in 1663.* Previously, on the 21st July, 1662, George Stewart of Tonderghie had sasine of the lands of Barclye, and on the 8th February, 1672, he had sasine of the lands of Galtrey. On the 2nd April, 1679, he was outlawed by the Privy Council for not appearing when called, to answer charges for non-conformity to Episcopacy. He appears to have acted as sheriff-depute with Sir A. Agnew, who died in 1671. George Stewart had issue—

Charles.

Alexander.

Charles, who predeceased his father, married Agnes, only child of William and Elizabeth Agnew of Castlewigg. There was an instrument of sasine, on contract of marriage, between Charles, son of George Stewart of Tonderghie, and Agnes Agnew of Wigg, in the lands of Balcray, Tonderghie and Buyoch, in life-rent, dated in 1687. The year in which Charles Stewart died cannot be stated, but he left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who became heiress of Wigg, and married John Hathorn. (See Agnews of Lochnew and Wigg, and Hathorns of Castlewigg.)

The bishop of Galloway granted a precept of *clare constat* in favour of Alexander Stewart, heir to George Stewart, dated 24th August, 1682, in virtue of which Alexander was infeft in Polquhillie on the 1st November following; and his father, styled George Stewart of Barclye, etc., by disposition, dated 25th September, 1689, conveyed to his son, Alexander, the lands of Carnestock and Polquhillie, parish of Penninghame, and he was infeft on the following day.

During his father's life-time, in the year 1696, Alexander Stewart married Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, parish of Anwoth, representative, with Dunbar of Machermore, for Kirkcudbrightshire in the last Scottish Parliament. She was his cousin. On the 20th February, 1696, there was an

* There are oak chairs still at Tonderghie, with the initials of George Stewart and Elizabeth Blair, with their armorial bearings.

instrument of sasine, in contract of marriage, between Alexander, son of George Stewart, and Janet, daughter of Hugh Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, in the lands of Tonderghie Balcray, and Buyoch. He and his spouse conveyed Polquhillie to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, on the 25th April and 15th July, 1697. On the 3rd September, 1708, he is styled younger of Tonderghie, and had sasine of the lands of Tonderghie, Buyoch, and Culcraig: and on the same date, his wife, Janet Blair-M'Guffock, of the lands of Balcray, and half of the lands of Buyoch. This last notice does not agree with the pedigree at Tonderghie, which makes it appear that Janet Blair-M'Guffock was then dead, and that Alexander Stewart, younger of Tonderghie, was married, secondly, to her cousin, Janet Blair, daughter of Hugh Blair of Dunrod, parish of Borgue, and had instrument of sasine on the — 1707, of the same lands above-mentioned. The year 1707 must be mis-written for 1709. However, during the lifetime of his father, Alexander Stewart was twice married, and the issue by these marriages will be given hereafter.

On the 14th August, 1708, there was a reversion by George Stewart of Tonderghie, and Alexander Stewart, his eldest son, to James, fifth Earl of Galloway, of the lands of Barclye, etc., parish of Minnigaff.

George Stewart died in 1710, when his surviving son, Alexander, succeeded under his father and mother's contract of marriage, dated in 1663. His succession was, however, challenged by the descendants of Charles Stewart, his elder brother, laying claim to the property as the next in line. As already mentioned, Elizabeth, the only child of Charles Stewart by his marriage with Agnes, only child of William and Elizabeth Agnew of Castlewigg, married Hugh Hathorn, in business in Edinburgh, whose son, Hugh, ultimately succeeded (in 1738) to Castlewigg. The claim thus made by the Hathorns, a new family, was monstrous. Defeat attended it, but, as stated, the law expenses were so great that several farms had to be sold to liquidate the heavy debt incurred. The Stewarts of Tonderghie never recovered from this disaster.

Of the farms so sacrificed, on the 6th February, 1711, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith had principal sasine of the lands of Buyoch and Balcray. On the 6th July, 1713, there was

a reversion by Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, to Sir Alexander Maxwell, of the lands of Burjock (Buyoch) and Bailliecray (Balcray), etc. ; and on the 1st December, 1714, renunciations followed by Sir Alexander and Lady Jean Maxwell, to Alexander Stewar of Tonderghie, of the five merkland of Buyoch.

Alexander Stewart, by his marriage with Janet Blair-M'Guffock, as already mentioned, had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Elizabeth, who, in 1725, married her cousin, James, second son of William Blair. M'Guffock of Rusco by his wife Elizabeth, second (eldest surviving) daughter of the Honourable Robert Stewart of Ravenston. The only remaining descendant from this marriage, was Captain Robert M'Kerlie, whose mother was a daughter. He left issue—

(See Rusco, Ravenston, and Cruggleton).

By his second marriage with Janet Blair, of whom mention has also been made, he had issue—

Alexander, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dunlop, Whithorn, and had issue—

John, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Dickson. He died in 1822, and she in 1837. They had issue—

Alexander, married Isabella Dickson. He died in 1879, and she in 1871. They had issue—

Alexander, married Elizabeth Donnan, and had issue, Jessie, who married J. G. Martin.

Elizabeth, died in 1887.

Isabella and Mary, died in 1893.

Peter, who died in 1841. He married Jane Gourlay.

John and Hugh, died in infancy, 1796 and 1797.

John, died, aged 93, at Lucesco, United States, America, in 1893. He married Grace Milroy, and had issue, Peter and Margaret.

Hugh, died in 1893.

Archibald, Rev., D.D., minister of Glasserton parish. Died in 1880. He married Madeline, daughter of — Goodsir (who died in 1892), and had issue—

John Alexander, Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Oxford, married Helen Jane Macmillan.

Henry Goodsir, married first, Annie M. Rutherford; second, Mary Chrigs, and by her has issue—

Archibald Hugh Alexander.

Madeline Elizabeth.

Helen Mary.

Elizabeth Madeline, married W. Traquair Dickson, W.S.

Isabella, died in 1865.

Mary, died in 1835.

Hugh, of Gategill, parish of Borgue, a lieutenant Royal Navy. His only son died unmarried. (See Gategill.)

George, died abroad.

Janet, born in 1717, and died in 1772. She married Patrick Murray, and had issue—

Archibald, who was Comptroller of Customs at Wigton.

Also a daughter, who married Archibald M'Neel, and had issue—

Alexander, Collector of Customs at Stranraer. He died unmarried in 1850.

Isabella, married James Caird, Procurator-Fiscal, and had issue—

Sir James Caird, K.C.B.,
of Capencary.

Alexander M'Neil Caird,
Procurator-Fiscal.

Both of whom left issue.

Stewart and Martha, died unmarried.

The following curious extract from the Miningaff Parish records dated 3rd June, 1702, may not be uninteresting as giving some insight into the superstitious feelings then prevalent. "There being a flagrant report that some persons in this parish, in the house of Barclye, should have practised that piece of devilrie commonly called turning the riddle, as also its being reported yt ye principal person is one Molly Redmond, an Irish woman, for present nurse in the house of Barclye, to ye young Lady Tonderghee, as also of Alexander Kelly, Gilbert Kennedy, his son, and Marion Murray, formerly servant in Barclye, now in Holme, were witnesses Molly, and ye said witnesses, to be cited to ye next meeting." The examination is then narrated, of which we will only give the substance. Molly denied the charge, but Marion Murray, aged eighteen years, acknowledged having held the riddle with her—"having a pair of little schissors fastened into ye rim of the riddle, whereof the nurse held one point, and she the other, and that the nurse mumbled some words, mentioning Peter and Paul, and that when the nurse said these words, the riddle stirred less or more. As also, yt the same day, a little after ye young lady bad her to go to ye barn, and yr do it over again with the nurse, which she refused, whereupon ye young lady did it herself, with all the circumstances she and the nurse had done it in the chamber before," etc., etc.

For her participation in this affair, the young Lady Tonderghee was cited before the session, and, having expressed her penitence for being ensnared into such sinful practices, she and Marion Murray subscribed a declaration to be read before the congregation, "abhorring and renouncing all spellles and charmes usual to wizards, and having been rebuked and exhorted to greater watchfulness for the future," they were dismissed. Molly Redmond,

after being rebuked before the congregation, was banished from the parish.

Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie died in 1727, and was succeeded by John, his only son by his first marriage. He married, in 1730, Helen, daughter of William M'Adam, Wigton, and niece of Thomas Stewart of Chelsea. He died in the same year, and is stated to have left a posthumous son,

Hugh, who succeeded, but whose succession was questioned.

About 1750, he married Christina, daughter of John Dunlop, Whithorn, and grand-daughter of William Coltran of Drum-moral, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart of Physgill. He had issue—

John, unmarried. Predeceased his father.

Alexander, who succeeded. Died about two years after his father.

Hugh, unmarried. Predeceased his father.

Archibald, unmarried. Predeceased his brother Alexander.

Harriet, married, as hereafter mentioned.

Agnes, married J. M'Clacharty, and had issue, one son, who died.

Elizabeth, married R. Ronald ; no issue.

Anne, died unmarried.

Helen, died unmarried.

Christian, died unmarried.

Hugh Stewart died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

On the 20th September, 1809, Alexander, lawful son of the deceased Hugh Stewart of Tonderghie, had sasine of the lands of Tonderghie. He died unmarried, in 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest sister,

Harriet Stewart, already mentioned.

She married in 1792 Lieut. John Dun, who had served in Pringle's Regiment, and was afterwards Captain in 4th Regiment (Manx) Fencibles.

On the 26th July, 1811, Mrs. Henrietta Stewart, eldest lawful daughter of the deceased Hugh Stewart of Tonderghie, and

now wife of John Dunn of Tonderghie, had principal sasine of the lands of Tonderghie, etc. She had issue—

Hugh.

Henry, died in infancy.

Christian, who married in 1818 John Simson, Collector of Customs, Wigton. She succeeded her half-brother, Alexander Dun of Barrachan, parish of Mochrum.

Mrs. Harriet Dun-Stewart died in 1836, and was succeeded by her son—

Hugh Dun-Stewart.

He married, in 1834, Mary M'Credie, and had issue—

Hugh, died young.

Harriet, died aged seventeen.

Hugh, who succeeded.

Hugh Dun-Stewart died on the 10th August, 1865, and his widow, Mary M'Credie, in 1876. He was succeeded by his son,

Hugh Dun-Stewart, born 1845.

Under Cutreoch, which was added by purchase to the Castlewigg estate, we have given some particulars of another raid on the Tonderghie lands by the new owners of Castlewigg. It arose from the claim that with Cutreoch, etc., Tonderghie also formed in early times a part of the Busby barony, and therefore was liable for payment of multures due to Busby Mill. The question was again raised in 1890, and given against the owner of Tonderghie. The charter (like so many others) is lost, and the defence could not, therefore, be sustained. The claim amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the gross rental of Tonderghie.

The Stewarts of Tonderghie, as the descendants and representatives of Walter, third surviving son of Sir William Stewart of Garlies, Dalswinton, and Glasserton, are entitled to carry the same armorial bearings as the Stewarts of Garlies (Earls of Galloway), with a mullet in the shield, the distinguishing emblem for a third son.

Tonderghie house is a good modern building, and suitable for the property, but the position has been destroyed from the forced sale of part of the lands, as already mentioned, due to the

rapacity of the new owners of Castlewigg, which we have given an outline account of. The house is near the Isle of Whithorn. The coast is precipitous, and the sea blasts are heavy, from which cause the growth of timber is retarded, but around the house the land is sheltered.

As we have mentioned in our account of the parish, Carghidown Castle stood on this property, on a precipice overhanging the sea, and covered half an acre. It is called Port Castle in Ainslie's map. Its history has not been handed down, but there is no doubt that it was built by the Norsemen when in possession of Galloway. All the masonry has disappeared—the old story—used for modern buildings.

Pont, in his map, spells the name of this property Tonreghe. When a boy, the writer remembers a Highlander from the Isle of Skye state that Tonderghie meant "to the wind"—Tonle-gaeth (the latter pronounced "gwee")—literally, backside to the wind, and this fully applied to the site of Carghidown Castle. From his supposed knowledge of Gaelic, and the fact that south-westerly gales prevail in Galloway, we were under the belief that his idea was correct. Many erroneous statements are circulated in this way, and have become established as facts. We do not profess to know Gaelic as well as we would wish, but we scarcely think that those possessed of what we are deficient in can claim for Tonderghie a Gaelic derivation. It appears to us to be from the Norse tun, a town, farm, or buildings; ra, a landmark; and gja, a chasm, a rift in crags or precipices. Thus in Tun-ra-gja we have a description of the ancient castle at Tonderghie, which, as we have described, is on the iron-bound coast, where any building is a landmark from the sea, the rugged rocks being fully one hundred and fifty feet high, with rifts and chasms.

The farms which still belong to the property are Tonderghie and Buyoch. The latter name is from the Norse bui-ok, the first syllable meaning a settler, and the last used both as a prefix and suffix to many words with various meanings. Another farm, called Balcray, is also from the Norse, the first syllable being from bol (bœli), a farm or abode, and kra, a nook or corner.

At present the property is held in the name of James Drew of

Craigencallie, in security of loans, etc., taken up by him, but redeemable if the owner can meet the same.

CASTLEWIGG.

The ancient proprietors cannot now be traced, but as the first we find were the churchmen of the priory of Candida Casa at Whithorn, and some of the lands being contiguous to those which once belonged to Cruggleton, a portion of which the priory also got possession of, it is more than probable that Wigg formed part of the original lands pertaining to Cruggleton. The Vauses of Barnbarroch, who were closely connected with the Church, were the next proprietors. We first find a contract betwixt Robert, commendator of the priory of Whithorn, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, narrating a sale by the convent of the said priory, to James, Earl of Moray, of the five merkland of Wigg. There is no date, but all the transactions were subsequent to the Reformation, when so much robbery of lands took place, with the destruction of the priory records. There is a charter of confirmation by Patrick, commendator of the monastery and priory of Whithorn, superior, with consent of Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, "*Iconimus et Administrator prefate Monastery,*" of a charter granted by Lady Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of Moray, daughter and heiress of James, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, and sister and heiress of her deceased sister, Margaret, Countess of Erroll, in favour of Patrick Blain in Wigg, of the equal half of the ten merkland of Meikle Wig, which was possessed by Patrick Blain as kindly tenant. As with the former, there is no date to this charter, and it is only subscribed by Sir Patrick Vaus. (Barnbarroch Papers).

The lands of Wigg were next acquired, in 1584, by Archibald Stewart of Barclye, parish of Minnigaff, and of Tonderghie in this parish, from John Vans, son to Sir Patrick Vans. The latter was then living, for there is a charter of confirmation by Patrick, "prior of the monastrie of Whithorn, with consent of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and of the convent of the said monastrie chaplerly convened, in favour of Archibald Stewart, lawful son of John Stewart of Barclye and Tonderghie), of the lands of Mid Wigg," dated 9th March 1585 (Barnbarroch Papers).

Archibald Stewart of Barclay was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, who was twice married, but left no issue. He was followed, in 1641, in the lands of Wigg, by his next brother, William, who was served heir to Alexander in Wigg on the 29th August, 1643, and had principal sasine of Castlewig (so called) on the 15th February, 1644. William (an account of whom will be found under Tonderghie) had settled in Ireland, and was created a baronet. He sold Castlewigg to Patrick Agnew of Barneil, and which, it is stated by a disposition in the Castlewigg inventory of papers, was in 1643. The date when Patrick Agnew first had sasine, we have not found; but on the 9th January, 1664, he had sasine of the lands of Wig. This is the only notice we have traced. About the year 1662, he was fined £2000 for being a Presbyterian.

He married Helen, daughter of Anthony Dunbar of Machermore, and had issue—

Elizabeth; only child.

She married, on the 23rd April, 1661, William, second son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, by Agnes, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Galloway.

In April, 1669, William Agnew of Skeoch, and Elizabeth Agnew, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Castlewig, Ladieswig, Broadwig, and Crofts near Whithorn.

It is not known when Patrick Agnew died, but it was about this time. On the 15th July, 1687, William Agnew of Wig had sasine of the lands of Skeeg (Skeog). He appears to have died in 1695, and left issue—

William, who died unmarried.

Agnes, who married Charles, eldest son of George Stewart of Tonderghie, of whom hereafter.

On the 19th November, 1695, William was served heir to his father, William Agnew, in the lands of Wig, *alias* Castlewig, Wignecairne *alias* Ladywig, and M'Gowns Midwig, in all fifteen merklands; and on the 26th May, 1696, he had sasine.

This ends the notices of direct succession in the seventeenth century, and we will now diverge to give other information. In January, 1631, John Mylis had sasine of the land of Wignecairne, *alias* Ladywig, followed in July, 1632, by Andrew

Stewart and Esther Wallace, his spouse, who had sasine; and again, in April, 1637, sasine was had by James Stewart. The next is dated 1st January, 1664, when Andrew Stewart had principal sasine. Who Andrew and James Stewart were, we do not know.

Then, on the 5th November, 1661, Alexander, son of Andrew Vans of Craichdow, was infeft in Wig.

All of the foregoing must have been wadsets.

On the 31st July, 1638, Anthonie Houston had sasine of half of the lands of Morache, Alexander Baillie of half, and Elizabeth Wardlaw in life-rent of the same.

Next, on the 24th October, 1639, Andrew Lawder and his spouse had sasine of half of the Mill of Busby.

To return to William Agnew of Castlewig. On the 18th July, 1701, he had sasine of the lands of Skeoch, Dunance, Albrock, and Milne of Dunance; and, on the 4th October, 1725, of the lands of Blair-Agnew and Pankill. Our last notice of him is dated 4th September, 1732, when he had also sasine of the lands of Cutreoch, Milne of Busby, land of Morroch, with the heritable office of the Bailliarie and Justiciarie of the barony of Busby.

William Agnew thus added considerably to the estate; and, in 1722, he commenced to plant forest trees with advantage. He died, in 1738, unmarried. His sister, Agnes, as already stated, married, in 1687, Charles, eldest son of George Stewart of Tonderghie, and had issue, one daughter—

Elizabeth.

Charles Stewart predeceased his father, and it would also appear that his wife, Agnes Agnew, had predeceased her brother. We have not the date, but Elizabeth, their daughter, married Hugh Hathorn, styled a merchant in Edinburgh. What line of business he was in, we do not learn; but finding him a bailie and dean of guild, we are inclined to think that he was in the building trade. His descent is not given, but doubtless he was one of the Hathorns of Meikle Airies (see parish of Kirkinner). They had issue—

Hugh.

John.

Agnes.

Their mother, Elizabeth Stewart or Hathorn, appears to have died before or immediately after her uncle, William Agnew, as in a reversion connected with the estate of Broughton, dated 12th March, 1741, she is not mentioned; but her husband, Hugh Hathorn, is, as the father of Hugh Hathorn of Wigg, heir to the deceased William Agnew of Wigg, his grand-uncle. Thus about the same time, two of the Hathorns succeeded to good estates (Castlewigg and Physgill), not far distant from each other, through having married heiresses.

We find no further notice of Hugh Hathorn, but, as will be found under Tonderghie, he claimed that estate in addition, as the grandchild of Charles Stewart, eldest son of George Stewart of Tonderghie. He also claimed the lands of Auldbreck and Polmallet, which, according to the settlement made by Sir Andrew Agnew, on the failure of the male line of his son, William, reverted to the Lochnaw family. As with Tonderghie, he persisted in his grasping claim, and a long and expensive lawsuit was the result, which was finally settled in favour of the Agnews of Lochnaw in 1744. Such was the introduction of the first Hathorn of Castlewigg.

He married Anne, daughter of Colonel Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

Grace, married Patrick Vans (second son of Barnbarroch).

On the 14th May, 1785, Captain John Hathorn of Castlewigg had principal sasine of the lands of Castlewigg, etc.; and, again, on the 17th October, 1800, of the twenty shilling land of Blair, parish of Sorbie. He married Helen, daughter of John M'Dowall of Logan, and had issue—

Hugh, who succeeded.

John, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, died unmarried.

Anne, who married Henry Fletcher-Campbell. She died, 8th April, 1869.

John Maxwell was succeeded by his son, Hugh, who married Catherine H., daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Baronet, and died in 1842, without issue. She died in 1882. His brother, John, predeceased him.

His sister, Ann, as already stated, married Henry Fletcher-Campbell of Boquhan, Stirlingshire, who was the second son of General John Fletcher of Saltoun, Haddingtonshire. Having succeeded to Boquhan, the surname Campbell was assumed in addition. By this marriage she had four sons, one of whom, John, succeeded to Castlewigg at his uncle's death, and assumed the name of Hathorn. He served in the Coldstream Guards, and rose to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. He married, in 1875, Charlotte Anne, daughter of Sir John Dick-Lauder, Baronet, and had issue—

Hugh-Fletcher, born 1877.

Anne Catherine.

He died on 18th November, 1888, and was succeeded by his son. His widow married Francis S. Head.

Castlewigg is mentioned by Symson, in 1684, as one of the principal residences in the parish. An interesting discovery was made in 1890, by the late William Galloway, who was in charge of the excavations, at the priory, Whithorn. When at Castlewigg, he observed that a door, now giving access to wine-cellar, had been the main or principal entrance to the residence as it had been. It is a good, well-moulded door, and over the top an escutcheon was found, with initials, coat of arms, and date, which proved that it was built in 1893 by the owner, Archibald Stewart of Barclay and Tonderghie, etc. His initials, A. S., appear on both sides of the shield, with his arms. The initials, which occupy a full line below the shield, are those of his wife, and are four inches deep. They are H. M. K., and are those of Helen M'Kerlie or Helen M'Kie, which family cannot now be traced; both were then in trouble. Above the shield quaintly cut are the letters "I. S. 95." The figures 95 were supposed by Mr. Galloway to be the year of completion. This is probable. The arms in the shield are only those of Stewart, with a crescent as second son. At the end of the year given, the initials "S. K." form a monogram for Stewart Kerlie or Kie.

Mr. Galloway having been asked to look at the residence, his experienced eye regretted to see that everything possible had been done with whitewash to obliterate the past. Boarding, with the household bells thereon, completely covered the space over the

door. This he asked to have taken down, when the escutcheon was discovered underneath. Thus, in a purely accidental way, was this relic of the former owners brought to light.

The house, as it now stands, was reconstructed about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is a substantial, commodious structure, commanding a fine view of the Bay of Wigton, and the opposite coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. The park is well wooded. It is situated a few miles to the east of Whithorn.

The principal farms in the parish, belonging to this property, now are Castlewigg, Broadwigg, Drummoral, Cutreoch, Morrach, Dinnans, Sheddock, High and Low Skeogs (derivation of name given under Broughton), Bridgehouse, West Midgrip, Cutcloy, Cairnhill, Courthill, etc. Not a few with old names have been absorbed in others. Another farm, Blairs, is in the parish of Sorbie.

We will give the derivation of each name, so far as can be gathered. The first, Castlewigg, in the suffix, is Norse. Pont spells it *wyg*. Jamieson has it *wig* and *wyg*, and meaning, apparently, a wall, but in the Norse a wall is *veggr*. The word used here seems to be *vegr*, a way, road, etc., which in Anglo-Saxon is spelled *wig*, with the same meaning. The castle as a prefix was given in the seventeenth century. Drummoral, of which we give a separate account, is in Gaelic *druim-mòrail*, the big bridge or hill. Cutreoch, at one time also a separate property, is spelled *Cetreoch* by Pont. It appears to be from the Gaelic, the first syllable, *cutt*, meaning short, and probably *reoch* from *ruthadh*, a point of land, or promontory. Cutreoch is on the coast. Or *reoch* may be from *riagh*, a cross. Morrach, we think, is from the Gaelic *mòr-fhaich*, an extensive marsh, or from *murusa*, a sea-marsh or shore; or it may be a corruption of the Norse *mò-randr*, referring to a peat-bog. In the Cymric or Welsh there is *moroch*, but it cannot apply here, the meaning being emotion or joy. Dinnans, spelled *Dounan* by Pont, is from the Gaelic *dunain*, a small fort. There are two small forts. Such farms as *Busby*, *Arrow*, and *Stennock*, are not now so named. We may state, however, that the first was an ancient barony, spelled *Buyesh* by Pont, and thereby misleading—*Busby* or *Busbie* is a corruption from the Norse words

bæsa, t (báss = bása), to drive cattle into stall, and byr or by, a town or village. The lands called Arrow seem to be a corruption of the Gaelic word aros or arios, a residence, or it may, in the same language, be from aroch, a little village. We have read another opinion, that it is from arbha (pronounced arroo), meaning corn.

Sheddock and Cutcloy we have given a separate account of, but now forming a portion of the Castlewigg property; we will give here the derivations of the names as far as can be learned. It is difficult to trace the meaning of Sheddock, unless it is a corruption of Shalloch, which has been dealt with elsewhere, and means good land giving abundantly. Or it may be from the Cymric or Welsh word sinach, meaning a mere or landmark, a ridge. The farm is situated on the coast. In connection with the last syllable there is in Gaelic the word dochh, meaning strait, narrow, etc., but the prefix we do not follow in that language, unless the whole is a corruption of sgaitheach, stormy, etc., referring to the wild coast. In regard to Cutcloy, which we have referred to, Pont spells it Cotclay. In Gaelic, cut is short, and cot a share, portion. The cloy may be from cloch, a rock, etc., from the latter word is cleuch and cleugh in the Lowland dialect, meaning as Jamieson renders it, a precipice, a rugged ascent, or a strait hollow between precipitous banks. Cutcloy is on the coast, a very rugged one, and probably from cutt and cloch we have Cutcloy. An old name to another farm is Stennoch, the derivation of which is steinn, the Norse for stone, and cnoc the Gaelic for a hill and a hillock, here a head or promontory, and now known as Steinn-head.

The skull of a very large urus was found in a marl pit, and sent to Sir Walter Scott. The urus is now understood to have been the wild ox of Scotland, which was of a buff colour. The name, according to Jamieson, is from the German word ur-ochs, a buff, a wild bull. His tendency towards the Teutonic theory, may, however, be met by some derivation more akin to Scottish history.

CUTREOCH.

This land formed a portion of the barony of Bysby. In the Ragman Roll, dated in 1296, we find that William de Byskeby,

del Counte de Wyggeton (County of Wigton), swore fealty to King Edward I., and it seems that from these lands he took his name, as so many other foreign adventurers did.

We learn nothing more until 1547, when Michael Houston is infeft in the ten merklands of Cutreoch and Cutcloy on a charter (not extant) by the commendator of the abbey of Dundrennan, in the barony of Bysby. In 1545 he had been infeft under a precept of sasine by the same granter, in the lands of Cutreoch, and also in the mill of Bysby. Again, in 1563, we find Michael Houston as owner. Also William, his son, mentioned as heir-apparent. In 1585 William had succeeded, and on the 3rd January, 1595, he had precept by Edward, perpetual commendator of the monastery of Dundrinan, for infefting him, as son to Michael Houston of Coitreoch, in the mill of the barony of Busby.

William Houston married, in 1594, Katherine, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and his wife, Lady Catherine Kennedy. As far as known to us, they had issue—

William, who succeeded.

We are inclined to suppose that Anthony Houston, whom we afterwards find of Drummastoun, was also their son.

As mentioned under Clary, parish of Penningham, in 1621 there was a disposition made in his favour of the lands of Clarie, redeemable on the payment of 10,000 merks.

When William Houston died we know not, but in 1655 his widow was alive, as on the 13th June of that year there was an assignation by Katherine Vans, relict of William Houston of Cutreoch, in favour of John Vans of Barnbarroch, of several debts due to her by — Gordon of Glasnock, (Hew) M'Dowall of Dalriagle, (William) Martin of Sheddock, and others.

When William succeeded his father is unknown. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Stewart of Barclye (and Tonderghie). What issue they had we learn nothing, excepting the eldest, who succeeded. We find a Janet Houston, relict of Andro M'Culloch, who, on the 12th October, 1680, had sasine of the lands of Antoune, Corwar, etc. She may have been a daughter.

On the 24th May, 1659, William Houston, younger of Cutreoch, and again in July, 1669, had sasine of the lands of Cutreoch and Marroch, barony and milne of Busby. He suc-

ceeded his father, but when and whom he married we have not ascertained. He appears to have had a son, as shown in sasine, dated 19th October, from William Houston, elder and younger of Coltreoch, to George Martin of Cotcloy. The line seems to have ended with William, and to have passed to another branch, as under date 20th August, 1709, Andrew Houston of Culderhall had sasine of the lands of Cultreoch, Morrogh, etc. Culderhall is in Linlithgowshire; but we do not trace anything of the family, except that the Houstons of that Ilk were of that county, and the presumption, therefore, is that the Houstons of Cutreoch were offshoots.

The next notice is dated 4th September, 1732, when William Agnew of Wigg had sasine of Cutreoch, milne of Busby, land of Morroch, with the heritable offices of the Bailliarie and Justiciary of the barony of Busby. Following this we find that on the 19th September, 1738, Sir Thomas Hay of Park had sasine of the lands of Cutreoch, Busby, Marroch, Pankill, Zealtoun, Airies, Culdonis Upper and Nether, etc. This, however, we think, was merely by wadset.

It appears from a claim made (see Tonderghie) that all lands originally in the Busby barony were thirlage (*i.e.*, bound to pay a tax) to the mill of the barony, and the charter being lost has caused a serious loss to the owner of Tonderghie.

Cutreoch, Busby, and Marroch now belong to the Castlewigg estate.

The spelling of words originally ending with *by* and altered to *bie* is incorrect. All names of places, as Sorbie, Appleby, etc., etc., are found to be Norse. Among these we have to include Busby, which stands in the heart of the Norse remains.

What we gathered in regard to the derivation of the names here will be found under Castlewigg.

DRUMMORAL.

This small property, now a farm, most probably formed a portion of the lands which the grasping Churchmen of Candida Casa obtained possession of. However, we have no proof of this. The first proprietor we find is James M'Culloch of Drummorall, who doubtless was a cadet of the Myrton family. On the 10th

November, 1585, there was a contract of marriage between him and Katherine, daughter of John M'Culloch of Torhouse. They appear to have had issue—

John.

Robert.

William.

John is styled of Drummorall on the 12th February, 1609, but he either predeceased his father or died young. On the 3rd February, 1630, we find Robert, his next brother, of Drummorall, and Jean, his spouse, had sasine of the said lands. Who his spouse was, is not stated. The next notice is dated 26th May, 1640, when Anthony Houston (of Drummastoun) had sasine. This evidently was a wadset. Robert M'Culloch had issue more than one son, but the only name given is of eldest—

Alexander, who succeeded.

There was, on the 12th May, 1654, an obligation from Robert M'Culloch of Drummorall, and Jean M'Culloch, his spouse, and Alexander, their eldest son, to convey to John Vans of Barnbarroch the five merkland of Knockincur, parish of Kirkinner. (Barnbarroch Papers.)

Alexander seems to have succeeded his father about 1674. On the 16th October of that year we find him in possession. Again, on the 25th May and 24th December, 1587, he had sasine of the lands of Belsmith.

Shortly after this, William Coltrane, provost of Wigton, became the proprietor. He was the second son of Patrick Coltrane, provost of Wigton, who owned Culmalzie and Airless, parish of Kirkinner. This we learn from sasine, December, 1679, with reference to Airless. On the 15th July, 1689, he had sasine of the lands of Drummorall and Arrow. Again, on the 9th September, 1690, of the lands of Meikle Arrow; and on the 15th March, 1698, of the lands of Maidlandfey. Previously, in 1683, William Coltrane was appointed with David Grahame (the brother of Claverhouse), and Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, to tender, on behalf of the Government, the test to the inhabitants of Galloway. His participation in the persecution, which was carried to such excess in Galloway, was too deep to escape being handed down to posterity. His name was so detested that many

stories, coupled with superstitious exaggerations, were current. Amongst others, one was that when he died the windows of his house looked as if they were in a blaze of fire, which was understood as conveying that the devil had then got possession of his own. This may, however, have arisen from an ancient custom in Galloway, of having the room where the corpse lay lighted up all night with one of the inmates of the house sitting up, either in the room or in one adjoining. It was also related that, for long after his death, to pass the door of the provost of Wigton's house after nightfall was an undertaking requiring more than ordinary nerve. All this we give as we heard it told by aged Gallovidians who have passed away. Provost Coltran was evidently an ambitious and energetic man, which he exercised to excess against his unhappy countrymen. He was Commissioner for the Burgh of Wigton in the last Scottish Parliament, which was opened on the 22nd May, 1700. He is mentioned as one of those bribed to promote the Union with England, for which service he received £25. On the 7th June, 1704, he again had sasine of the lands of Drummorall, and, on the 6th July following, made a renunciation and disposition in favour of Henry Hathorne (of Meikle Aries).

Whom William Coltran of Drummorall married, we do not learn, but we find that "Provost Cultraine" had, besides one son (Patrick), three daughters. Their Christian names are not given, as they appear only as Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Agnew of Dalreagle (parish of Kirkinner), and Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Agnew's name, however, was Mary.

His son Patrick succeeded, and had sasine of the lands of Meikle Arrow on 16th August, 1710. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart of Physgill, and had issue—

John.

Patrick.

David.

Henrietta.

Thomas Stewart of Chelsea left them a legacy, which was the subject of litigation in 1725.

John Coltran succeeded his father. He married Christian, daughter of Patrick Heron of that Ilk (Kirrouchtrie, parish

Minnigaff), and the said Patrick Heron had sasine of the lands of Drummorall on the 30th September, 1746. Whether this was before or after his daughter's marriage is uncertain. On the death of his grandfather, John Stewart of Physgill, John Coltran succeeded him in right of his mother, in virtue of an entail. It ultimately was decided that this entail was made in contravention of a previous marriage settlement, and possession was thereupon given to Agnes Stewart. Further particulars will be found under Physgill, parish of Glasserton.

John Coltran was alive on the 21st June, 1782. We learn nothing after this. Whether he had or had not any issue, does not appear. The land, as forming part of the barony of Busby, is annexed to Castlewigg.

BARMEILL.

This small property originally formed a part of the barony of Ravenstone. The first proprietor found by us is Sir Gilbert M'Dowall of Ravenstone and Freugh, in 1455; next, the McClellans of Gelston, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1585; and John Kennedy of Barquhannie, parish of Kirkcinner, in 1618 and 1620. After this, the Maxwells of Monreith are found in possession. By precept of Chancery, dated in 1638, Elizabeth, daughter of John Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine of the lands of Garrarie and Barmeill, on the 2nd April, 1639. She resigned the lands shortly afterwards to her brother William.

We next find that William, third son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw had become the owner. His nephew, Patrick, who succeeded him, was in possession in 1643. He purchased from Sir William Stewart, Baronet, second son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Barclye and Tonderghie, the lands of Wigg (Castlewigg).

Barmeill next passed to Marie, Countess of Galloway, who had sasine of it and other lands, in May, 1678. The possession afterwards reverted to the Maxwells of Monreith; and on the 2nd June, 1681, they formed part of the barony of Monreith, and so continue.

West of the present farm-house is the site of the old residence in which the owners lived. The name seems to be derived from the Gaelic *bar-maol*, the bleak or barren hill.

DRUMMASTOUN.

The first information we find in connection with these lands is to show that the Church had got possession ; and, in 1575, Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw received a Crown charter, confirming to him and his heirs for ever, the office of bailie over the barony and Church lands of Drummastoun. This entitled him to hold a court, which was called the " Court of the Barony of Drummas-toun." How and when the Church (that is, the priory of Whit-horn) got the lands is, of course, unknown.

The Court was generally, if not always, held at the house on the farm of Skeog. The sheriff received duties for these services—from each of the farms of Skeog and Dunnance, two plough-gangs, four couple of horses and harrowers one day, six shearers one day in harvest, six hens, one thrave of corn, and eight horses for peat leading. From each of the farms of Balnab, Drummastoun, and Chapelbarren, he received one plough-gang, two couple of horses and harrowers, three rig shearers, three hens, one thrave of corn, and four horses for peat leading. These were generally commuted for money, but this was at the option of the sheriff.

The occupation or ownership of the lands appears to have belonged to a family named Houston. Whether it was senior to or only a branch of the Houstons of Cutreoch we cannot say, but doubtless they were of the same stock. The first we find named is Anthony Houstoun of Drummastoun, who had sasine along with Susan Murray, his spouse, on the 5th October, 1617. It would appear that the Kennedies had some hold over the lands, as on the 21st January, 1623, John Kennedy, son and heir of John, Earl of Cassillis, had retour. This, however, could only have been a wadset, as the Houstons had possession. There was also a contract of sale of the lands of Prestrie and Chipperharrow by Sir John Vans to Anthony Houstoun of Drummastoun, dated 25th February, 1624.

Whom Anthony married we do not find, but he had a son, John, who had sasine of the lands of Drummastoun and Skeoch, also Anthonie and John Houston of the lands of Altoun Corwar ; and again, Anthonie Houstoun of Drummastoun, and John, his son, had sasine of the lands of Dunure on the 13th December,

1644. We cannot trace the date at which John Houston succeeded his father, but on the 24th December, 1663, he was then of Drummastoun, and had sasine of the lands of Outhorne Corwar, etc.; and again, on the 30th December following, of the lands of Prestorie. From Catherine M'Culloch having sasine of the five merkland of the Isle of Whithorn on the 1st October, 1656, we are inclined to suppose that she was his wife.

John Houston was succeeded by his son Patrick. In a contract, 19th September, 1671, it is agreed between Patrick Houstoun of Drummastoun, son of the deceased John Houstoun of Drummastoun, and Alexander Houstoun of Prestrie, that the former is to pay off the debts of the latter, and, failing an heir male, Patrick is to succeed as heir to Alexander, for which he was to obtain a charter from the bishop of Galloway. We suppose from this that Patrick and Alexander were brothers. On the 10th March, 1680, Patrick Houston of Drummastoun had principal sasine of the lands of Half Isle, Four Outown, and Prestorie. It is to be inferred from this that Alexander was then dead. Patrick Houstoun married Margaret Gordon, but who she was, is not mentioned. They had issue, so far as known—

John, who succeeded.

There was also Robert Houstoun, who had sasine on the 10th December, 1686, of the lands of Owtone Berges. Most probably he was another son. Under date 9th April, 1697, John was served heir to his father, Patrick Houstoun of Drummastoun, in the lands of Isle, Owtoune-Corwar, Owtoune-Burges, Owtoune-Chapell, Owtoune-Gallows, and Prestorie. He had principal sasine of the same on the 15th December, 1697.

With this concludes our account of the Houstouns of Drummastoun.

Symson, in 1684, mentions the Isle as a good stone house on the sea-side at the Isle of Whithorn, and then belonging to Patrick Houstoun of Drummastoun. He appears to have built it, as shown by a small stone over the doorway of a cottage now attached, to which it was removed. It is nearly square in form, with the initials $\begin{array}{c} P. H. \\ M. G. \\ 1674. \end{array}$ He married Margaret Gordon.

A portion of the land now belongs to the Broughton estate, viz., Gallow-Outon and Chapel-Outon. The Earl of Stair is the

owner of Burges-Outon and Corwar-Outon. To the estate of Physgill has been added Prestorie, Chapelherne, Drummastoun, Meikle and Little Balsmith, Balnab, Isle Farm, Isle and Smith's Croft, Rispain, and part of Broompark, Backbraes, etc. ; also, California and Caulside. Whether all these lands at any one time belonged to Drummastoun, we cannot state.

At the entrance to the garden at South Balsmith, an ancient stone is to be seen.

Drummastoun seems to be from the Gaelic druim, a ridge, ma, near or about, and toun in Lowland Scottish, a farm steading, etc., derived from the Norse tun, with the same meanings. Or the last two syllables may be from the Cymric or Welsh word mai, that stretches out, is extended, a plain or open field, and ton, lay land, a green. In this sense the name should stand Druim-mai-ton. Prestorie is no doubt derived from priest-tore, meaning the priest's hill. Chapelheron, or, as also found, Chapelharren, seems to be from chapel-ern, or ærn, the chapel place or land.

The other lands linked with Drummastoun are Meikle and Little Balsmith, also Balnab. The bal in those names is clearly from the Norse bol, or the Gaelic baile, a farm, abode, or village. Bol-smidr is the Norse for the smith's abode. As already mentioned, at the entrance to the garden at South Balsmith, an ancient stone is to be seen. The nab in Balnab is from the Norse nabbie, in English knob, in Scottish nab, a small knob or knoll on the greensward. We have another opinion that it is from the Gaelic baile-an-ab, the abbot's house. The question, however, arises, Where was the abbacy? At the priory, Whit-horn, abbots ruled, and it is believed that they resided within the precincts of the priory. Another farm, named Rispain, it is difficult to make anything of as a whole from the Norse or Gaelic, which makes us think that it may be a corruption of the Cymric or Welsh word rhwospen, "the chief of the cultivated country," which it certainly was when the Cymri were settlers in Galloway, being so close to the priory founded by Saint Ninian of Cymric origin, with a Roman camp also there.

Drummastoun and the farms already mentioned now belong to the Physgill estate, parish of Glasserton.

SHEDDOCH AND CUTCLOY.

The first notice we find is in a contract, dated 9th June, 1580, betwixt Robert, commendator of the priory of Whithorn, and Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, narrating a sale by the convent of the said priory to James, Earl of Moray, by him to John Stewart of Minto, and again to Patrick Vans, approved by the said commendator, who receives Patrick Vans as his immediate vassal in the said lands. Amongst the lands mentioned in this contract are the two and a half merklands of Sheddoch. On the 25th June, 1598, John Vans of Longcastle succeeded his father.

The next owners were the Martins, a family who for about two centuries owned different properties in the district.

In 1610 John Martin was in possession of Sheddoch. He was succeeded by his son, George Martin, in 1619. Following, his son William succeeded. In 1634 we find him in possession. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Vans of Campfold, parish of Kirkinner. There was a discharge, dated 11th February, 1636, by the Earl of Galloway, in the name of John Stewart, his son, to Robert Vans of Campford, of the sum of 800 merks, resting of 1000 merks of tocher contracted for to be paid with Agnes Vans, his daughter, to William Martin of Stennoch, her husband, and assigned by him to John Stewart.

William Martin was succeeded by his son, John. He had another son, James. John died without issue, when he was succeeded by George, son of his brother James, who resided in Whithorn. He had sasine of the land of Sheddoch on the 22nd March, 1672. George Martin had previously obtained Cutcloy, of which he had principal sasine on the 26th September, 1661, and again on the 6th December, 1681, of it and other lands.

George Martin appears to have married Agnes M'Candlish, who had the life-rent of Cutcloy by sasine, 21st October, 1719. He had issue, Alexander, who married Mary Grierson. She is mentioned in sasine of the 20th June, 1701, as spouse of Alexander Martine, younger of Cutcloy. It is stated that he was ordained in 1703 as an elder of the church. His father, George Martin, is mentioned in sasine, 19th October, 1703, in a transaction with William Houston, elder and younger of Cutreoch. Alexander died at Cutcloy, 28th August, 1715, aged forty-two.

T. G. Martin, a descendant, married Jessie, daughter of Alexander Stewart (see Tonderghie). There was a marriage connection with the M'Kerlies, but the particulars are lost.

There is no further trace of the Martins. On the 21st October, 1719, John M'Kie, town clerk of Wigton, had principal sasine of Cutcloy. This is the same date that George Martin's wife got sasine of the life-rent. It is evident that they had got into difficulties. John M'Gown, writer to the signet, next had sasine, which was of the lands of Sheddoch, Cutcloy, and Kevan's Croft, under date 29th September, 1738.

They now form part of the Castlewigg property, where the derivations will be found.

AULDBRECK.

This forms part of what was erroneously called the Sheriff's Lands, from the Agnews of Lochnaw, hereditary sheriffs, having obtained them. The first portion received was after the Reformation, under date 20th January, 1581. Previously for a short period they held the land as lease-holders under the Church.

William Agnew, second son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Patrick Agnew of Castlewigg, appears to have obtained Auldbreck (and Polmallet) from his father. His only son, William Agnew of Wigg, had sasine of the lands of Albrock, etc., on the 18th July, 1701. On his death in 1738, unmarried, these farms reverted to the Agnews of Lochnaw, the male line being extinct. As will be found under Castlewigg and Tonderghie, this was disputed by Hugh Hawthorn, who had succeeded to Castlewigg through the female line. It led to a law plea, and was settled in favour of the Agnews of Lochnaw in 1744.

The name is found spelled in various ways, as Arbrock, Albrock, and Auldbreck. It is not improbable that in it we have a corruption of the Gaelic word *arbharrach*, fertile, abounding in corn crops; and as the lands were owned by the Church this derivation has a basis, for the best were generally obtained. Pont spells it *Vlbreck*.

Another opinion has appeared that it is from *alltbreac*, trout stream, but we fail to see its application, for most, if not all the streams in Galloway have trout.

BAILLIEWHIR, ETC.

We have nothing special to make known in regard to the six and a half merklands of Bailliewhir or Balzeucher, Bailliewhir Cross, Burgess-Outon, Corwar-Outon, Caulside, Craig and Dowies, Laigh Ersock, Falhaer, Farmains (Mains of Whithorn, Knockandeuchar), five merkland of Portyerrock, five merkland of Stennock Corbett, and part of Stennock Balconnel. In the accounts of other properties in the parish, mention of some of these lands will be found. They are now owned by the Earl of Stair.

Pont in his map renders the first name Balwhyr. The word seems to be from the Norse *bol* or *bæli*, or the Gaelic *baile*, an abode, farm, or village, and *ur* the Gaelic for a border or brink; or it may be from *coire*, a dell or glen. Caulside would appear to be in the first syllable from *could* or *caul*, a dam-head. We have seen it given as *cold side* or *place*, which is literal enough, but were it so, we would have the name applied to many places. What we can gather in regard to Outon-Corwar as to derivation, will be found under *Sorbie* (estate) and *Broughton* in this parish. Of *Craig* and *Dowies*, the latter need only be noticed here, which, we think, is from the Gaelic *dois*, a copse, a thicket, etc. We find another meaning given, viz., from *dubh-uisc*, black water, where a burn is dark where running through peat soil, and clear elsewhere. *Ersock* may be from the Gaelic *ar*, a field, and *soc* or *sock* from the Norse *sokr*, referring to an assemblage of people, either as a court of law, or as a church. Another name, *Falhaer*, may be from the Norse *fell-hangr*, the hill, mound, or cairn. Another opinion which has appeared gives it from *pholl gheare*, short pool. The Mains of Whithorn are also called *Knockandeuchar*, from the Gaelic *cnocan*, a little hill, and *deuchary*, a surname of which we have given an account under our notice of the parish of *Sorbie*. It will be found in connection with what we gave about *St. Fillan*. *Portyerrock* we do not make out. The suffix may be a corruption of the Norse word *fjdra*, foreshore, beach, seaboard. The prefix will be understood by all. We may state that we have seen *Portyerrock* given as derived from *port dearg*, the red port, or *port carrie*, port of the sea crag. *Stennock* we have already mentioned as being from the Norse word *stein*, and the Gaelic *cnoc*.

BISHOPTONS, ETC.

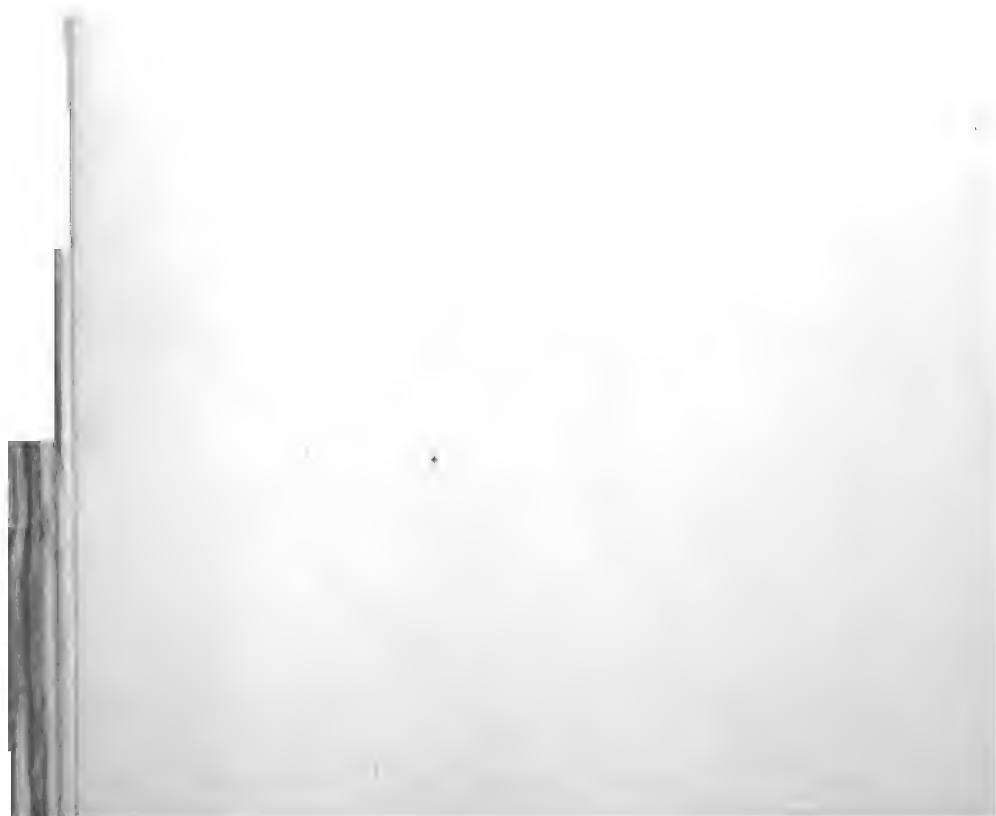
The four crofts called Bishoptons, Priory Croft, and Meikle Meadow, Bishopton Hillhead, Meikle Fey, Common Park, Enoch, Bishopton Castlehill, Broompark, Smith's Croft, Cattains, belong to the Earl of Galloway. The names are in most cases so plainly ecclesiastical in connection with the priory that there is no occasion to make any remark in regard to them. We will therefore only refer to Cattains and Enoch. The first adjoins the site of the Roman camp, and is worthy of some consideration. Jamieson gives it as a chain, a row, as the meaning of catine. In Gaelic there is Cathan, which in the plural means warriors, or champions. In the Norse there is Katanesi and Kata-ness, spelled Catanes by Pont, for Caithness, which is also found in the *Orkneyinga Saga*. In Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba*, Caithness is spelled Catenes. Caithness also appears in 1529 as Catteyness, and also in Sir R. Gordon's *History of the Sutherland Family*, in connection with Andrew Stuart, "Bishop of Catteynes." Again, in Forfarshire, there are, or were, lands called Kettins, bestowed by King Robert I. (Bruce) on Patrick Ogilvy. We have seen it stated that Caithness had its name from the number of wild cats in the district, and certainly the Norse words given by us as referring to Caithness, are from kati, in that language for a cat. The wild cat was common in some parts of Scotland and particularly in Galloway at the period of which we write. There seem to have been two species, the pole-cat or fowmart, of offensive smell, and another free of this aromatic effluvia.

In regard to the name Enoch, what we have gathered will be found under Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick.

HIGH MAINS.

This farm was purchased from the Earl of Galloway by the Marquis of Bute, about the end of the nineteenth century, for the erection of a religious house in connection with the Church of Rome.

PARISH OF GLASSERTON.



PARISH OF GLSSERTON.

SYMSON, in 1684, states that the name of this parish was commonly pronounced Glaston, but that was, no doubt, an abbreviation of the proper name, which, as Chalmers says, is very probably from the British *glastir*, signifying green land. In this he was correct. In Gaelic the word *glas* is for green, with *tir* or *tire* for territory. In the Cymric, Welsh, or British, these words are also found as *glas-tir*, the first having, as in Gaelic, green for one of its meanings, and *tir* for land, etc. The *ton* in Cymric means a surface, lay land, etc.; and in the Gaelic, *tan* or *tain* for a country. In the Norse, *tun* is for a farm, or town, etc. The meaning of the green land given, thus seems to be confirmed, and is supported by the character of the land of the parish. Pont spells the name *Glastoun*, referring to the principal residence and kirk, and the suffix, *toun*, the Lowland Scottish for *ton*.

The church belonged to Whithorn, and was originally of comparative wealth. In 1740, when William Douglas resigned the priory of Whithorn, much in the way that modern appointments are secured, he obtained a large provision from Roger, his successor. One of the provisions was 300 bolls of meal yearly from the church of Glasserton. In 1662, the vicarage, according to the return then made, was only £20 Scots, such had been the progressive alienation of the revenue.

The church of Glasserton went through the usual changes of these eventful times, until settled in the Crown in 1689. The parish, however, had previously been united to that of Kirkmaden (so spelled) and which has been ascribed as having been dedicated to Saint Medan. This is erroneous. A Saint Medan never existed, and Saint Modan, there is every reason to believe, never was in Galloway. We have no hesitation in stating our belief that Madrine or Madryne is a corruption of Martin, and that the churches so called in Stoneykirk, Sorbie, and Glasserton were dedicated to this saint, the friend of Saint Ninian. We have

entered fully into this subject under the parishes of Kirkmaiden and Stoneykirk.

The following is the substance, taken from the *Aberdeen Breviary*, of the legend about Madana, which we ascribe to Modwena, in regard to whom an account will be found under Kirkmaiden parish. It is : “ Madana was an Irish lady of great beauty and wealth, and had resolved to devote herself and her substance to the service of God. Sought in marriage by many, she rejected all suitors, and they gave her up in despair, all save one—‘ miles nobilis ’—to avoid whose importunity she fled to the sea-shore, and got on board a little ship, with two shields, and landed in the Rhinds, on the Galloway coast. There she spent some time in security, in the performance of works of charity. Upon a rock are to be seen the marks of her knees, so constant was she in prayer. ‘ Miles nobilis,’ however, found and followed her. Seeing no other means of escape, she jumped into the sea, and, with two sacred shields, swam to a rock not far from the shore. The knight prepared to follow her ; she prayed to the saints, and the rock began to float, carrying her and her two maids across the bay to Fernes. When landing, she thought herself safe. The knight, however, soon discovered her, and came upon her and her two maids asleep on the shore. But the saints who watched over her caused a cock to crow preternaturally loud, and so awakened her. To save herself, she climbed up a tree and addressed the disappointed ‘ miles nobilis ’ in reproachful terms : ‘ What is it in me that so provokes your evil passions to persecute me thus ? ’ He answered, ‘ That face and those eyes ; ’ upon which, without hesitation, she pulled them out, and handed them to him. The knight, struck with penitence, left her in peace. She could find no water to wash the blood from her face, but the saints again befriend her, when up came a spring from the earth, which remains, says the legend, to testify by its medicinal virtues the truth of the miracle. Madana spent her life in works of piety and charity, under Saint Ninian, Bishop of Candida Casa (Whithorn), and being canonized, chapels were built and dedicated to her at Kirkmaiden (at Drumore, parish of Kirkmaiden) and at Fernes (parish of Glas-serton). Saint Medan is commemorated on the 9th November.”

The old church of Kirkmadrine had a nave and transepts, one



KIRKMAIDEN-IN-FERNES.

Vol. II. See page 488.



of which, as the foundations show, had been shortened by the cliff, at the foot of which it stands. It belonged to the prior and canons of the priory at Whithorn. After the Reformation, the lands which belonged to the parish were granted to Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. The church has long been in ruins. It stands near the south-east corner of the bay of Monreith.

In the burying-ground, a fragment of one of the crosses peculiar to Galloway is, or was, to be seen, which is described by Dr. Stuart in his *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. Pont renders the name Kirk-Maiden-o'-the-Sea.

Under a cliff at the seaside, not far from Physgill, there is a cave, to which it is said Saint Ninian used to retire. It was, in 1836, about twenty feet in length, and the roof about eight or ten feet high, the stones in which have wedged like an arch. Further particulars will be found under Physgill.

On a headland at Port Castle Bay, south-east of Saint Ninian's cave, is the site of, with the foundation of, a fortalice called Port Castle. It is difficult to make anything out of what is left; there is no clue to its history. It was probably another Norse stronghold. The precipice is about one hundred feet in height.

Years ago, on the farm of Blairby, there was a double circle of large stones, with one flat-topped stone in the centre. All have been removed except the centre stone, and one stone of each of the circles. There are other upright stones on the farm, which will be found described in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.

On Knock farm there is a part of the heugh cut off by what must have been at one time a deep trench. The inner bank of it had been faced with masonry. It is called a castle, but nothing is known about it. The old road from Glasserton (a mere pack-horse track until the end of the eighteenth century, when the present road was made) passed in front of it.

There is the site of a castle north of White Loch; and north-east of Craigdow farm-house is the supposed site of another.

At the Fell of Barhullion, spelled Barryillen by Pont, there is a British fort; and another near to the shore at Black Bay, south of Knock farm-house; but the most interesting is the place called Laggan Camp, situated between the sea and the base of Cairilton Fell. It is large, and of an oval form. There is no

history attached to it, and in formation it differs from the Roman and British. There have been, as usual in such cases, various opinions given.

The only cairn that we find is at Cairndoon. There is also a moat, or we could call it the remains of a fort, at the hill of Glasserton, outside of Glasserton House Park.

The highest hill is Cairilton, now Carlston (as corrupted) Fell, which is 478 feet high. The Fell of Barhullion is 450 feet. Near the top of Cairilton Fell there is a spot of some interest locally, called the Kirk of Drumnatyre, the rock being so formed as to bear a striking resemblance to a country church, where, it is stated, the Covenanters around used to assemble for public worship.

In connection with Barhullion Fell, Symson, in 1684, states:—"I have been told, but I give not much faith to it, that the sheep that feed there have commonly yellow teeth, as if they were gilded." This is somewhat similar to what he states about the pasturage at Creichen, parish of Kirkmaiden, to which we refer for information.

At Milton Hill there is a standing-stone.

Dowalton Loch was partly in this parish, in the centre of which those of Glasserton, Sorbie, and Kirkinner met. It was drained about 1862 by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, when a crannog and relics of the ancient inhabitants were brought to light. It was about a mile and a half in length, and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. There is another, named White Loch, near Ravenston, which is about half a mile in length, with an islet; also a small one at Ersock. The loch at Appleby, the water of which used to turn the mill there, was drained by Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart of Glasserton and Sir William Maxwell of Monreith (fourth baronet) about the end of the eighteenth century.

A new parish church was built in 1723; and when Kirkmadrine and Glasserton were united, it was rebuilt in 1752. The patronage at one time rested with the Bishop of Galloway, but after 1689 it remained with the Crown until the abolition. The manse was built in 1818.

The church is within the policy grounds of Glasserton House, and has a handsome tower.

The form of the parish makes it difficult to give the size, but the greatest length is believed to be about eight miles and from one to four in breadth. By the census of 1871 the population was 1196, and in 1891 it was 1154.

A naval action took place off this part of the coast in the year 1760. A French squadron of three ships, under the command of Commodore M. Thurot, visited Carrickfergus in February of that year, which they took, and also made a descent on Belfast. Afterwards they passed over to the Scottish coast, and were at anchor at the entrance of the Bay of Luce, on the 28th February, when Captain John Elliot, with three ships, in pursuit, appeared in sight. The French immediately weighed anchor and stood out to sea, in the direction of the Isle of Man, but were soon overtaken, and, after a sharp engagement, struck their colours. Commodore M. Thurot was killed, along with many others, and it is stated that for several days after the engagement with each tide a number of bodies were cast ashore between Eggerness, the Barrow Head, and the Glasserton coast. Among the last was that of Commodore Thurot, dressed in full uniform, and sewed up in a silk velvet carpet. He was fully identified by the letters on his linen, and a silver tobacco-box with his name in full engraved on the lid. His body was found on the beach, within the boundary of the Monreith property, and was interred in the old kirkyard at Kirkmadrine, Sir William Maxwell acting as chief mourner by laying his head in the grave and defraying all the expenses. Unfortunately, however, a stone was not erected to his memory, and the spot where the remains of brave Thurot rest cannot now be traced. He is stated to have been only twenty-seven years of age.

We may add that it has been stated his real name was O'Farrel, and his father followed James II. as an exile after the battle of Boyne. Also that he married in France a Mademoiselle Thurot, and this officer was their son, having assumed his mother's name.

GLSSERTON.

This property is stated to have belonged to the M'Cullochs at an early period (see Myrton, parish of Mochrum). It was after-

wards one of the first possessions of the Stewarts of Garlies west of the Cree, and was obtained about 1426. A residence was afterwards built, which was destroyed by fire in 1730, and valuable papers lost.

The first record found is a precept of sasine dated 27th June, 1560, proceeding on a charter in favour of Thomas Vaus, burgess of Wigton, of the five merkland of Hills, which was signed by Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. This was a wadset, and the land redeemable by Sir Alexander Stewart (Barnbarroch Papers).

The next notice found in the public records, is dated 22nd December, 1663, when James, Earl of Galloway, had sasine of the baronies of Glasserton, etc. Next, on the 2nd June, 1767, Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, fourth son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, had sasine of certain parts of the land and barony. On the 2nd December, 1777, he had sasine of the lands of Meikle Hills, etc. Following which on the 3rd March, 1783, he had also sasine of the lands of Glasserton and Little Hills, etc. Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart commanded the *Berwick*, seventy-four guns, in Admiral Keppel's engagement with the French fleet in 1788; and the same ship with a commodore's broad pennant, in Admiral Parker's action with the Dutch, on the Doggerbank in August, 1781. Afterwards in the *Cambridge* in Lord Howe's squadron sent to the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, when they had an engagement with the combined fleets. He was promoted to be a Rear-Admiral in 1790, and a Vice-Admiral in 1794. He was M.P. for Wigtonshire in 1766, re-chosen in 1774, 1780 and 1784. In the latter year he vacated his seat on receiving the appointment of Receiver-General of the land tax of Scotland. He married on the 13th May, 1782, Georgina Isabella, daughter of Simha D'Aguilar, and had issue—

Archibald Keith, born in 1783, midshipman, *Queen Charlotte*, Lord Howe's flag-ship. Drowned 24th June, 1795.

James Alexander, born 1784, of whom hereafter.

Leveson Douglas, Lieutenant R., married, in 1808, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Baronet, of Dunragit, and had issue—

Keith, born in 1809, died in 1822.

John, born in 1813, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Thompson of Nately Hall, Lancashire, and had issue—

John Leveson Douglas, born 1842, died 1886. Married, in 1868, Margaret Anne, daughter of James G. Thompson, and had issue—

John, born 1869, married.
Grace Hamilton, married in 1894, and has a daughter.
Elizabeth, died in 1885.

George, born 1814, died 1893. He married, in 1843, Mary, daughter of Thomas Currie of Newton Airds, Dumfries, and had issue—

Leveson Douglas, born in 1844, married, and has a family.

Thomas Currie, born 1846, married, and has a family.

Keith, born 1851.

James D. H., born 1853, married Elizabeth G., daughter of James Stewart. Clementina, Elizabeth, and Isabella Lydia.

James, born 1816, died 1895. Married Georgina, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., and had issue—

Leveson Douglas, born in 1850. Married E. G., daughter of the Rev. T. Bell, Free Church, Leswalt.

James Dalrymple Hay, born 1862, W.S., Edinburgh.

Ann.

Elizabeth Grace, married, in 1887, her cousin, J. D. H. Stewart.

Susan Mary, died 1890.

Susan, born 1819, died 1892. Married, in 1854, the Rev. George Charles, Minister, Free Church, Stranraer, died 1881. Had issue—

Elizabeth.

Grace, died 1859.

Susan.

(The Rev. Mr. Charles had married, in 1844, Margaret, daughter of John Renton, W.S., of Chesterbank, Berwickshire, and had issue, of whom survives, Margaret. Her mother died in 1852.)

Vice-Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart died at Glasserton, 5th May, 1795, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, James Alexander. He married, in 1817, Mary Elizabeth Frederica, widow of Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., and eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis, Lord Seaforth, and assumed the name of Stewart-Mackenzie. On the 9th October, 1801, he had principal sasine of certain fishing land in the barony of Glasserton, etc. He became Governor of the island of Ceylon, and was subsequently Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He died on 24th September, 1843, and his widow in 1862. They had issue—

Keith William Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth, born 9th May, 1818.

Francis Pelham Proby, died in 1844.

George Augustus Wellington, an officer in the army. Born in 1824, married Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Thomas Marriott, E.G.C.V. Service. Died without issue in 1852.

Mary Frances, married, in 1838, Philip Anstruther, Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Caroline Susan, married, in 1844, I. Berney Petre.

Louisa Caroline, married, in 1858, Lord Ashburton.

Keith William Stewart MacKenzie succeeded his father. He married, 17th May, 1844, Hannah Charlotte, eldest daughter of James J. Hope Vere of Craigie Hall, Midlothian; secondly, in

1871, Alicia Almeida, daughter of Captain Robert H. Bell of Bellbrook, County Antrim. He had issue by his first marriage—

James Alexander Francis Humberston, born in 1847.

Susan Mary Elizabeth, married, firstly, in 1871, the Hon.

John C. Stanley, who died in 1878; secondly, in 1891,

Francis Henry Jeune.

Julia Charlotte Sophia, born 1846, married in 1873 the 9th Marquess of Tweeddale, who died in 1878.

Georgiana Henrietta.

Subsequent to 1828, James Alexander Stewart MacKenzie of Seaforth sold Glasserton to Stair Hathorn-Stewart of Physgill. He died in 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Hathorn-Johnstone-Stewart.

Symson (1684) calls Glasserton House the Earl of Galloway's summer residence, and Clary, parish of Penninghame, his winter one. As already mentioned, the house was destroyed by fire in 1730. The present building, on another site, was erected about 1770. The frontage is composed of the dressed granite which formed a portion of a new residence at Machermore, parish of Minnigaff, but pulled down, and the materials sold to Admiral the Honourable Keith Stewart. He died in 1795. It is next to the site of the old house, of which no trace now remains. The grounds contain some fine old trees. It is distant about two miles from Whithorn. Physgill is contiguous, and an account of the Hathorn-Stewarts will be found there.

The farms belonging to this property are Glasserton, Claymoddie, Backbraes of Kispin (part in Whithorn parish), Tonghill (three small farms); also California and Caulside, parish of Whithorn.

The derivation of Glasserton we have already dealt with under the account of the parish. Claymoddie we do not trace clearly, but it may be from the Gaelic clais, a trench, a stripe, etc., and mèdach, a court, thus referring to a mote; in Cymric mod is also for a circle, an enclosure, etc. It has also been derived from "Clach-na-madadh," the stone of the wolf, or dog-cladh, the mound of the dogs, and gleann madadh, the dogs' glen. The question arises therefrom as to the sense of such derivations. Tonghill has the first syllable from the Norse tunga, a tongue or strip of land. The other names have been dealt with elsewhere.

PHYSGILL.

The early possessors of this property we do trace. The first we find are the M'Dowalls in the fifteenth century. Andrew, second son of Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, and his wife Christian de Murray, had a charter of the lands of Fishgill from King James III., but it is incomplete. (James reigned from 1460 to 1488.) There is a considerable blank after this, until we come to a charter dated 24th August, 1621, from Sir John Vaus to Peter M'Dowall of Machrimore, of the five merkland of Arbroag. We may here mention that this land was gifted to James M'Cartney by Malcolm, commendator of Whithorn, and on the 8th July, 1576, there was a decreet by James M'Cartney of Arbroag (who appears as an advocate), donator, to the escheat of Patrick M'Kie, brother-german to the laird of Myrton (M'Kie), against the said P. M'Kie's tacksman of the lands of Arbroag. We give this as in connection with Physgill, then owned by the M'Dowalls.

The next in succession found by us is Alexander, son of Peter M'Dowall of Machermore, who was served heir to the five merklands of Fisgill on the 26th October, 1625. It next passed to the Stewarts, having been purchased by Alexander, who is found of Physgill on the 14th March, 1637, when he was served heir to his father, John Stewart, Rector of Kirkmahoe, in the two merkland of Blairbuy, parish of Kirkmaiden-in-Fearnis.

John Stewart, Rector of Kirkmahoe, was the second son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, by his *second* marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Dunbar of Clugston. (See Earls of Galloway, parish of Sorbie.) The parson of Kirkmahoe married (by a pedigree made out by the present owners) Margaret, daughter of Walter Stewart of Barclye (and Tonderghie, etc.). He had issue—

Alexander.

John.

—, married Anthony Dunbar of Machermore, parish of Minnigaff.

On the 16th May, 1627, John Stewart, brother-german to Alexander Stewart of Physgill, had sasine of the lands of Eggirness, Portyrock, and Issell of Quhythorne. He purchased

Ballymoran, County Down, Ireland, and appears to have sold Eggerness, etc., to James Stewart, who we find in possession in 1628.

John Stewart of Ballymoran married Grizel, daughter of — of Glencross, Dumfriesshire, and had issue—

Alexander and other sons, whose names are not given.

Alexander succeeded his father. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Boyd of Glastry, and, with other sons, had as heir,
Thomas.

He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Graham of Gartur, and, with other issue, had

John.

He succeeded his father, and was in possession in 1773. We do not go further, but they could be traced. It is probable that they now represent the Stewarts of Physgill, as the present owner of that property only assumed the name of Stewart on obtaining the lands by marriage.

To return to the senior son, Alexander, the eldest son of John Stewart, the parson of Kirkmahoe, as we have already stated, it was he, and not his father, who purchased Physgill. He married Sarah, daughter of Anthony Dunbar of Machermore, and had issue seven sons—

Alexander, who succeeded.

John, who remained in the Larg (farm, we suppose, as tenant), and married a daughter of (John) Stewart of Ballinoran, Ireland, and had issue—

Anthony.

Andrew.

Archibald.

George, died a Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Foot Guards (Scots Guards).

William, of Livingstone, parish of Balmaghie, married Sarah, sister to Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, and had issue—

John, styled Colonel, and of Stewartfield in Teviotdale.

Francis, died an officer in Garde d'Ecosse, in France.

Ladovick, killed by Oliver Cromwell's troops at Palnure Bridge.

James, in Belliquhair,.

Anthony, of Balsmith, parish of Whithorn.

Alexander died in 1653, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who had sasine in May, 1666. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and had issue—

John, who succeeded.

William, merchant in London, who married a daughter of Sir Samuel Luke.

Robert and James, who died abroad.

John succeeded his father. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Stewart of Glenturk and Provost of Wigton, by his wife, Agnes Dunbar, stated to have been a daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, which we do not follow. When he married we do not know, but under date 10th August, 1672, we find Agnes Stewart, wife of John Stewart of Physgill. On the 27th September, 1674, John Stewart of Physgill had sasine of Balsmith, and on the 30th December, 1700, of the lands of Isleprestrie and others. He is stated to have had seven sons and seven daughters. Those we have found are—

Alexander and David, who died young.

Thomas, died as Commissary of Wigton.

Robert, lieutenant R.A., died before his father, of whom hereafter.

William, who succeeded.

James, served in 2nd troop, Horse Grenadier Guards.

John, who died young.

Agnes.

Elizabeth, married Patrick Coltran of Drummoral.

Five other daughters, whose names do not appear.

In 1700 we find David mentioned as younger of Physgill. He and his three next brothers predeceased their father. On the 11th May, 1720, his fifth son, described as Captain William Stewart, had sasine of the barony, his father, John Stewart, having died previously, in the same year.

William Stewart, who succeeded, married Mary Kirk, as we learn from sasine, 10th July, 1725. They had no issue. The male line thus became extinct, and Physgill was claimed by Captain John Coltran, eldest son of Captain John Coltran of Drummorall, in right of his mother, Elizabeth Stewart. He obtained possession, and assumed the surname of Stewart. He is subsequently known as Captain John Stewart. He married Christian, daughter of Patrick Heron of that Ilk (Kirouchtrie, parish of Minnigaff). On the 18th December, 1734, Mrs. Christian Heron, spouse to Captain John Stewart of Physgill, had sasine in liferent of fourth of the rent of the barony of Physgill. They had issue, but we have only got the name of one, who is called their only surviving daughter. She was called

Margaret.

She married Gilbert Gordon of Halbeath, Dumfriesshire, only son of Archibald, fourth son of Alexander Gordon of Earlston, parish of Dalry.

However, the succession of John Coltran *alias* Stewart was disputed by Agnes, only child of Lieutenant Robert Stewart, Royal Navy, fourth son of John Stewart of Physgill. He (John Coltran) claimed the property in virtue of an entail made by his grandfather, John Stewart, but this was questioned by his granddaughter, Agnes Stewart, on the ground that the entail was made in contravention of a previous marriage contract.

To return to her father, Lieutenant Robert Stewart, Royal Navy, he married Francis Baillie (who she was is not stated) and had issue, already mentioned—

Agnes, born in 1715.

Her father died early in life, and, as heir to her grandmother, she succeeded to Glenturk, etc., parish of Wigton, on the death of Provost Thomas Stewart.

As appears by marriage contract dated 6th June, 1738, she married John Hathorn of Meikle Airies, and on the 1st May, 1747, they both had sasine of Physgill. It is stated that they had possession in 1743, but it is evident that the proceedings were commenced, and were continued after Agnes Stewart's marriage, as we find that John Stewart *alias* Coltvane (Coltran)

had sasine of the barony on the 21st June, 1782. When concluded, we do not know, but she was at last declared the heiress of Physgill, as well as of Glenturk.

In this case we have a repetition about the same time, of the good fortune which attended the Hathorn family, another of them having, by marriage, secured Castlewigg, in the neighbouring parish of Whithorn. For an account of the Hathorns, see Meikle Airies, parish of Kirkinner.

By her marriage with John Hathorn, Agnes Stewart had issue—

Robert Hathorn-Stewart.

The surname of Stewart was assumed, as heir to his mother, whom he succeeded, but the date we have not obtained. He married, in 1794, Isabella, second daughter of Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnew, and had issue—

Stair.

Mark (see Southwick, parish of Colvend).

Agnes, married to John M'Culloch of Barholm (parish of Kirkmabreck).

Mary, married Captain James Hay, R.N., of Belton, East Lothian.

Robert Hathorn Stewart died in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Stair.

Subsequent to 1828, he purchased the adjoining estate of Glasserton. He was thrice married—firstly, to Margaret, only daughter and heiress of James Johnstone of Straiton, Mid-Lothian, etc., and had issue—

Robert.

Mary, married, in 1846, to Sir Wm. Baillie of Polkemmet, Bart.

Secondly, to Helen, daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart., and had issue—

Stair Agnew.

John Sinclair, Reverend, married, in 1878, Jane Gertrude, daughter of J. H. Mathews, barrister-at-law.

Diana Wentworth.

Isabella Agnew, married, in 1869, Andrew Gillon of Walhouse, Linlithgowshire.

Thirdly, to Jane Rothes, youngest daughter of John Maitland of Freugh, etc. She died in 1875, and had issue—

William.

Jane, married, in 1869, A. H. J. Douglas of Lockerbie, who had served in 42nd Highlanders.

Stair Hathorn-Stewart died in 1865, and was succeeded in Physgill and Glasserton by his eldest son.

Robert Hathorn-Johnstone-Stewart, born in 1824, had previously, in 1841, succeeded to Straiton in Midlothian and Champflourie in Linlithgowshire on the death of his uncle, and then assumed the name of Johnstone. He served in the 93rd Highlanders, and retired as a Captain of the 13th Light Dragoons, now Hussars. He was twice married—firstly, in 1857, to Eleanor Louisa, daughter of Archibald Douglas of Glenfinnart, Argyllshire, and had issue—

Stair Hathorn-Johnston, born 1852, Captain 20th Hussars, married, 1883, Helen Constance, third daughter of Sir Edward Hunter-Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan.

Ellen Douglas, married, in 1873, James, eldest son of Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., and has issue.

Secondly, in 1856, Anne Murray, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, and has had issue—

Robert, born 1858. Royal Navy.

William Maxwell, born 1865. Captain, Royal Marines.
Died 1896.

James, born 1871. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Herbert Eustace, born 1880.

Mary, married in 1887, G. R. V. Hume, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders.

Nora.

Annie, married in 1896, G. F. Scott Elliot.

Margaret, married H. Broadhurst.

Blanche, married Arthur Broadhurst, Captain, 14th Hussars.

Constance Alice.

Agnes Catherine.

Edith.

Robert Hathorn-Johnstone-Stewart, died in July, 1899, and was succeeded by his son, Stair Hathorn-Johnstone-Stewart.

Symson (1684) mentions Physgill as then being a good house, and so continues with modern improvements. It is not far from Glasserton House. There are considerable plantations, and old timber around it. The lands march with those of Glasserton and Tonderghie, and on the west side is the iron-bound coast.

It is on this property that under a cliff on the shore, there is a cave where it is said that Saint Ninian used sometimes to retire for more secret and private devotion. Being in the vicinity, so to write, of Whithorn, where the saint erected the famous priory, it is likely enough that he resorted to this solitary place. Ancient tradition in Galloway is more truthful than many documents are found to be. The height of the cliff we have not got, but in our days of boyhood, the descent was by one hundred steps cut out of the rock. How it is now, we have not noted, but for years past it has attracted considerable attention. The cave as it now stands is supposed to be only a portion of what it once was, the rocks on the outer side having tumbled down. Dr. John Stuart, the author of *Sculptured Stones in Scotland*, discovered on a panel about twenty-five feet to the south-west of the cave, that there was cut the figure of a cross about nine inches deep.

Nearly all the farms are new acquisitions, and are principally in Whithorn parish. Those in Glasserton are Kidsdale, including Physgill, Broompark, etc. : West Rouchan, etc. ; Arbrack, High and Low Arrow, Drury Lane and Enoch, Upper Ersock, Doon of Arbrack, Glasserton, and Longhill, etc. Those in Whithorn parish adjoining, are Chapelheron, Drummaston, High and Low Balsmith, Balnab, Prestorie, Isle. The derivations we have given under Drummaston, parish of Whithorn. The following were received in exchange for Airies, Kirkinner parish, and Glenturk, etc., in the parish of Wigton, viz. :—High Ersock, Arbak, Arrow, Doon (joined to Prestorie), etc.

Pont, in his map, spells the name Physgill, which, we think, is a corruption of the Cymric word Physgyll, meaning a hazel

copse, or land overgrown with small hazelwood, which, in this locality, the action of the sea blast stunts. We have read a curious derivation giving it as being from fisk-gil, which is to be found in the Scandinavian languages, and means "fish stream." Rouchan may be from the Gaelic ruadhan, reddish land. Arbrack may be from the Gaelic arbharach, fertile, in connection with corn crops. Arrow may be from the Gaelic aroch, a hamlet, or aros, an abode, a residence. We have seen it given from arbha, corn. Enoch we have given under Dunskey, parish of Portpatrick. Ersock will be found under Bailliewhir, etc., Whithorn parish. The other names it is not necessary to notice.

RAVENSTON OR CASTLESTEWART.

We find this property also called Remistoun and Lochtoun. Within a comparatively short period it appears to have been in the possession of different owners. The first we find is Gilbert M'Dowall of Ravenstone and Freugh, soon after 1455. From the M'Dowalls it passed to the M'Clellans. On the 16th September, 1585, William, son of Alexander M'Clellan of Gelston, parish of Kelton, was served heir to Lochtoun, *alias* Remistoun, Drumrey, Barmiling, and Nether Stewart, Culcoy, Drouganis, Barledsy, and Culnog. In February, 1618, John Kennedy of Blairquhay (Barquhannie) had sasine of the lands and baronie of Remistoun, and eight merklands of Keithtoun. We again find him mentioned on the 7th September, 1620, and that the barony then comprised Mylnetoun de Kirkinner, Skeich and Littlehillis, barony of Mertoun, Clochtoun (Lochtoun) or Remistoun, Drumroy, Greinane, Barledzew, Culcay et Drouganis, Culnog, Barmulling, Aries, Moore, Balcraig, Lairoch, Barvennag, Drumnadie; also (beginning of the eighteenth century) Balcrege, Barneill, Stallage, Macher, Stewart *alias* Dowellstoun, Lochrounald, in the parishes of Sorbie, Glasserton, Kirkmaiden, and Kirkcowan. Also Balquhone and Knockincur, parish of Kirkinner; Skeochis, parish of Whithorn. We give these lands as found mentioned, but confess that several of them appear to us as only figurative in the barony, for they belonged to other owners. This confusion is often met with.

The next notice is sasine, April, 1629, when Janet Carolmis (this is evidently mis-spelled) and then John Inglis are mentioned, both of whom had sasine. Following them, we have Josias Stewart of Ravinston, on the 22nd March, 1633, and again on the 21st December, 1639. He was brother-german to Lord Ochiltree, and appears to have been a speculator in land, as we often find his name. His tenure was short, as on the 24th January, 1643, Robert Inglis, merchant, London, son and heir of John Inglis, burgess, Edinburgh, was served heir to the barony of Remistoun, then stated to comprise Lochtoun *alias* Remistoun, Drumroy, Mongreinan, Birladzow, Culcoy and Drougans, Culnog, Barmukrig, Aries, Muir, Carochie, Balcraig, etc. We next find that Captain Johnne Fergusson of Lochtoun *alias* Ravenstone, etc., had sasine on the 3rd June, 1652, upon contract of alienation. On the 17th April, 1654, John Kennedy and his son again had sasine of the lands of Rowanstown; and on the 6th January, 1655, Jean M'Dowall had sasine of the lands of Dowaltoun and the annual rent furth of Revingstoun.

The next proprietor was the Hon. Robert Stewart, second son of James, second Earl of Galloway, by Nicolas, daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, whom he married in 1642.

When Ravenston was acquired by the Stewarts we have not traced. The particulars with regard to the Hon. Robert Stewart are scanty, as in the case of so many others. He married, in 1671, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon (sister to David, who figures in the *Bride of Lammermoor*), and had issue—

Helen, married (as shown by contract of marriage dated 18th February, 1691) Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. She died without issue. This was prior to 1702, as he again married in that year.

Elizabeth, married William Blair-M'Guffock, younger of Rusco, parish of Anwoth. The marriage contract is dated 4th September, 1695. The curators were Hugh and Elizabeth Blair-M'Guffock of Rusco, his father and mother, the Earl of Galloway, the Hon. William Stuart of Castle-Stewart (parish of Penninghame), and John Stewart of Physgill. They had issue—

William, who succeeded to Rusco, etc. The direct line is now extinct (see Rusco, parish of Anwoth).

James, who married his cousin Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tongerghie, parish of Whithorn, by his first marriage, and had issue. The remaining descendant from this marriage was Captain Robert M'Kerlie, whose mother was a daughter. He left issue (see Cruggleton, parish of Sorbie).

Also, five other daughters, viz. :—Elizabeth, Margaret, Nicolas, Grizell, and Janet.

Nicolas, married John Gordon of Greenlaw (Culvennan), parish of Crossmichael. This we learn from the following—"Sasine, dated 3rd July, 1717: Mrs. Nicolas Stewart, third lawful daughter to the deceased Robert Stewart of Ravenstoun, now spouse to Mr. John Gordon of Greinlaw."

We find no mention of the above in the published accounts of the Gordons of Culvennan and Greenlaw, and we cannot state anything in regard to issue.

Grizell—no information.

During the persecution, the Hon. Robert Stewart was compelled to leave his house on many occasions, day and night, and, disguising himself, go into hiding. This arose from giving shelter to the persecuted. On the 2nd April, 1679, he and his wife were outlawed for not having appeared before the Privy Council. In a proclamation, dated 26th June, 1679, he was one of those denounced. He was at last captured, but satisfied the Council that he had not taken up arms, and through the intercession of Lord Queensberry was leniently dealt with. He died comparatively a young man, about 1686. On the 19th April, 1687, his four daughters, already mentioned, were served heir to their father, Robert Stewart, brother to Alexander, third Earl of Galloway, in *anno redditu*, from the eight merklands of Kirkcudbright and Mers, Little Kirkland de Crist, lands and barony of Twynhame, comprehending Nether and Over Compstoun, Overmains, Troftril, Glensaxt, Cullcaigrie, Tufock, Cammultoun,

and Kingscroft of Auchingassel. They had sasine of the same in June, 1687. Having no male issue, the lands of Ravenston, etc., passed to his younger brother, the Hon. William Stewart of Castlestewart, parish of Penninghame.

In sasine, dated 14th March, 1708, in regard to a yearly rent, etc., Elizabeth, Nicolas, and Grizell are mentioned as the daughters of the deceased Robert Stewart of Ravenston.

The farm of Culcraig appears to have passed to the Stewarts of Tonderghie, and on the 3rd September, 1708, Alexander Stewart, styled younger of Tonderghie, had sasine.

William Stewart of Castlestewart, parish of Penninghame (son of the Hon. William Stewart) succeeded his father, and had sasine of Ravenston (spelled Rabinstoun) on the 5th September, 1716. On the 8th of the same month and year, his mother, Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Castlestewart, had also sasine of the lands and barony. The next notice is dated the 16th March, 1755, when John Stewart, younger of Castlestewart, had sasine of the lands of Dowaltoun, then part of the property. He was followed by Captain William Stewart, who also had sasine of Dowaltoun and other lands on the 3rd May, 1759. The next we find is dated 14th November, 1771, when Captain James Stewart, of the 8th Dragoons, had sasine of the lands of Ravens-toun, Drumrey, Grenan, and others. Then on the 10th January, 1775, William Stewart of Castlestewart had sasine of the eight merkland of Lochtoun *alias* Remistoun; and on the 27th April, 1785, of the lands of Bowton of Ravenstone.

Immediately after this the lands and barony were sold to one of the same name, but of a different family, claiming descent from the Stewarts of Urrard, descended from the Athol Stewarts. He was Captain Robert Stewart of the East India Company's Service, and had sasine on the 15th May, 1706, as purchaser, of the lands of Remistoun, now called Castlestewart; and on the 26th June, 1708, resignation and renunciation were given by William Stewart and his trustee to Captain Robert Stewart, now of Castlestewart, of the lands of Dowaltoun.

Captain Robert Stewart had also purchased the estate of St. Fort, in Fifeshire. He married Ann Stewart, daughter of Henry Balfour of Dinbory, and had issue, three sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald Campbell.

He had sasine on the 20th February, 1802, of the lands of Castlestewart, etc. The estate of Ravenston was soon after sold, the property of St. Fort in Fifeshire being retained.

John, sixth Earl of Stair, was the next owner, by purchase, and the name was again altered to Rauenston. It was inherited by the Hon. George G. Dalrymple, son of North, ninth Earl of Stair. In 1874 the trustees sold the estate to Lord Borthwick for £85,000.

It is necessary to give an account of Lord Borthwick's family.

The origin, like that of so many others who rose to positions, is in obscurity. The first may have been one of those Anglo-Norman or Flemish settlers, nearly all of whom, having no surnames, assumed them from the lands which they obtained. Douglas is of opinion that it was taken in their case "from lands of that name on Borthwick Water, in the County of Selkirk." In the reign of King David II., mention is found of Thomas de Borthwick; and in a charter dated 1378, Sir William Borthwick was the owner of the lands of Catkune, in the County of Edinburgh, to which he gave the name of Borthwick. They gradually increased their possessions, with the usual influence, in Mid-Lothian, as well as in other parts of Scotland. William Borthwick, already mentioned, seems to have been the pioneer to position and influence. In corroboration of the opinion given by Douglas, on the 4th June, 1410, "*dilecto nostro Willielmo de Borthwick, Militi*" had a charter of the lands of Borthwick and Thoftcotys, in Selkirkshire, on the resignation of Robert Scott. This may have been a restoration of the original lands first obtained. They were then settled in Mid-Lothian. It is not stated whom Sir William Borthwick married, but he had issue, as stated—

William.

Janet, married James Douglas, Lord Dalkeith; and secondly to George Crichton, Earl of Caithness.

—, married Sir John Oliphant.

William succeeded his father, and was created Lord Borthwick (as supposed in 1424, for no patent is to be found in the records). By a charter under the Great Seal, dated 2nd June, 1430, he ob-

tained leave to build a castle on the Mole of Lockerworth, which he had purchased from Sir William Hay. It is now a ruin. Lord Borthwick died about 1458. In the old Church of Borthwick there are recumbent statues of himself and his wife. He had issue—

William.

John, of Crookston.

William succeeded as second Lord Borthwick. Whom he married is not mentioned. He died about 1464, and left issue—

William.

Thomas of Collylaw.

James of Glengelt.

Margaret, married Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood.

William succeeded as third Lord Borthwick. He married Maryota de Hope Pringle, and had issue—

William.

Alexander, of Nenthorn, Berwickshire.

Also several daughters.

Lord Borthwick was slain at Flodden in 1513, and was succeeded by his son, William, as fourth Lord Borthwick.

As those of Ravenston are descended from Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, and a subsequent offshoot, we must now diverge and follow that line.

The title became dormant from 1672 to 1762, when it was given to Henry Borthwick, who became the eleventh Lord Borthwick; Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn married, but whom is not mentioned, excepting that her Christian name was Margaret. So far as known, he had issue—

William, styled of Soltray.

William Borthwick, married Janet, daughter of — Sinclair, and had issue—

William.

William died in 1541, and was succeeded by his son William, also styled of Soltray. Whom the latter married is not stated, but it is mentioned that he died in 1549, and was father of

William of Soltray.

The latter is stated to have married Catherine, daughter of — Creighton, and died before 1564, leaving issue—

William of Soltray.

Alexander of Reidhill, ancestor of the present family of Ravenston.

William Borthwick of Soltray and Johnstonburn forfeited his estate in 1603, and died in 1640. He married Barbara, daughter of — Lawson, and had issue—

William.

Alexander.

His eldest son is styled Colonel William Borthwick of Soltray and Johnstonburn. His grandson and last male descendant, William (de jure), eleventh Lord Borthwick, was killed at Ramillies in 1706, s. p. Alexander, the second son, was alive in 1668. He married Sibillia, daughter of — Cairns, and was father of William Borthwick of Pilmuir and Mayshiell. He married first, Marion, daughter of — Borthwick, and had issue—

Mary, married Sir Alexander Livingston.

Margaret, married John Campbell of Knockreoch.

He married secondly, Marjory, daughter of — Stewart, and had a son—

Henry. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle, Bart., of Stichell, Roxburghshire, and had issue—

William, who became twelfth Lord Borthwick (de jure). Died unmarried.

Henry, who established his claim as Lord Borthwick in 1762. He died, s.p., in 1772.

We now revert to Alexander (direct ancestor of the present family), the second son of William Borthwick of Soltray and Catherine Creighton, his wife. He was of Reidhall, and afterwards of Sauchnell. He married Margaret, daughter of — Turnbull, and left, so far as known, one son,

Archibald.

Archibald Borthwick entered the Church, and became the minister of Polwarth parish. Whom he married is not stated, but he had issue, a son,

Patrick.

Patrick Borthwick married Marion, daughter of — Scott. He is stated to have died in 1772, leaving, probably with other issue,

Archibald.

Archibald Borthwick claimed the peerage in 1808. He married Margaret, daughter of — Scott, and died in 1815. He had issue—

Patrick.

Rachel.

Patrick Borthwick married Ariana, daughter of Cunynghame Corbet of Tollcross, and had issue,

Archibald.

Archibald Borthwick married Mary Louisa, daughter of John Home-Home of Longformacus. He died in 1863, leaving issue—

Cunningham, born in 1813.

Thomas Scott, died unmarried in 1839.

Louisa Ramsay.

Mary Catherine, married, in 1870, William George Spens.

Cunningham Borthwick had his right admitted as twelfth Baron Borthwick by the House of Lords on the 3rd May, 1870. He was a stockbroker in London, at the head of the firm Borthwick, Wark, & Co.

He married, in 1865, Harriet Alice, daughter of Thomas Hermitage Day, banker, Rochester, County Kent, and had issue—

Archibald Patrick Thomas, Master of Borthwick, born 3rd September, 1867.

Gabrielle Margaret Ariana.

Alice Rachel Anne, married, in 1893, A. S. Campbell, Lieutenant Norfolk Regiment.

Violet Dagma Marion.

Mary Frances Harriet, married, in 1897, H. Dowdell, barrister-at-law.

Cunningham Borthwick died in 1885, and was succeeded by his son as thirteenth Baron Borthwick.

Arms—*Arg.*, three cinquefoils, *sa.*

Crest—A Moor's head couped, *ppr.*

Supporters—Two Angels, *ppr.*, winged, *or.*

Motto—*Qui conducit.*

We find some difficulty in ascertaining the first spelling of the name of this property. It is found as Lochtoun *alias* Remintoun, in 1585, and so spelled by Pont in his Survey taken soon after that period. In 1633 it is Ravinston, again Remistoun in 1643, and Lochtoun *alias* Ravenston in 1652, which latter name continues. Symson, in 1684, states the name to be Ravinstone, commonly called Remeston. The nearest approach to Remestoun which we can find is the Norse word *remmi* for strong, but which conveys no sense in this case. If the ancient name, which seems doubtful, we would feel inclined to think it was a corruption of *raumar*, the name of a people in Norway, some of whom, during the Norse occupation of Galloway, may have been inhabitants, and hence Raumarton, their abode, which the suffix *ton* gives. Or it may be a corruption from the Norse word *hrafn*, raven, the traditional war emblem on the standards of the Norse and Danish vikings and chiefs, and *stein*, a stone. *Hrafn* is found as a prefix to many Norse words, corrupted to raven, and given as a name to places, as Ravensere, once a town near Hull, but entirely submerged by the inroads of the sea; Ravenswath, an ancient castle in Richmondshire (Yorkshire), as also Ravenspur and Ravensburg, in Yorkshire; Ravensburne, a small stream near to Greenwich, London (where the Danes encamped), and Ravenglas, an ancient port in Cumberland, south of Whitehaven. In all of the parts we mention the Norsemen and Danes had settlements. The pronunciation, local, in Galloway, is *Rainstun*.

Symson (1684) describes the residence as a very good house, and then belonging to the Hon. Robert Stewart, next brother to Lord Galloway. It still remains, and is a substantial old-fashioned building, pleasantly situated on a knoll, in a wooded park of fine old pasture. The loch at some distance in front, in the centre of which the parishes of Whithorn, Sorbie, and Kirkinner met, was drained about 1862. From it, the property is

sometimes called Lochtoun. Sometimes it was called Dowalton loch. The lands are inland in the vicinity of Whithorn, etc.

The farms in this parish are :—Auchness, Drumrae, Macher-Stewart, Grennan, Mosspark, Craigrobbey, Ravenston Mains, and Barledziew. Also in Sorbie parish, Barledziew, Culnoag, Culkae, Dowalton, Doonhill, Stonehouse, etc.

As for the derivations of the names, we think that Drumrae is a compound from the Gaelic druim, a ridge or height, and the Norse ra, a landmark. Another gives it from druim-reidh, smooth ridge, or druim-ratha, ridge of the rath or fort, which we do not follow. Barledziew is another corruption. It may be from the Gaelic bar-leis-suas, which means the hill-by-the-west. Culnoag is probably from the Gaelic cul-cnoc, a back-lying hill. Grennan is from the Norse grænn, green of verdure, as given by us in other parishes. Culkae, as now spelled, is also found as Culcoy, Culcay, and Coulka, and seems to be from the Gaelic cul-ca, the back-lying farm or house.

The other names worthy of notice have been dealt with elsewhere.

CAIRILTON, NOW CARLETON.

We have already mentioned under Monreith, parish of Mochrum, that the lands of Cairilton formed a portion of the property of Cruggleton, held by the M'Cairills (Kerlies or M'Kerlies), parish of Sorbie, at an early period, and afterwards obtained possession of by the prior and monks of Whithorn priory. The name is believed to have been derived from William M'Cairill, who took up his abode there in 1282, when Cruggleton Castle was treacherously taken from him for King Edward I. of England by his secret adherent, Sir William Soulis, an account of which is given under Cruggleton. The lands were held for some time by the Church, afterwards sold, with others, to James, Earl of Moray, the superiority being retained. Lord Moray afterwards sold the lands to Sir John Stewart of Minto, and he again to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, on a charter dated 24th November, 1576. The latter had sasine on the 24th August, 1577. There was a considerable sale at this time. The contract betwixt Robert, commendator of the priory, and Patrick Vaus of Barn-

barroch, one of the Lords of the Council, is dated 9th June, 1580. It narrates the sale by the convent to James, Earl of Moray. In addition to the ten merkland of Cairillton (spelled Carletoun), with the teind sheaves, it also includes Cruggleton (spelled Crugiltoun), Cavens, Shedock, Slymnock Prestrie, Wig, Knock, Apelbie, Kirrandown, etc. (all nearly are mis-spelled). It mentions that James, Earl of Moray, disposed these lands to John Stewart of Minto, and again to Patrick Vaus, and the sale was ratified by Matthew Stewart, younger of Minto, and approved by the said commendator, who received Patrick Vaus as his immediate vassal in the said lands.

Sir Patrick was succeeded by his son John, of Longcastle, who was served heir on the 27th June, 1598. He obtained a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal of King James VI., dated 12th March, 1618, confirming a charter by William, Bishop of Whithorn (Galloway), in favour of Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, knight, of the ten merklands of Cariltoun, ten merklands of Apelbie, and others, all of old extent, to be incorporated and called the Tenandry of Carletoun. The next notice is a contract dated 8th December, 1629, between Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch and William Baillie of Dunragit, Sir John disposing by way of wadset the ten merkland of Carletoun (Cairiltoun) to William Baillie. In February, 1636, the latter had sasine; and by sasine, 16th September, 1651, there was renunciation by William Baillie of Dunragit of the lands of Cairiltoun to Barnbarroch. There was also an instrument of sasine, dated 2nd March, 1652, granted by James Ross of Balneil, in favour of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, of the lands of Carletoun and others. We next find that on the 5th December, 1663, John Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Grissel M'Culloch, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Cairiltoun (and Craigiebuys). (Barnbarroch Papers.)

From the Vauses of Barnbarroch, Cairilton, etc., passed to the Maxwells. William, commonly styled of Loch, and afterwards of Monreith, who was created a baronet on the 8th January, 1681, and was infeft in the lands of Carletoun, etc., on the 2nd June of the same year. On the 23rd October, 1747, Magdalene Blair, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in life-rent of the lands of Appleby, etc.

Cairilton is now a part of the barony of Monreith.

We have dealt with the corruption of the name to Carleton under Cruggleton. On Cairilton Fell there is a place called Minicarlie, meaning Kerlie's thicket, which is allowed to be evidence of Cairill's occupation of the lands, and hence the name Cairil-ton, the abode of Cairill.

APPLEBY AND CRAIGLEMINES.

The history of these lands is similar to what we have given in regard to Cairilton, Carleton. The priory of Candida Casa at Whithorn obtained the lands, but whether by fraud or fair dealing will never now be known. Afterwards the lands passed by sale to James, Earl of Moray, and were by him disposed to Sir John Stewart of Minto, who again sold them to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch. The contract to infeft the latter in the ten merkland of Appelbie is dated 24th and penult day January, 1577-8. On the 7th March, 1577, Sir Patrick had sasine of the land and mill. The sale is narrated in contract betwixt Robert, commendator, of the priory (who retained the superiority) and Sir Patrick Vaus, dated 9th June, 1580 (Barnbarroch Papers). Under contract on the 4th April, 1594, Malcolm Baillie (in Arbroy) and John Baillie (in Craiglemine) had sasine of the lands of Craiglemine from Sir Patrick Vaus.

In 1598, John Vaus of Longcastle was served heir to his father, Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, etc., and to the ten mercatis terrarum of Appelby. On the 7th March, 1648, Patrick Vaus was in possession of Appelbie.

On the 1st June, 1652, there was a contract of excambion betwixt John Vaus of Barnbarroch, heritable proprietor of the land of Knockincur, and Alexander Baillie (of Dunragit), heritable proprietor of the land of Craiglemine, which lands were exchanged, but as Knockincur was of least value, John Vaus paid to Alexander Baillie 1000 merks in addition.

The next found by us is James Ross, who on the 15th April, 1637, had principal sasine of the lands of Appelbie and others. He was followed by William Maxwell of Loch, afterwards of Monreith, and created a baronet in 1681. On the 2nd June, 1681, these lands were part of the barony of Monreith, when he was infeft, and had principal sasine on the 20th December,

1683. On the 15th September, 1705, Sir William Maxwell, knight baronet of Monreith, had again sasine of the lands of Apilbie, etc.

The last we will give in connection with the Maxwells is dated 23rd October, 1747, when Magdalene Blair, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, had sasine in liferent of the lands of (Carletoun) Craigliemains and Appleby.

The lands were purchased by George Guthrie, Stranraer, who died on the 18th January, 1868, and was succeeded by his son.

In 1872 they were sold to James Parlane, in business in Manchester. With Craighdu, the purchase money was £42,500.

The surname is the same as Macfarlane. In Gaelic Parlan or Pharlan.

James Parlane, of Glasgow, married in 1796 and died in 1829, leaving by his wife, Isabel Gilfillan (who died in 1831), a son—

John, born in 1807, of Manchester and Buenos Ayres; married, in 1829, Margaret Jack (born in 1811 and died in 1845). He died in 1868, leaving a son, James, first of Appleby.

He married Margaret Carrick, daughter of William Thornburn, Manchester, and had issue—

John, of Craighdu.

William, of Derry.

Mary, married R. Goldschmidt, Manchester.

Jane.

Margaret, married J. Shaw, Bombay.

James Parlane died in July, 1896, and left Appleby and Craiglemine to his widow. Her son John of Craighdu is the next heir.

As stated in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, by Dr. John Stuart, LL.D., the fragment of a cross was found in the foundations of old buildings on the farm of Craiglemine; also a skull, a sword, several querns, and a small bottle, all of which were lost excepting the fragment mentioned.

Appleby was a Norse settlement, as the termination of the name proves. It would appear to be derived from the words Apaldr-by, the first referring to an orchard, and the latter from boer or byr, generally used as by for a Scandinavian settlement. Pont renders it Apleby. The name is also found in

Cumberland, where there is a parish called St. Lawrence Appelby.

Craiglemine seems to be a compound Gaelic word, *Craig-le-min*, the *craig* in the plain field.

CRAIGHDU OR CRAIGHDOW.

The earliest mention found is precept of sasine 20th June, 1594, granted by William Fleming, feuar of Craichdow, for infesting Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch in the five merkland of Craichdow. That it had been also previously acquired by the priory of Candida Casa, and then by the Flemings, is probable.

William Fleming married Catherine Levynax, as appears by contract of marriage in 1577. Doubtless he was an offshoot of the Earls of Wigton (see Mochrum). Following the infestment of Patrick Vaus, there was a charter dated 22nd March, 1598, granted by William Fleming of Craighdow in favour of William Houston of Culreoch and Catherine M'Culloch, his wife. It would therefore appear that at this time the occupation by Patrick Vaus was merely by wadset, which is confirmed by sasine 21st November, 1617, when Thomas, son of the deceased William Baillie of Dunragget, advanced as wadset to William Fleming of Craighdow 3000 merks. It is thus evident that to this date William Fleming was still the proprietor, but in difficulties.

The next notice is sasine in December, 1635, in favour of Andrew Vaus of the lands of Craighdow, and on the 11th November, 1638, he is again mentioned. Following this, on the 20th November, 1639, Barbara Houston, Craighdow, had sasine in liferent. From this we are inclined to believe that she was spouse to Andrew Vaus. At this time Craighdow had passed to the Vauses. Andrew Vaus had issue, Alexander, who was served heir to his father on the 5th November, 1661. He married Grizzell Agnew, who, we think, was a daughter of Agnew of Dalreagle, parish of Kirkcinner. In April, 1674, Grizzell Agnew, spouse to Alexander Vaus of Craighdow, had sasine of the five merkland of Craighdow, etc. They had issue an only daughter, as the following testifies, "Sasine, August, 1676, Barbara Vaus, only daur. and air to Umqle Alexander Vaus of Craighdow, of the five merkland of Craighdow, houses, yeards," etc. She is

again mentioned as of Craighdow in 1688, but prior to this, viz., on the 2nd June, 1681, the land had been acquired by Maxwell of Monreith, became part of that barony, and William Maxwell on the above date was infeft.

There is nothing to be found to convey that Barbara Vaus was married, and the lands thus passed to the Maxwells.

Sir William Maxwell's second son, John of Ardwall and Killaster, parish of Stoneykirk, succeeded, and had sasine of Craighdow, etc., on the 11th November, 1719. The Maxwells' position, however, could only have been by wadset, as on the 21st October, 1749, we find that Agnes Agnew, spouse to Alexander Boyd of Penkill, had sasine. We are inclined to think that she was a daughter of Patrick Agnew of Dalreagle, who had sasine of Craighdow, etc., on the 28th June, 1755.

The next owner was Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart of Glasserton, who had sasine of Craighdow on the 18th October, 1777. His eldest surviving son, James Alexander Stewart, sold Craighdow to John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, in regard to whom and his descendants, we have no particulars. He was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew Pringle, whose son, Andrew, born in 1851, succeeded.

In 1872, purchased by James Parlane, Manchester, together with Appleby and Craiglemine, for £42,500. He died in July, 1896, and left Craighdu to his son John. See Appleby.

Craig-dhu or dhuibh is the Gaelic for black craig or rock, of which Craighdow is a corruption.

BALCRAGE.

This land is supposed to have also belonged for a time to the priory at Whithorn, but it is not clear. The first mention of it found is dated 31st October, 1598, when Alexander was served heir to William Gordon. It afterwards formed a portion of the barony of Remistoun (Ravenston), and on the 24th January, 1643, Robert Inglis, merchant, London, son and heir of John Inglis, burgess, Edinburgh, was infeft.

We next find that in June, 1668, Hugh Gordon of Grange, had sasine of the lands of Balcray. It afterwards belonged to the Stewarts of Tonderghie, and is mentioned in a contract of

marriage dated in 1687, and we continue to find them as owners until the 6th July, 1713, when there was a reversion by Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, to Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. Following this, on the 20th February, 1758, William Rorison of Ardoch, had sasine of the lands of Balcrage, etc., and on the 20th April following, the Hon. George Stewart, second son of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, had sasine. The next notice is on the 3rd December, 1788, when William Fullerton of Fullerton had sasine of the lands of Balcrag on charter from the Crown, and assignation thereto by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

With his descendants the lands remain.

The derivation of the name is from the Gaelic baile-craeg, the house at the crag or craig.

MOURE.

The land called Morvere, Mouer, or Moure, is a portion of the Monreith estate, and became owned by the Maxwells, whose first settlement in Wigtonshire (Western Galloway) in 1481, as given under Monreith, parish of Mochrum, arises from being coupled with Myrton in that parish, and the new and present residence thereat called Monreith. We will therefore only refer to the farms in this parish, and mention that their first residence was at Moure, which they occupied until 1683, when the abode (since ruinous) of the M'Cullochs at Myrton was obtained, and they (the Maxwells) removed there. From neglect the house at Moure became roofless, and so continued until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In other respects it was sound, but it was made use of for materials to build a new farm-steading. The upper storey was thus demolished, but the old walls being strong, such havoc was stopped, a new roof put on, and converted into a farm-house.

It stands on the edge of a boggy meadow, with the appearance of having been a loch. On the other side, on a knoll still called Castlehill, the foundations of a considerable building are to be traced, but there is no tradition or other information to give a clue as to when, or by whom, it was built or inhabited. In a

wood about a quarter of a mile off are the foundations of another building.

The Maxwells, since their settlement in this part, have buried in the old church of Kirkmaiden-in-fernes, which is in this parish.

As mentioned in Dr. Stuart's (LL.D.) *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, for a long time a cross stood on the Court Hill, which was removed to Monreith.

The names of the farms in this parish, acquired from time to time from 1481, are Moure, Belcraig, Whitefield, Drumfad, Barhullion, Barneil, Barwinnock, etc., Blairbuy, Cairndoon, Cairilton, Dowies, Garrarie, Knock, Lerroch, Slateheugh, Stelloch, Drummodie, etc.

The name Moure may be from the Gaelic mùr, wall in. In the Cymric it is a rampart; but more likely to be from the Norse, in which in the plural there is móar, a moor, etc. Balcraig is the house on or of the crag, from the Gaelic creag. Drumfad is from druim-fada or -fad, the long or high ridge. Barhullion is a compound rather difficult to solve. The prefix, both in Gaelic and Cymric, means a hill, etc., but the suffix, hullion, is not to be found, unless it is from the Norse halla, from which is hallin, a slope, a hill. We have seen it given from barr-chuileann (hwillan), hill-top of the holies, which seems rather hazy. Barneil, from the Gaelic bar-maol, we have dealt with elsewhere; it means a bare or barren hill-top. Barwinnock is found spelt Barwhinnock in the parish of Tynholm, where we gave it as a compound name, the prefix and suffix being Gaelic, and meaning to top of the whin hill. We have read other meanings given, which do not impress us as approaching the sense. Blairbuy means the Norse settlement in the field or plain. Cairndoon is from the Gaelic carn or cairn, and dan or duin, the cairn on the hill. Cairilton we have dealt with separately. Dowies we have already given elsewhere as being from the Gaelic dois, a copse, a thicket, etc. Garrarie we consider to be from the Gaelic gar-araich, the near meadow or plain field. Knock is from the Gaelic nóc, a hillock, etc. Lerroch is to be found as larach in Gaelic, meaning the site of a village. Stelloch has been derived from stallage, a name given to places where stalls for markets were authorized. This, however, could scarcely

apply to Stelloch, which its out of the way position negatives. We are inclined to think it is from some Norse word. Probably it is a corruption of Stennock, which will be found under Castlewigg, as being from the Norse word *stein*, a stone, and the Gaelic *cnoc* for a hill, etc. Drummodie is given as Drum-moddy, which is from the Gaelic *druin-madaidh*, the wolf-hill—strictly, the dog-hill.

On the farm of Stelloch, a bronze statuette of Mercury, five inches high, was found in 1871, when a field was being ploughed. It was minus the ankles and feet.

I N D E X.



INDEX.

- Aberdeen Breviary** i. 269
Aborigines i. 4
Abras i. 532
Achearight ii. 82
Achingishie ii. 82
Achnies ii. 82, 87
Ada, dau. of William the Lion, ii. 45, 47
Adair (Adare), Altoune, i. 314; Balkail, i. 600, 601; Ballymena, i. 390, 391; Cardryne, i. 313, 315, 389; Corgie, i. 315, 389; Drumore, i. 312, 315; Genoch, i. 583; Heatherton, i. 391; Kildonan, i. 377, 387; Kilhilt or Kinhilt, i. 312, 378, 379, 389, 392, 488, 520, 552, 553, 583, 586, ii. 57, 68, 208, 284; Little Genoch, i. 586, 587; Maryport, i. 314, 389; Portree, i. 312, 313, 376, 378
Adamnan i. 30, 79, 523; ii. 484
Adders i. 244
Adrian i. 28
Aedh ii. 307, 316
Aedhan ii. 314, 15-16
Æthelstan, King i. 101
Africa, dau. of Fergus... i. 87, 112, 280
Agnews in Galloway, i. 225; Auchrocher, i. 466; Barmeill, ii. 467, 477; Castlewig, i. 465, ii. 346, 412, 467, 468; Creochs, ii. 244; Croach, i. 504, 548; Culmalzie, ii. 244; Dalreagle, ii. 127, 230, 231; Galdenoch, i. 464, 482; Kilwaughter, i. 468; Lochnaw, i. 412, 413, 420, 428-475, 482, ii. 93, 361, 362, 374, 375, 405; Ochiltree, ii. 101, 126, 127; Sheuchan, i. 477, 478, ii. 215; Skeoch, ii. 467; Vans-Agnew, *see* Barnbarroch; Whitehills, i. 466, ii. 413, 414
Agricola i. 10, 14, 29, 30, 32
Ahannay or Hannay... ii. 229, 405, 406
Aidan i. 179, 230
Aignell, *see* Agnew, Lochnaw ... i. 431
Aikhead, Cuninghame of ii. 74
Aildred of Rivaulx i. 115, 327; ii. 423, 444
Ailsa, *see* Kennedy i. 524, 525
Aird i. 532, 543
Airies, i. 418, 543, ii. 219, 220, 229; Over and Meikle... ii. 239, 240, 245, 499, 504
Airlies or Airless..... ii. 203, 245
Airlour..... ii. 25, 88
Aitheach Tuatha, *see* Attacotti
Alan, son of Flaad..... ii. 257
Alan, Lord of Galloway... i. 125, 126, 127
Alan, son of Waldeve.....ii. 42
Alba..... i. 13
Albain..... i. 13
Albanach..... i. 48
Albani..... i. 20
Albany, Robert Duke of ii. 123
Albion i. 60
Al Cluyd..... i. 62, 68, 69
Aldebrugh, William de..... i. 71
Aldouran i. 423, 424
Aldgitha..... ii. 33
Aldred, Earl ii. 32
Ald Tervick i. 386
Alecthe or Alectum..... i. 271
Alexander I...... i. 102
Alexander II. i. 125
Alexander III., King..... i. 35
Alexanders..... ii. 93,
Alfred, King..... i. 55, 56, ii. 30, 382
Allandos i. 428
Allerdale, Barony ofii. 41, 43
Alpin..... i. 49, 50, 51, 495, 496
Altain, i. 356
Alticry ii. 57, 61, 101, 208, 224
Altifrage ii. 57, 206
Alton i. 311, 12-14
Alterigg ii. 57
Altrostan i. 312
Altyre i. 13
Alwin, Abbot i. 113, 115
America, Norse discovery of..... i. 75
Ammianus, Marcellinus ... i. 15, 20, 54
Anabaglish..... i. 589
Anarawd, King i. 71
An-Buellan i. 103
Anchort..... i. 334
Andrews, St., Archbishopprick..... i. 64
Andrews, S., Record i. 2
Angeland..... i. 60

- Angelon..... i. 56
 Angles i. 52, 55, ii. 31
 Anglia i. 52, 55
 Anglo-Normans..... i. 207
 Anglo-Saxon Bishops, i. 64; Chronicle.
 i. 8, 66, 78
 Angulus i. 55, 56
 Angus i. 15, 49, 164, 211
 Annals of Innisfallen, i. 89; of Ireland,
 i. 37, 68, 79, 146, 177; of Loch Cé,
 i. 310, 318; of the Four Masters, i.
 122, 124, 281, 282, ii. 310, 317,
 318; of Tigernach, i. 84, 523, ii.
 309, 314; of Ulster, i. 71, 100,
 524, ii. 34, 307, 308, 309, 310,
 313, 314
 Annandale, i. 142, 143, 204; Earl of,
 ii. 289, 448
 Antonius Pius..... i. 10, 29, 30
 Antrim, i. 40; Earls of..... i. 448
 Aochmach..... i. 318
 App or Glenapp..... i. 496
 Appelbie...ii. 13, 82, 474, 513, 514, 516
 Appletwhaite..... ii. 41
 Arbrack ii. 502, 503
 Archanan ii. 57
 Ardachie i. 644
 Ardagh, battle of i. 44, ii. 317
 Ardchattan ii. 8
 Ardemorde i. 642
 Ardoch i. 627
 Ardrigh i. 37, 39, 41, 45
 Ardwall and Killasser..... ii. 82, 450
 Ardwall i. 331, 357, 366, 405
 Argentein i. 433
 Argyll..... i. 125, 168
 Arhemein i. 575, 598, ii. 240
 Ariehe mane..... i. 394, 549, 575, 598
 Arielick ii. 60, 71, 73
 Ariquassan ii. 189
 Ariullan House..... ii. 73
 Armorial bearings..... i. 221-222
 Armorde i. 347, 640-42
 Armstrongs i. 210
 Armorica..... i. 17
 Arnot, Patrick i. 519, ii. 194
 Arnsheen ii. 107
 Arran, Isle of i. 267
 Arriequhillart..... ii. 61, 71, 96, 97
 Arriewhassen..... ii. 234-35
 Arrioland ... i. 611, ii. 4, 5, 61, 89, 91
 Arrow ii. 447, 475, 503
 Artfield or Airtfield..... i. 616
 Artgha or Artglhal i. 69
 A' Schennane i. 643, ii. 171
 Ashindarroch i. 552
 Aspatria or Aspatric ii. 35
 Atheling, Edgar ii. 36, 40
 Athelstane ii. 30
 Atheodl or Athole..... i. 15, 213
 Atrabatii i. 4
 Attacotti i. 16, 23, 33, 36
 Auchabrick i. 311
 Auchenbarn..... i. 532
 Auchengallie, ii. 55, 58, 61, 64, 73, 212
 Auchengassel ii. 506
 Auchenleck i. 238
 Auchenmalzie i. 586
 Auchenmanister ... i. 575
 Auchenree..... i. 385
 Anchenskeoch..... i. 319
 Auchentibbert..... i. 342, ii. 49, 181
 Auchenvain i. 551, 552
 Auchinclay, or Auchincloy, i. 335, 336,
 341
 Auchineinth i. 532
 Auchland..... ii. 178
 Auchleach..... i. 367
 Auchmalg..... i. 586, 590
 Auchmantle i. 549, 555
 Auchnault i. 312
 Auchnaught..... ii. 7
 Auchneight, i. 318, 319, 320, ii. 168;
 Moor..... i. 266, 320
 Auchneil..... i. 423, 475, 480, 481, 505
 Auchness... i. 276, 311, 467, ii. 512
 Auchnotteroch i. 475
 Auchork or Aquhork i. 355
 Auchsleoch..... i. 334
 Auchtiffie..... i. 334, 406
 Audna Cairill..... i. 75, ii. 308
 Auldbreck ii. 482
 Ausonius i. 7
 Auxrocher..... i. 499
 Avienus Festus i. 20
 Avenmore .. i. 344
 Avondale, Barony of..... ii. 123, 192
 Awkirk..... i. 371, 372
 Ayne..... i. 499
 Bagimont's Roll ii. 154
 Baiden MaCairill ... i. 42-43 ii. 311-316
 Baillie i. 162-64, 630
 Baillie, Dunraggit, i. 56, 393, 570, 583,
 609, 624, ii. 54, 68, 80, 93, 134,
 135, 189, 232, 237, 375, 513, 516
 Bailliewhir ii. 483
 Baillieu. *see* Baillie
 Bain, Donald..... i. 86, 102
 Balcary i. 563-575
 Balcrag..... ii. 81, 88
 Balcray..... ii. 458
 Balcreg ii. 79
 Baldoon, ii. 181, 220-227; Dunbar of,
 ii. 103, 152
 Bale, Bishop of Ossory i. 186
 Baledzean ii. 230
 Balfarn, N. and S..... ii. 227
 Balgown i. 311, 405
 Balgracie i. 426-476
 Balgreggan, *see* Freugh.
 Baliol i. 117, 127,, 139-40, 171,
 283, 332
 Balkail i. 600

- Balkelly..... i. 309
 Balkier i. 546
 Ballaird ii. 187, 230-31
 Ballantrae i. 229
 Balliewhir or Balzeucher ii. 583
 Ballinlach Glenluce i. 560 563
 Ballochjargon i. 575
 Balnacross i. 231
 Balmeg or Torhousemuir ii. 172-77
 Balmesh..... i. 575
 Balmurrie i. 612
 Balnab..... i. 546, ii. 480
 Balnabraid, Learside ii. 400
 Balnagoun..... i. 467
 Balneil i. 607, 610
 Balquhirrie ... i. 414, 428, 437, ii. 360, 361
 Balsarroch i. 415-17
 Balsier..... ii. 409, 414
 Balsmith ii. 480
 Baltersan ii. 136, 137, 140, 203
 Balties ii. 360, 405
 Balwhirran ii. 137
 Balyett i. 544
 Balzieland, i. 287 (*see* Logan) ... i. 304
 Bamborough Castle ii. 36-46, 47
 Banco or Banquo ii. 256
 Bandola, Mains of ii. 296
 Bangour Monastery i. 178-9
 Bankton, Lord i. 307, 505, 507
 Bannockburn ii. 47
 Bar..... ii. 50, 63, 71, 89, 134, 136, 206
 Barbennock ii. 82, 88
 Barbeth, High and Low..... i. 406
 Barbour..... i. 151
 Barbuchany or Barbucharry ii. 137
 Barclye, *see* Tonderghie, ii. 124, 134, 285, 286, 452
 Bargany, Lord..... i. 427, 526
 Barglass ii. 203, 204, 218, 220
 Barhapple i. 632
 Barhasking i. 590
 Barhill ii. 136
 Barhoise i. 632
 Barholm, i. 298, ii. 23 (*see* M'Culloch).
 Barhullion i. 279, 480, 490
 Barjarg i. 480-81, 629
 Barlathan ii. 134
 Barladne ii. 126
 Barlae i. 599, ii. 219
 Barlair ii. 230
 Barlas ii. 220
 Barlauchlan..... ii. 118, 130
 Barledsy, Birlédzow ii. 503, 504
 Barledzien ii. 503, 512
 Barlockhart, O. Luce i. 592
 Barlure, N. Luce..... i. 612
 Barmail ii. 82, 87
 Barmeill ii. 477
 Barmess, H. and L. ii. 181, 219
 Barmore i. 372
 Barmilling ii. 503
 Barmullins ii. 126, 230
 Barmultoch i. 543
 Barnbarroch, ii. 199, 218 (*see* Vaus and Vans Agnew).
 Barnchalloch..... i. 372
 Barncorkie i. 276
 Barnerine i. 632
 Barnbarrow i. 631
 Barnhills i. 405
 Barnhoure Sands i. 231
 Barnkirk..... ii. 113, 114, 118
 Barnsallie..... i. 589
 Barneveill ii. 81
 Baronage, Douglas ii. 71
 Baronets, Nova Scotia i. 221
 Barquhannie..... ii. 57, 219, 228, 503
 Barquharrow ii. 134
 Barquhinnie..... ii. 214
 Barrachan..... ii. 93, 101, 102
 Barraer..... ii. 118
 Barrochan ii. 139, 142
 Barsalloch ii. 88, 136, 411
 Barscarrow i. 367
 Barshangan ii. 199
 Barskeoch..... i. 632, ii. 73, 114
 Barsolus..... i. 543
 Bartrostan ii. 139, 142
 Barvarenoch ii. 88, 203, 218
 Barvennoch, i. 341, ii. 79, 199
 Barvennan ii. 71, 139, 140-42, 203
 Barwiunoch ii. 519
 Barwhannie ii. 228-29
 Barwhirran..... ii. 114, 136, 137
 Baryerrock ii. 220
 Basque..... i. 76
 Battersea ii. 37
 Beasley, Barony of ii. 44, 46
 Beaumont De..... ii. 331
 Bebb, Queen ii. 46
 Bede, "Venerable" ... i. 7, 17, 18, 27, ii. 445
 Bedrule i. 108
 Begbie, i. 94
 Beil, Bush of ii. 15, 17
 Belgæ i. 4, 17
 Belgian or Low Dutch i. 59
 Bell Yett, Wigton ii. 153
 Bellenden ii. 50, 69, 197, 198
Benedictus—Abbas Petroburgensis i. 434
 Bennan Hill..... ii. 5
 Beoch i. 12, 546, ii. 118, 120
 Bernard, St..... ii. 403
 Bernicia i. 61, ii. 30, 445
 Bernicians i. 61
 Bethune, James, Bp. ii. 426, 427
 Bueth i. 108, ii. 190
 Bevernoch ii. 220
 Bine i. 405
 Bing ii. 220
 Birchinside ii. 264
 Birsay i. 84
 Bisbie or Bysbie ii. 472-73

- Bishop's Burn..... ii. 136, 160
 Bishopston..... ii. 484
 Blaar..... ii. 411
 Black Head, 375; Park or Mark, ii. 72,
 145
 Blackquarter of the Inch..... i. 375
 Bladenoch..... ii. 110, 160, 161. 338;
 Grange of, ii. 72, 139; Spittle of,
 i. 636
 Blaeu, Atlas Scotiæ i. 226, 232, 328
 Blain..... ii. 143
 Blair, i. 341, ii. 411, 471; Maister
 John, i. 150, 158
 Blair of Adamton, i. 381; of Blair, i.
 380; -Hunter, Blairquhan and Dun-
 skey, i. 380, 385; Blair-M'Guffock,
 i. 381, ii. 379, 458, 459, 504, 505;
 Braxfield, i. 379-80; Dunrod, ii.
 450; Kildonan, i. 381; Penning-
 hame, ii. 115-16, 129
 Blairbuie ii. 82, 87, 496, 519
 Blairderrie i. 579, 599
 Blairmakine ii. 138, 220
 Blairshinnoch ii. 80, 190, 237-38
 Barquhaskane ii. 61
 Blamyvaird ii. 110
 Blantyre ii. 48, 49, 282
 Blarbree ii. 87
 Blar-Schynnach i. 566
 Blenerhasset ii. 42
 Blomfield, *Hist. of. Norfolk*... i. 432-433
 Boëce or Boethius, Hector..... i. 2
 Boghouse..... ii. 6, 61, 91, 92
 Boirlant..... ii. 188
 Bolleen..... ii. 126
 Bombie, *see* M'Lellan ii. 54
 Bonkill..... ii. 267, 277
 Bonshaw ii. 379
 Boreland, i. 65, 89, 90; of Longcastle,
 ii. 54, 82, 126, 190, 203
 Borg High ii. 449
 Borgue i. 94, 291
 Borrowmoss ii. 177-79
 Borthwick, Colly Law, ii. 508; Crook-
 ston, ii. 508; Glengelt, ii. 508;
 Nenthorn, ii. 508; Pilmuir, ii. 509;
 Reidhall, ii. 509; Sauchnell, ii.
 509; Soltray ii. 509
 Bouillon, Godefroi de..... ii. 77
 Bowbie ii. 54
 Bowland..... ii. 90
 Bowton of Ravenston..... ii. 508
 Boyd, i. 166, ii. 258, 303; Quinton,
 see Kirklands, 344, 480; Sir
 Thomas ii. 49
 Boyd, Arneil, ii. 75; Balquhirrie, i.
 414-15; Conchiham, ii. 374;
 Glastry, ii. 497; Myrton Hall, ii.
 130-33
 Boyde, Lady i. 414-15
 Boyville De, or Boyle ii. 151, 261
 Bradina Mull i. 277-78
 Brae ii. 60
 Branith ii. 41
 Branksome, or holm ii. 91, 251
 Bremenium i. 108
 Bruntland ii. 88
 Brian King ii. 393
 Bridei i. 7, 178
 Bridge house..... ii. 471
 Bridgat, St. of Blackhet, i. 116; of
 Kildare i. 398-99
 Brigantes i. 28, 30
 Brigham..... ii. 41
 Britons i. 5, 6, 7, 10
 Broadfield ii. 178, 179
 Broadwigg ii. 471
 Brogham ii. 41
 Broompark ii. 484, 502
 Broughton ii. 447, 452
 Brude i. 30
 Bruce, 135, 139; Origin, 140, 141;
 Robert, ii. 339, 342, 429; Sir
 Robert ii. 151
 Brunerican ii. 400
 Brus i. 104, 106-7, 140, 147
 Brusi i. 78, 141
 Brythia i. 7
 Brythons i. 6, 24
 Buchan, Earls of, i. 213, ii. 229, 230;
 Forest..... ii. 35, 326, 328-30
 Buchanan, Carrick, i. 9, 408, 410;
 George, on Language, ... i. 9, 222
 Buittle ii. 325, 336
 Burgess Outon..... ii. 483
 Burness, H. and L. ii. 181, 220
Burnt Njal..... i. 79
 Burton Abbey i. 270
 Busby ii. 468, 471, 474
 Busby bield..... ii. 15, 17
 Bute, i. 186, ii. 267; John, Marquess
 of, ii. 64, 68, 69, 71, 98, 395, 484
 Buyoch..... ii. 453, 458-59, 460
 Cadallane i. 8
 Cadvallis i. 9
 Cadwalein..... i. 9
 Caerbri-Cean-Cait i. 34
 Caer-Cluyd i. 68
 Caerini i. 14
 Cæsar Julius i. 4, 5
 Cairc Legion i. 69
 Cairill, i. 137, ii. 254, 255; Lochlain
 Ua i. 44
 Cairillton..... i. 65, ii. 80, 320, 512
 Cairns in Galloway i. 235
 Cairnbowie i. 405
 Cairnbrock i. 417
 Cairndonnan..... i. 413
 Cairndoon ii. 24
 Cairne..... i. 510
 Cairnfield..... ii. 233
 Cairngarroch..... i. 342
 Cairngean i. 319

- Cairnhapple i. 476
 Cairnhill ii. 471
 Cairn Pat or Piat Fell i. 376
 Cairnryan i. 498
 Cairnweill i. 367
 Caithness, Earldom of i. 214
 Caldounes i. 342
 Caledonians i. 10-14-15
 Cambell i. 125
 Camden ... i. 7, 8, 9, 14, 21, 29, 30, 36
 Cameronians i. 203, 204
 Campbell Balsarroch, i. 415; Boquhan,
 ii. 470
 Campbells, i. 124, 168; of Cornwall, i.
 402, 404; Loudon i. 402
 Campford ii. 103, 189, 234
 Camrie i. 575
 Candida Casa ii. 420, 424, 443
 Cannomani i. 4
 Cannus i. 68
 Cautyre i. 14
 Caolbha i. 39
 Capenoch ii. 232
 Caradoc i. 71
 Carbantium i. 24
 Carbantorigum i. 12, 24
 Cardryne, *see* Adair
 Cardross Castle i. 146
 Carghidown, *see* Castle Feather
 Carleton i. 91, ii. 306, 322, 400
 Carnesmole ii. 187, 190
 Carnemore ii. 187, 190
 Carnones i. 14
 Carrick, Earldom of i. 170, 213
 Carrick, Robert, Cornwall i. 406
 Carrochtree, i. 306, *see* Kinouchtrie
 Carscrew i. 587, 590
 Carseduchan ii. 72, 104
 Carsenestock ii. 135, 137
 Carsegowne ii. 182
 Carshalloch ii. 72
 Carseriggan i. 642
 Carslae ii. 181
 Carson A' Carsane ii. 406
 Carvetior i. 24
 Cassebelanus i. 8
 Cassevilanus i. 8
 Cassendeoch i. 597
 Cassi, Prince of i. 8
 Cassillis, Earl of i. 522, 561, 563
 Castle Butt, *see* Kirkcolm i. 400
 Castle of the Chapel, *see* Stranraer,
 i. 491
 Castledonald ii. 113
 Castledonnel, Penninghame ... ii. 119
 Castle Douglas ii. 111, 129
 Castle Feather or Carghidown, ii. 417, 467
 Castle Kennedy i. 522-542
 Castlemeikle ii. 119, 126
 Castle M'Dowall i. 343, 355
 Castle Milk, *see* Stewart ii. 279
 Castle Ochiltree ii. 123, 126
 Castle Semple i. 338, 339
 Castle Stewart, ii. 115, 123, 124, 128-29
 Castle Wigg ii. 466, 472
 Cathcart i. 583-85; ii. 322
 Catherine, St., of Siena i. 274, 330
 Cathluan (Clan na Breoghain), *see* Brig-
 antes
 Catraeth i. 67
 Cattains ii. 484
 Cave Chapel, Kirkmaiden, i. 272, 273;
 Jura i. 272, 273
 Cave Ouchtfred i. 386
 Caw (Cannus), father of Gildas ... i. 68
 Cearbhal i. 281
 Cedwall i. 9
 Celtic Races; Characteristics; Civiliza-
 tion i. 210, 211
 Celestine, Pope i. 182
 Celwulph ii. 44
 Ceorl i. 65
 Cerdowalla i. 9
 Chalcarroch ii. 73
 Challoch i. 367, 575, ii. 8, 100, 113, 118
 Challochglass ii. 74
 Chalmers' Caledonia i. 16, 36, 42
 Chamberlain Roll, The i. 426
 Chanci i. 53
 Chang and Derry ii. 99, 100
 Chapel (Cave) i. 272
 Chapel Donnan, i. 399, 400; Finian, i. 1;
 ii. 3, 4; Holyrood, i. 273-4; John,
 St., Stranraer, i. 487; of the Isle,
 Whithorn, ii. 418; Owton, Whit-
 horn, ii. 418, 451, 452; Well, i.
 267; Glenluce i. 561
 Chapelrossan i. 467
 Charles, King, I., i. 194; King, II.,
 i. 194, 195
 Charteris i. 150-160
 Charters, i. 185, 188, 284; Logan,
 310; Jas. I., Countess of Douglass
 to W. Douglas, Leswalt, 425, 426
 Chillingham i. 237
 Chippermere ii. 98-99
 Chester i. 67
 Chillam, Richard de i. 165
 Chronica de Mailros i. 119
 Chronicle, Anglo-Saxon, i. 8, 9, 63, 66,
 78, 97; Holyrood, i. 2, ii. 3;
 Irish, 78; Kings of Man, i. 80, 82,
 85, ii. 505; Melrose, i. 2, 119,
 560, 561; Pictish, i. 2, 3, 17, 42;
 Picts and Scots, i. 86, 496; Welsh,
 78; Wyntoun i. 50
 Chronicon Scotorum, i. 70, 87, 523, ii.
 34, 307, 316; Cambii, S.S., Edin.,
 113
 Church, British i. 180, 181
 Ciaran i. 281
 Cimbrì i. 52
 Cimmeri i. 6
 Cinaeth i. 51, 524

- Ciombaeth..... i. 37
 Cirencester, Richd. of i. 36
 Clachanmore..... i. 367
 Clackshant..... i. 324
 Clanaboy i. 41, 448
 Clanch ii. 410-11
 Clann-na-Breoghain, *see* Brigantes
 Clanna Conall i. 179
 Clan MacGowan i. 107
 Clannanald i. 281
 Clan na Rory..... ii. 317
 Clans, Highland and Lowland... i. 210
 Clanbrasil..... i. 407, 526
 Clantibues ii. 102, 103
 Clanyard or Clonyard i. 316, 319
 Clary or Clachary..... ii. 107 133
 Clash i. 311
 Clashannan, i. 277
 Clashmahew i. 514
 Clathan ii. 438
 Clath Brath i. 320
 Claverhouse, *see* Graham
 Claynoddie ii. 495
 Clayshant i. 357
 Cleasby and Vigfusson..... i. 227
 Clellands ii. 138
 Clendry i. 413
 Clenneries, High and Low..... i. 552
 Clone ii. 73
 Clonryddin ii. 122
 Clontarf, battle of..... i. 45, 78, ii. 305
 Clonville ii. 113
 Cluden, Convent of..... i. 117
 Clugston..... i. 635-6; ii. 118
 Clun ii. 258
 Clutag ii. 220
 Clyde, Firth..... i. 10, 11
 Clydesdales i. 242
 Cockburn ii. 15, 20, 250
 Codex Flotticenus ... i. 94, ii. 113, 305
 Coitland ii. 108
 Colfin..... i. 392
 Colgan i. 177
 Collas, The Three..... i. 40
Collectanea, Leland's i. 134
 Colm, SS..... i. 397
 Coltran Prov. i. 51, ii. 476
 Columba, St., i. 7, 22, 30, 32, 68, 177,
 178, 179, 182, ii. 309, 397, 399
 Colvend i. 291
 Congall, St. of Bangour..... i. 179
 Comyn, Alex., Earl of Buchan, i. 131;
 of Badenoch; Walter; Chancellor
 i. 175
 Comyn, i. 127; Robert de ii. 35
 Conan, St. i. 619-20
 Conaire i. 40
 Congal Claen i. 40, 43, 44
 Connollan i. 33
 Constable of Scotland, i. 130, 131,
 ii. 273, 274
 Constantine, K. i. 71
 Constantine St., Order of..... ii. 332, 333
 Conzie, *see* Dunbar..... ii. 56, 58, 67, 68
 Copsi ii. 32, 35
 Cornish i. 6
 Corrach Linn Fort..... i. 563 64
 Corsbie ii. 113, 126, 137
 Corsemalzie ii. 96, 97
 Corsene i. 416
 Cornwall or Corsewell, i. 402, 405, 406,
 412
 Corvisel ii. 111, 136
 Cornwall ii. 1, 73
 Corwar ii. 409
 Cotland House, Mure, ii. 177, 178, 180
 Covenant, The..... i. 194
 Cowdray i. 260
 Coyle or Kyle i. 68
 Craebh, Tulcha i. 45
 Craichlaw i. 620-631
 Craichmore..... i. 466, 475
 Craig ii. 57
 Craighbinnach i. 466
 Craighbuie i. 386
 Craighdu or Craighdow..... ii. 516
 Craigcaffie i. 500, 503
 Craig of Dumbae..... i. 555
 Craigheach ii. 74, 98
 Craigencrosh i. 356
 Craigenlee i. 385
 Craigenveoch i. 571
 Craighiehall ii. 280
 Craig Laggan i. 278
 Craiglairie ii. 74
 Craiglemine ii. 514
 Craigmaquarroch i. 392
 Craigmoddie i. 394
 Craignoryt i. 595-597
 Craigoeh i. 385, 400, 423, 465, 480
 Craigslove i. 385
 Crailloch i. 394, ii. 6
 Crannogs i. 232, 234
 Cravant, Battle of ii. 274
 Crawford i. 345, ii. 114
 Cree, i. 227, ii. 111; Grange, ii. 138;
 Moss i. 239
 Creechan, Kirkmaiden i. 279, 311
 Creetown i. 233
 Creones i. 14
 Crichton i. 350, 351
 Crimthann i. 35
 Crimthann, Nial Nair, i. 35, 39; Conal,
 ii. 307
 Crinan ii. 33
 Croft-an-Righ ii. 153
 Crogling ii. 404
 Cromwell Oliver i. 187
 Cronan, Godred ii. 33
Cronykil, Ornyngale, of Scotland, i. 2, 148
 Crossraguel Abbey ii. 382, 384, 387
 Croach or Lochryan, i. 452, 453, 504,
 511
 Crows or Creoch i. 597

- Cruggleton, i. 137, 138, 167, 304, 324,
337, 392; Chapel 393, 398
Cruithne, i. 16, 18, 19, 41, 46, 49, ii.
31, 89
Cruives of Cree ii. 108, 110
Crummag i. 266
Culbae ii. 232
Cuikae ii. 126
Culbratton ii. 118
Culcruchie or Calcruchie, ii. 110, 112,
128, 129
Culdees ii. 422
Culderrrie ii. 408
Culdonis ii. 474
Culgrange i. 544
Culgroat i. 368, 369, 370
Culhorn i. 525, 542, 544
Culkae ii. 414, 512
Cullach or Blackpark ii. 145
Culnoag ii. 126, 414, 512
Culmore i. 357
Culquhassen i. 590
Culquhirk i. 466
Culreoch i. 544
Culscaddon ii. 302
Cults i. 544
Culvennan i. 633
Culwhirk i. 371, ii. 180
Cumari i. 8
Cumberland i. 6, 70, 73, 109; ii. 35
Cumbrians i. 6, 63
Cummock, Lands of ii. 49, 51
Cunninghame, Alex. Aikhead, ii. 74;
Craigend and Walkinshaw, i. 574;
Drongan i. 338
Cup and Ring marking i. 235, 236
Curghie i. 276, 312
Curnavie i. 14
Currie i. 376, 377
Cussan's *History of Hertfordshire*, i. 436
Cuthbert, St. i. 116, 229, 230
Cutreoch ii. 472-474
Cutcloy ii. 481
Cymri, i. 5, 6, 7, 21, 22, 26, 27, 42, 48,
67, 71, 72, 88, 172, 224

Dagan, Bp. i. 178
Dalaradia i. 40
Dalaraidhe i. 40
Daldred ii. 53
Dalhiatach i. 38, 40, 41, 49
Dalhousie i. 275 318
Dalkest i. 411
Dallasche, *see* Stewart
Dally i. 419
Dalmannoch i. 544
Dalnagap i. 551, 615
Dalreagle ii. 160, 186, 229, 231, 445
Dalreudins i. 17
Dalriada, i. 16, 17, 19, 40, 41, 42, 43,
ii. 315, 316
Dalrymples, i. 525-543; Borthwick, i.
529; Carscrew, i. 588-89; Castle-
ton, i. 313, 639; Cousland, i. 313,
530, 539; Dalmahoy, i. 534; Dun-
raggit, i. 313, 536, 571-72; Glen-
mure, i. 534, 639, ii. 64; High
Mark, i. 509; Laucht, i. 528;
Machermore, i. 600; North Berwick,
i. 509, 527; Ravenstone, ii. 507;
of Stair i. 525-529
Dalswinton.. ii. 269, 270, 281
Dalvadie i. 369
Damnii i. 5
Damnonii i. 15, 67
Danebrog, The i. 77
Danelage, The i. 87, 88
Danes and Norwegians, The, by Worsaae,
i. 92
Danes, The i. 72
Danmaglaur i. 277
Dapifer ii. 260
Darnley, *see* Stewart, ii. 267, 271, 275,
279, 288
Darskalpin i. 590
David, King, i. 113-121
Dearmach i. 178
Decantæ i. 14
Deer, Book of i. 3, 183, ii. 312
Deira i. 61
Denniston, Captain ii. 383, 388
Derry ii. 99
Derwentwater i. 9
Desnes, The Whithorn ii. 423
Deuchars ii. 348, 383
Devorgilla, i. 127, 131, 135, ii. 438, 440
Dewar or Deor ii. 253, 254
Dicaledonos i. 15
Dinduff i. 406
Dinvin i. 385
Dives, List of, i. 126, 253, 261, 435, ii. 190
Dhuloch i. 413
Dolphinton ii. 41
Dolphinston ii. 41
Domesday Book ii. 256
Domhnall i. 43
Donald, K. i. 72; Bain, i. 86, 102
Donan or Donnan i. 400, ii. 96
Donan Chapel i. 399
Doon ii. 502
Doon Castle ii. 325
Doonhill ii. 414, 252, 512
Doon of May ii. 5, 6
Douglas i. 333, 425-6, 430, 452-3, 6,
460-61, 646, ii. 47, 49, 52, 275,
356, 448-49; Castle Douglas, ii.
128-9; Drumlanrig, ii. 287; Esk-
ford, i. 294; Glenfinnart, ii. 501;
Leswalt, i. 462; Lockerbie, ii. 501;
Pumpherstons, ii. 284; Stonehouse,
ii. 287; Archibald, ii. 28; Lord
James, i. 440; Lord John, ii. 178;
William, Prior, ii. 487

- Dovallus i. 9
 Dovenald i. 103
 Dowell or Donald i. 8
 Dowellstoun ii. 503
 Dowies ii. 483, 519
 Dowry ii. 25
 Dowallton, i. 234, 297, ii. 414, 490, 506, 512
 Dreghorn, *see* Stewart ii. 269
 Dreuchtag ii. 72, 73, 91
 Drew i. 364
 Drougans ii. 504
 Droughdool Mote i. 563
 Druids i. 176, ii. 167, 168
 Drumaston... ii. 417, 478, 479, 480, 502
 Drumblair ii. 97
 Drumbredane i. 359, 367
 Drumdoch i. 544
 Drumdow i. 405, ii. 74
 Drumdrach ii. 438
 Drumsfad i. 337, 342, ii. 519
 Drumflower i. 575
 Drumjargon ii. 195, 219
 Drummodie ii. 87, 519
 Drummouckloch i. 544
 Drummore ii. 474, 475, 476
 Drumnadie ii. 503
 Drumnatyre ii. 490
 Drumnescat ii. 72
 Drumnol ii. 418
 Drumorawhirn Burn i. 498
 Drumore, i. 25, 265, 312, 316, 498, 499; Castle, i. 316, ii. 319; Mill, i. 277
 Drumrae ii. 512
 Drumroy ii. 503, 504
 Drumtrodden ii. 25, 27
 Drumwalt ii. 68, 74
 Dubhgal i. 123, 124, 280
 Dublochlannoch i. 95, 286
 Du Chaillu i. 474
 Duchrae i. 554, 294
 Dugdale i. 134
 Dumbae i. 555
 Dumfries, Earls of i. 349, 350, 537
 Dun ii. 463-464
 Dunance i. 337, ii. 468
 Dunbar, i. 213, ii. 29-74, 89, 91, 93, 96, 97, 99, 101-2; Baldoon, i. 467, 531; ii. 51, 103, 152, 213, 220, 228, 237, 291, 498; Clugston, i. 635, ii. 51, 286, 498; Conzie, ii. 53, 55, 56; Creloch, i. 566, ii. 54, 55, 58, 234; Cumnock, ii. 49; Frendraught, ii. 52, 56; Kilconquhar, ii. 49, 50, 51; Loch, ii. 50; Machermore, ii. 49, 496; Mochrum, i. 369, 404, 468, 504, 568, 609, 623-4, ii. 53, 57, 59, 60, 64; Loch, 60, 64, Park, 60, 61, 63, 139, 145; Penkill, ii. 57, 59, 411; Sanquhar, ii. 56; Westfield, 49, 51-53; Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, ii. 51; Gavin, Archbishop, ii. 51
 Dunbritton i. 62
 Duncan, K., i. 86, ii. 32
 Dundonald ii. 267
 Dundrennan ii. 452, 453
 Dunedene i. 271
 Dunegal i. 104-5, 6, 7
 Dungall or Dougall i. 281
 Dungeard Castle ii. 331
 Dunlop i. 506, 507
 Dunman, Head i. 265
 Dunpeleder i. 271
 Dunragit, i. 164, 413, 566, 575; Little, i. 569, 571
 Dunskey i. 376, 386
Durham, Hist. of ii. 36, 37
 Durie, Andrew ii. 426
 Durrisdeer, *see* Stewart ii. 250
 Durward, Alan ii. 441
 Dunwallian ii. 73
 Eadberct i. 62, 69
 Eadmund i. 63
 Eadulph Cudal ii. 31, 32
 Eamhuin i. 37
 Earldoms, Old i. 211, 214, 218
 Eastholm, Isle of i. 278, 290
 Edama, St. i. 271
 Ederham ii. 44, 46
 Edgar, K., i. 69, 96, 98, 100; Atheling i. 97, ii. 35
 Edgar, surname i. 107
 Edingham in Urr i. 291
 Edlingham Castle ii. 44, 46
 Edred ii. 30
 Edward I. i. 128, 138, 169, ii. 343-44
 Edwine i. 9
 Edzeal i. 377
 Egbert ii. 30
 Eggerness ii. 302, 411-12
 Egremont, William of i. 114
 Eithne i. 39
 Elena, daughter of Richard de Morville, i. 120, 127
 Elton, Origin of English i. 18, 52
 Elrig i. 369
 Elric the Dane i. 103, ii. 32
 Engelm i. 56
 Engleholm i. 56
 England i. 59, 60
 Engleland i. 55
 Englestone i. 65, 91
 Enoch, Portpatrick, i. 385; Whithorn, ii. 484
 Enterkin, Ayrshire ii. 49
 Eocha i. 70
 Eochaidh i. 39
 Eogan the Bald i. 79
 Epidii i. 14
 Erc or Erthus i. 114
 Eric, son of Sweyne ii. 318-19

- Erin i. 39
 Erse i. 22, 26, 45, 210, 224
 Erskine ii. 366
 Erstock, H. and L. ii. 418, 483
 Ethelfrith i. 69
 Ethelred II. ii. 31
 Ethereda ii. 41, 42
 Eugenius i. 72-3
 Eumenius i. 15, 20
 Evenus i. 9
- Faed Craigenveoch i. 599
 Faelan, St. ii. 252
 Fariner, The, *see* Whithorn ii. 423
 Feachna, son of Baiden ii. 316
 Fearghus Fogha i. 38, 40
 Fearghus Mor MacEarca i. 42
 Feather Castle ii. 417
 Fergus, Lord of Galloway, i. 109, 115, 124, 130; Fergus, K., ii. 325
 Fergusson i. 418, 419, ii. 413
 Ferrers, de, i. 131
 Festus Avienus i. 20
 Fife, Earls of i. 213
 Fillan, St. ii. 252-53
 Filorth, St. i. 268
 Finan, St. ii. 3-4
 Finart i. 495
 Finnanus, K. i. 9
 Finnghainte i. 95, 496
 Fintalloch ii. 120, 122
 Firbolgs i. 33, 41
 Fisheries, Lochryan i. 505
 Fitzalan i. 174, ii. 279
 Fitzduncan ii. 43
 Fitzgerald i. 376
 Fitz Swain, Ralf. ii. 40
 Flaad i. 174, ii. 255-56
Flateyjarbok i. 80, 82
Flateyensis Codex i. 82, ii. 305
 Fleanchus or Fleance ii. 256
 Fleet, River i. 94, 231
 Flegg, Norfolk i. 92
 Fleming, Le, or Flandrensis, i. 172-73, ii. 26, 254, 365, 368, 369, 516; Biggar, ii. 27, 28; Craigdhu, ii. 516; Cumbernauld, ii. 27, 28; Little Airies ii. 242
 Fletcher of Saltoun ii. 470
 Float Bay i. 94, 331
 Florence of Worcester i. 57
 Florentius i. 327
 Flotta, Orkney i. 94
Flotticensis Codex, i. 92
 Fogher, Battle of ii. 344
 Foord House or Newton-Stewart, ii. 108, 110
 Forts in Galloway i. 233
 Fordun, John de... i. 2, 3, 23, 117, 148
 Forsyth i. 420
 Forth, Firth of..... i. 11, 15, 19, 102
 Forthever i. 15
- Fortibus, de..... i. 127
 Fortrenn, Kingdom of..... i. 15
 Franci i. 74, 75
 Franks i. 53, 75, 76
 Frasers i. 210
 Freskine ii. 477
 Freugh i. 297, 343, 356
 Friarland, Wigton ii. 152
 Frisia i. 74
 Frisians i. 32, 53, 55
 Frithwald, Bp. ii. 423
 Fullarton i. 347, ii. 177
 Fyftonshire, i. 88
- Gaddgedlar i. 82, 83
 Gadeni i. 15, 67
 Gaelic i. 5, 6, 60, 210
 Gaels or Goidels, i. 5, 6, 7, 21, 24, 26, 110
 Gairachloyne, i. 283, 286, 287, 293, 294
 Gairie i. 356, 357
 Galdenoch (Freugh) i. 354
 Galwalas i. 8
 Galwegians i. 18, 48, 49
 Gallgael i. 524
 Gallguedhel i. 524
 Galloway, abbeys, chapels, religious houses in, i. 228; adders in, i. 244; Alan, Lord of, i. 126, 127, 128; an alleged kingdom, i. 96; under Kings of Scotland, i. 101; description of, i. 226; Dyke, i. 12, 24, 29, 30; Earls of, 220; forests and wild animals in, i. 239, 241; Fergus, Lord of, and the Church, i. 109; Gaelic in, 223, 224; game in, i. 243; horses in, i. 242; Lords of, i. 103; minerals in, i. 238; products in, i. 242; religion, i. 176; rivers in, 220; and Scott's novels, i. 245; tides in i. 237
 Galloway House ii. 301
 Gallowglasses, The i. 282
 Gallowhill i. 479, 543
 Gallows, Anton ii. 451, 479
 Galls i. 123, 226
 Garchlerie, ii. 93
 Garchrew ii. 74
 Garfland i. 294
 Gargaries ii. 73
 Garlies, *see* Stewart.
 Garlieston ii. 252, 301
 Garrerie ii. 77, 82
 Garrie i. 357
 Garrochtrie, i. 311
 Garth or M'Garth i. 287
 Garthland, i. 296, 332, 341; Tower, 342
 Garthleary (Inch) i. 543, 544
 Garthrie i. 476
 Gauli i. 9-10
 Gauls i. 4, 5, 17

- Gelston..... ii. 440
 Genoch..... i. 582, 585; Little, i. 586
 Genunia..... i. 29-30
 Geona Cohors..... i. 31
 Geroy's Fort..... i. 498, 500
 Gerville, de..... i. 250
 Ghadal..... i. 226
 Gilaldan, Bishop of Whithorn... ii. 423
 Gilbert, son of Fergus, Lord of Gallo-
 way..... i. 116, 119-20
 Gilchrist, Earl of Angus..... i. 211
 Gilchrist, son of M'Erchar..... ii. 39
 Gildas..... i. 10, 18, 19
 Gillamomghaill M'Cairill, i. 44, ii. 308
 317
 Gille, Earl, i. 80, 110; Harold, i. 325
 Gillebride..... i. 123
 Gillecolum..... i. 119
 Gilledomnan..... i. 123
 Gillesland, or Gilsland, i. 108, ii. 190-1
 Gillespie, son of Dunegal..... i. 107
 Gillus..... i. 9
 Glaich..... i. 427, 428
 Glasgow, University of..... i. 562
 Glasnick..... ii. 109, 112-118
 Glasserton, parish of, ii. 7, 487-504;
 church, i. 490; House, i. 495
 Glassock..... ii. 78, 119
 Glenapp..... i. 496
 Glencraig..... i. 292
 Glendoun..... i. 147
 Glenduish..... i. 268
 Glengarg..... i. 292
 Glengyre, M. and Leswalt..... i. 413
 Glenhapple..... i. 476, ii. 118-119
 Glenhowl..... i. 590
 Glenjorrie..... i. 590
 Glenkerron..... ii. 122
 Glenkin..... ii. 48
 Glenlings..... ii. 73
 Glenluce, Abbey of, i. 559; charters to,
 i. 560, 561; abbots of, i. 561; ii.
 426; commendators, i. 561; barony
 of, i. 561; division into parishes of,
 i. 562; St. Catherine's Well, i.
 563; Kirkchrist, G., i. 561; Our
 Lady's Chapel, i. 561; lochs and
 crannags..... i. 564
 Glenluce and Stranraer, Baron... i. 532
 Glenluchak..... i. 122
 Glenrazie..... ii. 119
 Glensaxt Glasserton..... i. 505
 Glenstockdale..... i. 427
 Glentara or Glentirrow Stones... i. 517
 Glentriploch, i. 308, ii. 88, 89, 90, 101
 Glentrool..... ii. 301
 Glentug..... i. 306
 Glenturk..... ii. 180, 181
 Glenvarnoch..... ii. 119
 Glenvogie..... ii. 119
 Glenwhan..... i. 575, 576
 Godfrid..... i. 58
 Gododin..... i. 19
 Godred, Crowan, i. 85, ii. 33, 34;
 Olaveson..... i. 280
 Goidelic (language)..... i. 23, 24, 60
 Goidels... i. 6, 7, 21, 23, 31, 48, ii. 311
 Gordon..... i. 446, ii. 92
 Gordon of Airds, ii. 410; Auchentreoch,
 i. 316; Auchland, i. 608, ii. 178;
 Balcrage, ii. 517; Balmeg, *see* Tor-
 housemuir; Balsier, ii. 240; Bar-
 skeoch, i. 625, ii. 112; Barvanny,
 i. 626; Barndrine, i. 625; Buittle,
 ii. 211; Cairnfield, ii. 234; Car-
 doneess, ii. 15, 124; Clanyard, i.
 317; Craichlaw, i. 317, 476, 624-
 626; Creich, ii. 414, 450; Cullin-
 doch, ii. 172-3; Culvennan, i. 132-
 34; Droughtag, ii. 92; Dromore,
 i. 312; Glen, ii. 143; Grange of
 Bladenoch, ii. 138; Grange of Cree,
 ii. 139; Kenmure, i. 275, ii. 113,
 286; Kilsture, ii. 410; Kirklands,
 Kirkcolm, i. 420; Lochinvar, i.
 275, 316, ii. 112, 133; Palmallet,
 ii. 414; Park, i. 317; Penning-
 hame, ii. 112, 113; Rusco, i. 630-
 31; Torhousemuir, ii. 173-75;
 Bishop, ii. 133; Dean of Salisbury,
 i. 562, ii. 134
 Gordoune of Barnsyllie..... i. 337
 Gosford, Gosforth..... ii. 38, 39
 Gospatric..... ii. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,
 39, 40, 43
 Gospertie..... ii. 38, 39
 Goswick..... ii. 38
 Gowrie Conspiracy..... i. 335
 Goverim or Gowrie..... i. 15
 Graeme, Sir John de..... i. 137
 Graham, John, of Claverhouse... i. 347
 467, 586; ii. 14
 Greenfield, Leswalt,..... i. 477
 Greek-Latin..... i. 76
 Greeks..... i. 8, 74
 Greenloch or Saulseat..... i. 520
 Grennan..... i. 306, 311, 312, 467
 Grierson of Lagg,..... ii. 164
 Grig..... i. 70
 Gud..... i. 46
 Gurdon..... i. 445, 446
 Guttones,..... i. 52
 Gwallawg ap Lleenawg,....i. 517, ii. 167
 Gwern..... i. 413
 Gwyddel..... i. 19
 Gwynned..... i. 71
 Gwynolda, daughter of Waldef... i. 118
 Haco, King of Norway..... i. 129
 Hadrian or Adrian, Emperor... i. 10, 11
 Hagart Torhousemuir..... ii. 172
 Hailes of Bothwell..... i. 173
 Hailes, Lord,..... i. 149
 Hamilton R..... i. 526

- Hamilton, Boreland ii. 93-101
 Hamilton-Fleming, Craichlaw, i. 623-30
 Hannay, Culbae, ii. 232-33; Gass, i. 636; Grennan, i. 593; Kirkdale, i. 378; Mochrum, ii. 407; Sorbie, ii. 405-10; Dean, ii. 407; Patrick, ii. 407
 Harold, King i. 78
 Harriott, Killiemore ii. 144
 Harry, Blind, the Minstrel. i. 149, 150-51, ii. 319
 Hathorn, i. 418, 552, ii. 59, 181, 240-42; Castlewigg, ii. 458-59, 468-69; of Physgill, ii. 500
 Haye, de la i. 576
 Hay, Thos., abbot, Glenluce, i. 576-9
 Hay of Arriolland ii. 89, 91, 101-2
 Hay of Dalgetty, Aberdeenshire, i. 576
 Hay-Dalrymple of Park, i. 572, 582, 592
 Hay, Lochloy, Nairnshire i. 576
 Hebrides i. 79, 80-1
 Henryson, i. 645
 Heremon i. 37, 38
 Heron, Freugh i. 349, ii. 98
 Herries, ii. 113, 129
 Heston, *see* Estholm i. 290
 Hibernia i. 20, 46
 Hill, Derry, ii. 100
 Hödver, Earl ii. 307-8
 Hodleston, John de i. 450
 Holinshead i. 28
 Holm i. 13, 94
 Holstein i. 58
 Home, Earls of ii. 47
 Honoriani i. 35
 Hordaland, i. 78
 Houston, i. 553, ii. 472-478; of Culderhall, ii. 474
 Hoveden, Roger i. 48, 63, 98-9
 Hume on *English Annals*, i. 100
 Hume, Patrick, Kirkchrist ii. 143

 Ida, K., Northumberland, ii. 46
 Inch, parish of, historical remains, etc., i. 515-522
 Inch, Blackquarter of i. 516
 Inch, Loch, or Castle Kennedy... i. 521
 Inch, Loch of the i. 542
 Inch-Sorbie ii. 303
 Ingibjorg i. 86, ii. 43
 Ingleston i. 65, ii. 303, 409
 Inglis, Balcrag ii. 517
 Innes, family of ii. 52
 Innermessan, i. 12, 498-99; moat at, i. 500
 Innerwell ii. 252, 302, 338, 412
 Innispatrick ii. 37
 Inquisitio Davidis i. 87
 Inshanks, Kirkmaiden, i. 276, 312, 317, 318
 Iona, or Hy i. 178-9
 Iona, church of i. 64
 Irians, ii. 317
 Irish-Scots i. 36, 46
 Irving, Bonshaw, ii. 379
 Irvings of Castle Irving, ii. 379
 Isle-Stones, Kirkmaiden i. 278
 James IV ii. 251
 Jarls or Earls i. 211, ii. 30
 Jedworth, *see* Stewart ii. 277
 Jerome, St. i. 34
 John's, St., Chapel, Stranraer, i. 515; Croft, i. 515; Well i. 515
 Johnston, M'Dowal, i. 596
 Johnstone, Commendator, i. 520
 Jouns i. 496
 Jutes i. 57

 "K" i. 524
 Kambri i. 68
 Kari, Solmund's son i. 89, ii. 305
 Karichalloch, Mochrum ii. 61-74
 Katellus, father of Orme ii. 40, 42
 Keand i. 279
 Keifferpark, Whithorn ii. 451-2
 Keith, Janet, Galstoun, ii. 271; Margaret, Craichlaw, ii. 188, 233
 Keithtoun, Glasserton ii. 503
 Keiven, St., or Coengen i. 619
 Keletun, or Lochletun i. 117
 Kelso Chartulary i. 106
 Kempes, Graves i. 423, 474
 Kenmure, Viscounts, ii. 113, 124, 130, 139, 225, 291
 Kennedy—
 Ardmillan i. 595
 Arhemein i. 598
 Arkletoune i. 488
 Arriollands i. 608
 Balneil i. 608
 Balquhirry i. 414, 415, 525
 Balterson i. 519, 520, ii. 140
 Barclannachen i. 305
 Bargany i. 403, 528
 Barlockhart i. 592-3
 Barnkirk i. 608
 Barquhanny i. 414
 Barquhaskane i. 525, ii. 61
 Benane i. 583
 Blairquhan ii. 57, 129, 236
 Campford ii. 234
 Castle Kennedy i. 522, 542
 Chapell i. 488
 Chieftainship of i. 524
 Clenneries and Creichane i. 312
 Cruggleton i. 465, ii. 373, 375
 Culzean i. 568
 Drumbuie i. 643
 Drumellane i. 584
 Dunure, i. 505, 523, ii. 255, 447
 Finart i. 525
 Gillespie i. 595

Kennedy—

- Girvanmains i. 335, ii. 154,
 Grennen i. 593
 Kerbroome i. 336
 Kirkhill, Sir Thomas of i. 502
 Knockdaw i. 336, 528
 Little Airies ii. 242
 Minnuchen ii. 63
 Muill i. 370
 Ochterlure i. 488
 Pinmore ii. 215
 Saulseat, Mains of i. 520-21
 Synnyness i. 591
 Kenneir, St. ii. 185
 Kenneth M'Alpine, King i. 524
 Kentigerna ii. 251
 Ker, Lord Jedburgh, i. 336; Earl of
 Somerset, i. 220, 336; surname,
 ii. 341
 Ker of Kersland ii. 341
 Kerimanoeh i. 545
 Kerlie, i. 137, ii. 324, 399; Kerlé, ii.
 399; de Kierly, ii. 320, 356, 399;
 Kerlye, ii. 399; Kierlie ii. 399
 Kerley ii. 401
 Kerrauree i. 413
 Kerre, Nicole ii. 341
 Kersane, à i. 333
 Kevando, Sorbie ii. 359, 398-9
 Kiaval, King, *see* Cairill.
 Kildale ii. 502
 Kilbreen i. 342
 Kilchattan, Isle of Gigha ii. 397
 Kilconquhar, *see* Dunbar.
 Kildare, Earls of i. 377
 Kildonan i. 326, 371, 400
 Kildrochat i. 357
 Kilfillan i. 563, ii. 251
 Killantrae ii. 25
 Killantringan i. 385
 Killasor i. 357, 358, 367, ii. 7
 Kill-espice-Kerill ii. 323
 Killimore ii. 144
 Killiness i. 316
 Kilmarnock, Earls of ii. 49
 Kilmaur i. 397
 Kilmoden i. 269
 Kilmorie i. 397
 Kilquhillan, *see* Kilfillan.
 Kilstey i. 311
 Kilsture, Sorbie ii. 410-11
 Kilumpha i. 275-6
 Kilvico Marraig, Knapdale ii. 397
 Kinhill i. 387, 392
 Kinnia, St. ii. 185
 Kiriell, Sir John ii. 400
 Kirkbride i. 276
 Kirkealdy, Sir William ii. 286
 Kirkcalla ii. 108, 110, 119
 Kirkclauchlin i. 325-6
 Kirkcolm, parish of, i. 397-420; his-
 torical remains in, etc.
 Kirkcormac i. 117
 Kirkcowan, parish of, historical remains
 in, etc. i. 619
 Kirkcudbright, origin of name ... i. 229
 Kirkhaple ii. 108, 119
 Kirkland i. 420
 Kirklands, Inch i. 515
 Kirklands, Kirkcolm i. 420
 Kirklands, Leswalt, i. 480
 Kirklands, Sorbie, ii. 399
 Kirklands, Wigton, ii. 178-9
 Kirkleish i. 276
 Kirkmadrine Church, i. 267, 326-9, ii.
 251, 398-9, 412; in Fernes, ii. 488-9
 Kirkmagill, i. 324-5, 357
 Kirkmahoe ii. 496
 Kirkmaiden, parish of, historical remains
 in, etc. i. 295
 Kirk Moor, Luce i. 605
 Kirkpatrick, Roger de i. 225
 Kirmennoch i. 412, 545
 Kirrouchtrie i. 311
 Knights of St. John i. 113
 Knock i. 428
 Knock, lands of ii. 78-9
 Knock of Luce i. 564-6
 Knockafferick ii. 219
 Knockandeuchar ii. 483
 Knockbren ii. 119-20
 Knockencule i. 312
 Knockglass i. 392-3, 479
 Knockinaan i. 372
 Knockincur ii. 212
 Knockan ii. 218
 Knocknein i. 406
 Knocknow ii. 220
 Knockoyd i. 411
 Knockquassen i. 393-4
 Knockstack ii. 136
 Knocktuim i. 406
 Knockville ii. 119
 Knox, Craigend, ii. 31; Elynce de, ii.
 31, 75; Ranfurly ii. 31
 Knox, John i. 189, 192-4
 Kophy, priest i. 503
 Kulhwch ii. 8
 Kynacath, or Kenneth, King i. 524
 Lacy, Hugh de i. 127
 Lady Bay i. 401
 Lagenia ii. 308
 Laggan Camp, ii. 459
 Lagganarn Stones, i. 607, 622
 Laight, Lang Stane of the ... i. 50, 495
 Laing, David, LL.D. i. 161
 Lamberton, Bp., i. 136
 Lamington, Lord i. 164
 Landberrick ii. 25, 88
 Land Measures, Old i. 437
 Language of Law in Scotland ... i. 223
 Language, Old Scottish i. 60
 Larbrex Bay i. 423

- Larg i. 479, 548
 Largs, battle of i. 124
 Largliddisdale i. 476, 479, 491
 Larne, Lords of i. 444-45-48
 Latinus ii. 435
 Laud, Archbishop i. 195
 Laudales, John i. 352
 Lauderdale, Earl of, i. 351, 353; Duke
 of i. 353
 Lauder, Dick, i. 539, ii. 470; Catherine
 ii. 178
 Laurie, Alexander i. 318, 371
 Lawder, Andrew ii. 468
 Lawrie, Reidcastle, i. 489; Rev. Wal-
 ter, i. 467; Urrall ... i. 641, ii. 128
 Leck, Derry ii. 100
 Lefries Barvennan ii. 141
 Leffnol i. 521, 543
 Leggat i. 592, 593
 Leland *Collectanea* i. 134
 Lennox, *The* i. 524
 Lennox, Earls, Dukes, ii. 269, 285, 288,
 289, 290; Henriestoun, ii. 186;
 Glenhowl i. 608
 Leprevik, Robert ... i. 150, 160, ii. 338
 Lerroch ii. 503
 Leswalt, parish of, i. 423, 511; histor-
 ical remains in, etc. i. 423-24
 Leucophibia i. 12, 560, ii. 422
 Liddell ii. 58
 Lidderdale ii. 63
 Lin or Lynn, i. 549, 551, 555, 556, 615;
 Alex. Lin, i. 622, ii. 173
 Lincluden i. 231
 Lindisfarne i. 230
 Lindsay, Elizabeth, i. 631; Sir William,
 ii. 356
 Lineage, Anglo-Norman ... i. 207, 211
 Linlithgow, Earl i. 530
 Lion, Scottish, *The* i. 140
 L'Isle and Anvall, Lords of i. 429
 Livingstone, Kilsyth, i. 530; Dr.
 David, i. 198; Sir Alex., *see*
 Borthwick ii. 509
 Lloyd i. 5
 Loch, *see* Dunbar
 Lochans i. 294, 517, 546
 Lochenbyre i. 367
 Loch Fergus ii. 323
 Lochlan, Lochlin i. 95, 286
 Lochlain Ua Cairill i. 44
 Lochnaw, *see* Agnew i. 428
 Lochronald i. 638
 Lochryan, parish of, i. 495, 511; barony,
 i. 510; House, i. 498; Lass of, i.
 508
 Lochtoun ii. 503
 Lockhart, Michael in Torhouse ... ii. 50
 Lockhart, Sir W. Scott, Life of... i. 247
 Logan, i. 299; Alan, i. 300; Andrew,
 i. 295, 300; "Robto Logan," i.
 300; Thomas de, i. 300; Thur-
 brandusde, i. 295, 300; Walter de,
 i. 300
 Logyn, Phelipp de i. 300
 Logie of Logie ii. 133
 Lolan, St. ii. 424
 Lollius Britanicus i. 29
 Lollius Orbicus i. 10
 Longcastle ii. 186, 187, 209 327
 Longhill ii. 502
 Lords of Galloway and the Church, i.
 103, 131
 Lords of Galloway, no surnames, i. 131
 Lossat i. 411
 Lowland, Scottish i. 59, 60, 77
 Luce, Old, parish of, i. 559; historical
 remains, etc. i. 559, 566
 Luce, New, parish of, i. 605, 616; his-
 torical remains, etc. ... i. 605, 607
 Luce Bay i. 564-65
 Luce, Knock of i. 564
 Luce, Water of i. 565
 Luce de, Reginald de ii. 43
 Lucius, K. i. 181
 Lucy, Saint i. 559-60
 Lucy, Saint, Scottish i. 560
 Lugi i. 14
 Lupus, Hugh de ii. 36
 Lybrack ii. 209, 236-37
 Lyle, i. 15
 Lyndsay, Ranulph ii. 42

 M for Mac ii. 309
 Mac or Mc i. 110, 524
 Mac Aeda ii. 34
 Mac Ailella ii. 34
 Mac Alister of Loup ii. 95
 Mac Alpin, Kenneth i. 524
 Macbeth ii. 32
 Mac Cairellan an Ciarchaille, K., ii. 309
 Mac Cairill (M'Kerlie) Audna, ii. 307,
 308; Baiden or Matain, i. 42,
 43, ii. 313, 314, 315; Degha, St.,
 ii. 323; Fiachna, i. 43, ii. 316;
 Gillachomhghaill, i. 44, ii. 318;
 Matain Mormaer, Mar and Buchan,
 ii. 312
 Mac Cerbhaill, ii. 307, 310; Diarmid,
 ii. 307
 Mac Cerbhal ii. 307
 Mac Cinaedha i. 523
 Mac Concubuir Maelchriche ii. 34
 Mac Crindle i. 543
 Mac Crinan ii. 33, 34
 Mac Crongil ii. 404
 Maccharil ii. 321
 Maccus i. 97
 Maccusius i. 98
 Macdonalds, i. 281; of the Isles, i. 281
 Macdonnells, *see* M'Dougall
 Mac Dougalls, *see* M'Dougall
 Mac Dowgall i. 292
 Mac Dowgl i. 300

- Mac Dowyll, Dougal, i. 300; Fergus, i. 300
 Macdualen, Thos. i. 299
 Mac Dubhghaill Sitrie i. 282
 Macduff i. 213
 Mac Duibne i. 124-5
 Macfarlane, Dr. Jas. i. 198
 Mac Firbis i. 33, 41
 Mac Gabrian Gillas Aedan ii. 313
 Mac Gachen, i. 424; Gilchrist... ii. 321
 Mac Gahen, Fergus Roland ... i. 424-25
 Mac Gill, i. 110, 325, 516, 530-31; Fingask, ii. 411; Foord, ii. 411; Kils-
 ture, ii. 411; Oxenfoord ... i. 325
 Mac Gowan, clan i. 107
 Mac Guire i. 123
 Machermore, Old Luce i. 600
 MacIlwine, Ewin ii. 321
 Mac Kays ii. 53
 Mac Kayne ii. 162
 Mac Kenneth, King Malcom, i. 80, 524
 Mac Kenzie, Sir George i. 332, 353
 Mac Kinnon, Professor i. 31
 Mac Kulach, Thomas i. 225, ii. 9
 Mac Kowlo, Duncan ii. 8
 MacIachlane ii. 442
 Maclean, Duchra i. 394
 Mac Lellan, John, of Bombie, i. 187, 633
 Mac Loingreach, Ædh i. 44
 Mac Macmordhu ii. 34
 Mac Mahon i. 123
 Mac Malbrigid, Malcolm, K. ii. 305
 Mac Mares i. 117
 Mac Meiken, Gilbride ii. 321
 Mac Murchan, Edgar ii. 321
 Mac Murdac or Murdoch i. 132
 Mac Rories i. 281; ii. 267
 Mac Ruaidhri ii. 309
 Mac Sheeys i. 282
 Mac Sorley i. 122, 282
 Mac Sweeny i. 124, 282
 Mactheul i. 117, 282
 Mac Tighernaigh, Cronan ii. 33
 Mac Uchtry i. 122
 Mac Ulagh ii. 8
 Mac Vurich i. 123
 M'Amhlaoib, Sitrioc ii. 308
 M'Aulay i. 391
 M'Blain i. 583
 M'Blayne ii. 161
 M'Bride ii. 230
 M'Bryde i. 579
 M'Caa i. 641
 M'Cairill, *see* Mac Cairill
 M'Carole ii. 371
 M'Cartney, Arbroag ii. 496
 M'Chrystine of Carnfregan ii. 410
 M'Ciarill, Leiginn ii. 309
 M'Clacherty ii. 463
 M'Clellan or M'Lellan, Auchlean, ii.
 209; Bombie, i. 187, 633, ii. 54,
 168, 180, 207; of Colin, ii. 236;
 Garchrew, ii. 114; Gelston, i. 389,
 638, ii. 477, 503; Glenshannock,
 i. 465; Glenturk, ii. 180; Nunton,
 ii. 196-97; Ravenstone, ii. 503;
 Senwick, ii. 124
 M'Comb i. 312
 M'Connell ii. 233
 M'Cormick ii. 237
 M'Cracken i. 546
 M'Credie ii. 170, 464
 M'Crystin ii. 161
 M'Cubbin of Gillespie, i. 595; Knock-
 dolian i. 584
 M'Culle ii. 157
 M'Cullo ii. 10
 M'Culloch, i. 320; Ardwall, i. 324, 337,
 357, 360; Anworth, i. 349; Auch-
 engoel, ii. 170; Balsier, ii. 409;
 Barholm, i. 633, ii. 23, 169, 232,
 298, 361; Borness, i. 363; Cairn-
 doon, ii. 24; Cardiness, ii. 12, 411;
 Craichdow, ii. 168, Deuchleke, i.
 412; Dreuchtag, ii. 69, 91, 92, 93;
 Drumbredane, i. 359; Drummerks,
 ii. 222; Drummorall, ii. 168, 212,
 474; Ernerstrail, i. 317; Grange
 of Bladnoch, ii. 139, 413; Inshanks,
 i. 317, 361; Killaster, i. 360, 370,
 ii. 11; Kindace, ii. 9; Kirkclaugh,
 ii. 169; Muill, i. 337, 360-61, 370-1,
 ii. 14, 23; Myrtoun, i. 305, 344,
 378, 562, 578; ii. 7, 17, 55, 71, 79,
 82, 88, 93, 195; Torhousu, ii. 168-
 171-72
 M'Culloch, Sir Geoffry ii. 15-22
 M'Douall or M'Dowall, i. 117, 124,
 135, 277, 278, 279, 280, ii. 187-88;
 311; Auchneil or Barjarg, i. 332,
 480, 481; Castle M'Dowall, i. 343;
 Castle Semple, i. 338-339; Car-
 ruchtrie, i. 306, 318; Creochs, i.
 592, 593, 597; Dalreagle, ii. 229,
 230, 473; Dowalton, i. 297, 345,
 ii. 188; Elrig, i. 332, 368, 369,
 388; Freugh, i. 324, 343, 345,
 347, 348, 349, 393, 466, 547, 639,
 640, ii. 188, 196, 215; Garthland,
 i. 324, 332, 343, 378, 380, 388,
 389, 402, 403, 414, 417, 418, 419,
 488, 520, 553, 568, 578, 595,
 598, 609, 638, ii. 50, 193, 197,
 209; Gillespie, i. 337, 595, 596,
 598; Glengyre, i. 404; Kilaster,
 i. 592; Knockglass, i. 392, 393,
 568; Logan, i. 287, 295, 299-311,
 317, 368, 369, 381, 466, 503, 504,
 505, 547, 585, 616, 627, ii. 10, 61,
 81, 102, 187, 469; Longcastle, ii.
 187; Machermore, i. 306, 638, ii.
 373, 496; Mindork, i. 636-7;
 Physgill, ii. 496; Ravenstone, ii.
 477, 503.

- M'Douall or M'Dowall, Andrew, Lord
Bankton, i. 307; Hasting, i. 573;
Patrick, i. 301-302; Sir John, i.
368, 553
- M'Dougalls, i. 280-281, 282; Corroch-
tree, i. 306; Donolly, i. 282; Gair-
achloyne, i. 283; Lorn, i. 282, 288
- M'Dunlewe, Duncan..... ii. 323
- M'Erchar, Gilchrist ii. 39
- M'Garth i. 287
- M'Gaw i. 277
- M'Goch ii. 243
- M'Ghie, *see* M'Kie
- M'Gill i. 110
- M'Graddon..... ii. 223, 224
- M'Guffock, i. 638; Airlike and Chip-
penmore, ii. 59, 98; Alticry and
Rusco, ii. 101, 223, 224, 380, 412;
Kilsture, ii. 410; Rusco, i. 381,
578, ii. 59, 224, 379, 380, 412, 458,
459, 504
- M'Haffie, Balmeg or Torhousemuir, ii.
175; Corsmalzie, ii. 96, 175, 176.
- M'Harg i. 338
- M'Hivey ii. 12
- M'Ilwaynd i. 556
- M'Ilwraith i. 497, 593
- M'Kaill, Malcom i. 169
- M'Kan, Donald ii. 378
- M'Kayne i. 379
- M'Keachie ii. 173
- M'Keand, i. 642, ii. 246, 378, 379, 243
- M'Kenna ii. 103
- M'Kennedy i. 524
- M'Kerlie of Cruggleton, i. 148, 167,
365, 568, 570, ii. 151, 330, 339-
344, 358, 559, 375-382, 384-387,
389, 395, 401, 402, 460, 470, 482
- M'Kerrell of Hillhouse ii. 400
- M'Kerrill ii. 400
- M'Kewn ii. 378
- M'Kie or M'Ghie, Auchland, ii. 178,
179; Balmaghie, ii. 139; Balzier,
i. 344; ii. 202-203, 409; Bargaly,
i. 644; Barmore, i. 627; Barvenane,
ii. 141; Cairn or Cayrne, i. 510-511,
592, 600; Craichlaw, i. 624, ii. 189,
238; Drumbuie, i. 643; Glasock,
ii. 77, 113; Larg, i. 316, 465, ii.
129, 195, 200, 286, 454; Maidland,
ii. 130, 157, 158; Myretoun M'Kie,
ii. 129, 130, 413, 496; Palgown,
ii. 63, 456; Penninghame, ii. 114;
Stranord, i. 579; Torhote M'Kie,
ii. 171, 172; Whitehills..... ii. 413
- M'Kie or M'Ghee, Adam, ii. 222;
Alexander, ii. 196, 202; Blasius
Makgee, ii. 411; John, ii. 482;
Patrick, ii. 114; Robert, ii. 174;
Thomas, i. 368, ii. 446; William,
ii. 158
- M'Kille (M'Gill), Patrick..... ii. 161
- M'Kinnel..... i. 477
- M'Kirrill, Sir John..... ii. 400
- M'Kissock i. 477
- M'Kittrick ii. 18
- M'Koskerie ii. 180
- M'Kowloche i. 357
- M'Lachland, Margaret ii. 166
- M'Lean..... i. 391, 394, 544, ii. 95
- M'Lelan, Gilbert ii. 443
- M'Master..... ii. 243
- M'Meeken ii. 100
- M'Meiken, Killantringan i. 612
- M'Meeking, ii. 133
- M'Micking, Miltonise, i. 612, 613, 614
- M'Millan..... i. 644, ii. 246
- M'Minn..... i. 457, 464
- M'Nairn ii. 122
- M'Nalambo, Diarmid i. 84
- M'Neil i. 245, 501
- M'Owen ii. 378
- M'Queen ii. 99
- M'Quhae i. 363
- M'Quistone i. 336
- M'Sobrel ii. 253
- M'Sorley *see* Mac Sorley.
- M'Taggart of Ardwell, i. 318, 343, 364,
365, 367, 477, 594, 595
- M'Whirter ii. 402
- M'Wilane..... i. 519
- Machar or Mahaar i. 412, 545
- Machermore i. 600, ii. 49
- Machute, St. ii. 154
- Magh Rath, battle of..... i. 44
- Magillhame, Gilbert ii. 161
- Magnus, King, i. 85, 86, 87, 268, ii.
304, 306; Earl i. 79, 214
- Magridea, St. i. 329
- Maguil, St. i. 324
- "Maiden," name given to forta, etc., i.
272
- Maithgemm of Monadth ii. 316
- Maitland of Cullach, ii. 145; Freugh,
i. 351, 555, ii. 501; Hatton, i.
526; Pitrichie, i. 352, ii. 131;
Thirlstane, i. 352
- Maize i. 428
- Major John i. 3, 148
- "Mak" prefix..... ii. 254
- Makavickars ii. 254
- Makbretun, Ronald ii. 152, 218
- Makcom, John ii. 161
- Makcowloche, James ii. 54
- Makdouel, Dougal i. 333
- Makdowell, Duncan de Estholm, i. 290
- Makgee, Blasius..... ii. 411
- Makerel, Randolph ii. 321
- Makerton, *see* M'Dougall i. 291
- Makindeora, Donald ii. 254
- Makke of Myretoun ii. 129
- MakKevin, Moriata..... i. 464
- Makkinze, Gilchrist i. 358
- Makmechane..... i. 464

- Makphadzean i. 616
 Makphersone ii. 254
 Makschillingis, Patrick ii. 438
 Makussokes, Patrick ii. 438
 Makwolok, Bp. ii. 8
 Malachi, or Michael, St. ii. 403-404
 Malbridg, Malcom i. 78, 79, 80
 Malcom, surname, i. 210; name, ii. 45;
 King of the Cumbrians, i. 98; I.,
 King of Scotland, ii. 35, 309; II.,
 i. 78, 81, 524, ii. 33; III., i. 84,
 86, 87, 101, 102, ii. 35, 36, 37, 39,
 43; Duncan, son of, ii. 42, 43;
 III., i. 212, 217, ii. 448; Earl, i.
 79, ii. 305, 309; commendator,
 Whithorn Priory ii. 365, 496
 Maldred ii. 33, 34
 Maleveisin ii. 47
 Malmesbury, William of i. 98
 Manand ii. 314, 315
 Manann i. 43
 Manated, or Meneted i. 15
 Map, Ap, or A' ii. 406
 Maporiton i. 24
 Mar, Earldom of i. 214
 Marcellinus i. 16
 March, Earldom of, ii. 40, 44, 45, 356;
 see Dunbar.
 Margaret of Denmark i. 173
 Margaret, St., Queen i. 182, ii. 35
 Marion's Isle i. 278
 Marjory, Princess ii. 51
 Marken, K. i. 68
 Markslavie i. 479
 Martacus, *see* Earl of Mar i. 124
 Martin, St., of Tours, i. 328, 329, ii.
 251, 423, 487
 Martin, Little Aireis, ii. 94, 229, 242;
 Cutcloy and Sheddock, ii. 235, 473,
 481, 482
 Martyrs, the Wigton ii. 162, 166
 Maryport, Kirkmaiden i. 275
 Maryport, or Altoun i. 314
 Mary's, St., Priory, Kirkcudbright, i.
 113, ii. 49
 Mary, Princess i. 430
 Mary, Queen of Scots, i. 202, 577, ii. 11
 Mary of Guise, Queen Regent, ... ii. 199
 Mary Tudor, Queen of England, i. 189
 Matain ii. 312, 313
 Matilda, daughter of Gospatric ... ii. 40
 Matthew of Westminster, i. 96, 97; of
 York i. 152
 Mathurin, St. i. 329
 Maundeville, de i. 146
 Maurs, St. i. 397, 398
 Maura, St. i. 398
 Maurus, St. i. 397
 Mavorius i. 327
 Maxwell, Ardwall and Killoser, i. 361-
 364; Balcreg, ii. 79; Barvannock,
 ii. 79; Blairbuie, ii. 75, 76; Breck-
 conside, ii. 212; Caerlaverock, i.
 333, ii. 74, 79; Calderwood, ii.
 508; Cardoness, ii. 91, 125, 174;
 Carnsalloch, ii. 209; Cowhill, ii.
 76, 211; Drummorale, ii. 78; Garr-
 erie, ii. 77, 113; Glensellache, ii.
 287; Heron Maxwell, ii. 116;
 Larroch, ii. 79; Monreith, i. 340,
 354, 467, 506, 553, 569, 580, 598,
 ii. 14, 23, 62, 74-88, 90, 91, 92, 94,
 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 125, 126,
 213, 214, 232, 234, 235, 238, 241,
 243, 375, 459, 469, 477, 490, 491,
 501, 514, 518; Spottis, ii. 211;
 Springkell, i. 573; Terregles, ii.
 453; Tinwald, ii. 74, 75-77; Lords,
 ii. 283, 284, 285
 Mechachin Gillec, St. i. 425
 Mecmaccharil ii. 321
 Medan, St. i. 267, 269, 271, ii. 488
 Medanna, St. i. 269
 Meiken ii. 220
 Menethid, Menteith i. 15, 156
 Menteith i. 175, 217
 Merroch i. 372
 Meschines de, i. 108, 111, 121, ii. 36,
 41, 191, 250
 Meyureth, John de ii. 74
 Michael, St., Scottish Saint, ii. 403, 404
 Middan, St., Scottish Saint i. 268
 Midhnat, St., Irish Saint i. 269
 Milligan, Tannilaggie i. 645
 Milesian i. 37, 46
 Milesius i. 37
 Millisle ii. 252
 Milton ii. 89
 Mindork i. 636
 Minerals in Galloway i. 238
 Mochrum, Parish of, historical remains,
 etc. ii. 1-104
 Mochrum, ii. 26; castle, ii. 70; loch
 and park ii. 57, 60, 61, 64
 Modan, St. i. 268, 269
 Modeveama, St. i. 269, 270, 273
 Mocri, Earl of ii. 306
 Molaissi, St. ii. 316
 Molna, St. ii. 313
 Money Kyrles i. 400
 Montagu, Duke of i. 251
 Montgomerie, Viscount Airdes, i. 379,
 520; Lady Mary i. 468
 Montgomery, Johanni de, i. 289; of
 Rosemount ii. 455
 Monreith ii. 74, 88
 Mons Meg i. 250
 Moon Wards i. 57
 Moore, Carrick, i. 408, 409; Sir John,
 i. 407
 Moray, Earls of, i. 15, 104, 107, 113,
 217, 623, ii. 29, 43, 47, 48, 51, 52,
 201, 239, 270, 356, 367, 368, 431,
 466, 481, 512, 514; hereditary

- Sheriffs, *see* Dunbar, ii. 49, 56 ;
 Moray and Ross ii. 448
 Morcar..... ii. 32
 Mormaers..... i. 15, 111
 Morton, Earls of ... i. 104, 106, ii. 321
 Mortimer..... ii. 250
 Morville, de..... i. 120, 121, 133
 Mountjoy, Viscounts..... ii. 456, 457
 Moure ii. 518
 Mowbray..... ii. 45, 47
 Muline, Patrick ii. 232
 Mull of Cantyre, i. 14 ; of Galloway, i.
 14. 265, 276
 Mulle, Muill, or Mool..... i. 370, 371
 Munch, P. A. i. 82 ; ii. 305
 Munduele of Tinwald ii. 75
 Muntluck, i. 276 ; well i. 310
 Murdoch ii. 309, 310
 Mure, or Muir, Auchindraine, i. 481 ;
 Balmeg, or Torhousemuir, ii. 172 ;
 Carnyfield, ii. 189 ; Cassencarie, ii.
 231 ; Cotland, i. 555. ii. 177, 195,
 207 ; Craichlaw, i. 623. ii. 188,
 233 ; Penninghame, ii. 112 ; Row-
 allan, ii. 48, 55, 221 ; Stewarton
 and Orchartoun ii. 222
 Murray, ii. 447 ; of Broughton, ii. 447,
 449-451 ; Clugston, i. 636 ; Cock-
 pool, ii. 379, 447, 448, 449 ; Gos-
 pertie, ii. 39 ; Murrayquhat, ii.
 449 ; Touchadam ii. 85
 Mye, or May..... i. 357 ; ii. 73
 Mylnetoun i. 555, 556
 Myrtoun, or Merton..... ii. 1-27

 Napier..... i. 540, 574, 634 ; ii. 163
 Nechtan i. 50
 Neil i. 610
 Neilson, Chapmanleis, i. 503 ; Chapel,
 i. 503 ; Corsok, i. 503 ; Craigcaffie,
 i. 499, 501, 503 ; Laucht, i. 503 ;
 Meithfield..... i. 503
 Nennius..... i. 18, 19
 Newall, Barskeoth ii. 232
 Newliston, Baron i. 534
 Newydel, or Nith..... i. 27
 Nial or Njal Saga..... i. 78, 89 ; ii. 305
 Niduari..... i. 27
 Ninian, St., i. 18, 27, 176, 177, 182 ;
 ii. 107, 108, 160, 422-23, 489, 502
 Nisbet on Heraldry..... i. 222, 297
 Nish ii. 136, 139
 Nithsdale, Earls of..... ii. 78-9, 82
 Nobility, first, in Scotland..... i. 211
 Norham ii. 44
 Norius, Prince i. 86
 Norsemen..... i. 16, 20, 45, 48, 73-93
 Northmen i. 75
 Northumberland, Earldom of..... ii. 30
 Norway, Maid of..... i. 136 ; ii. 151
 Novantæ..... i. 8, 14, 22, 23, 27, 28
 Novior i. 27

 O'..... i. 125, 524
 O'Cairill, Bishop..... ii. 310
 O'Clery, Father..... i. 44
 O'Devin..... i. 168
 O'Donnell..... i. 179
 O'Donovan i. 37, 41
 O'Duibne i. 124, 125
 O'Gneive i. 445, 446, 447
 O'Hart..... i. 39
 O'Maelsechlan..... i. 84
 O'Neils i. 40, 41
 O'Neil, Clanaboy..... i. 448
 Ochiltree, i. 189 ; ii. 368, 374 ; Loch,
 ii. 119
 Ochterlinachan..... i. 476
 Ochterlure..... i. 543
 Octa i. 176
 Ogilvy, Patrick ii. 484
 Olaf, i. 78, 87 ; or Olave, name of, i.
 281 ; the White..... ii. 308
 Old Hall i. 496
 Olrig, Caithness..... i. 397
 Ommaney..... i. 365, 366
 Orchardton (Sorbie)..... ii. 302
 Ordivices..... i. 5, 30
 Orghialla i. 40, 41 ; ii. 318
 Orkney, Earldom of, ii. 368, 428 ;
 Isles i. 75
 Orkneyinga Saga..... i. 80, 82
 Orosius i. 56
 Oscar, brother of Hengist ii. 30
 Osraighe, kingdom of..... ii. 307
 Ossian and the Clyde i. 487
 Ostmen i. 77, 123
 Osulf..... ii. 32, 33
 Oswald, King..... i. 9
 Oswestry i. 174 ; ii. 256-57
 Otadini i. 67
 Otalini i. 15
 Othere's voyage i. 56
 Overmains, Glasserton i. 505
 Owen, King..... i. 69, 73
 Ownership of lands..... i. 204
 Owton..... ii. 418, 452, 483
 Oxenfoord, Viscount i. 531
 Oxenfoord, Midlothian..... i. 538, 541

 Paisley Abbey..... ii. 262, 265, 267
 Palace, Isle, ii. 325 ; Yard..... ii. 325
 Palladius, Bishop..... i. 182
 Palmallet..... ii. 352, 405, 413
 Palnackie on Ure..... i. 232
 Pankill..... ii. 55, 59, 412
 Paypyky-ca (Battersea)..... ii. 38
 Parishes first defined..... i. 210
 Parisii i. 4
 Park, Old Luce i. 467, 582
 Park House, Stranraer i. 480, 491
 Parlane..... ii. 100, 515, 517
 Paterson of Carpow, ii. 67 ; Sir James.
 Sacristan..... i. 620 ; ii. 186
 Patrick, Saint... i. 177, 182, 515 ; ii. 37

- Patrick, son of Gospatrick..... ii. 44, 46
 Patrickson, of Castle How..... ii. 39
 Pausanias i. 30
 Pearson's *England, Early and Middle Ages*..... i. 17
 Penda, the Mercian..... ii. 46
 Pen, or Ben..... i. 25
 Penkil i. 25
 Penninghame, Parish of, ii. 107-145;
 historical remains in, etc., ii. 107-
 110; Hall, ii. 109; House, ii. 120;
 antiquarian discoveries in..... ii. 120
 Penwhirrie..... i. 545
 Percy, Henry de..... i. 138; ii. 330
 Petrie..... i. 90
 Physgill ii. 496, 502, 503
 Picts i. 12, 15, 16, 24-49
 Pinminnoch i. 385
 Pittendreich ii. 119
 Playfair ii. 117
 Point Garnellan i. 401
 Point Inkailly i. 401
 Point Moir, or Mary..... i. 401
 Point Moulin..... i. 401
 Point Skanlaggan..... i. 401
 Polbe i. 46, 92
 Pollirian i. 551
 Poltoun, or Powton..... ii. 254, 302, 343
 Polishilly, Penninghame..... ii. 137
 Pont, Rev. Timothy..... i. 25, 26, 226
 Poolaboch Burn i. 277, 332
 Pool-na-Clachnan i. 277
 Porphyry i. 20, 39
 Port Allan ii. 327
 Port-a-monach i. 270
 Port-a-money i. 276
 Portcastle ii. 465, 480
 Portencorkie, i. 312; *see* Clanyard.
 Port M'Gean, *see* Innerwell.
 Port Montgomery i. 375, 379
 Port Mullen..... i. 307
 Portnessoch, or Logan i. 277
 Port of Shitta', standing stone. i. 331
 Portpatrick, Parish of i. 375, 394
 Portree (now Dunskey), i. 375, 376, 386
 Portwilliam ii. 7
 Portyrrnoch..... ii. 483
 Prestrie, Whithorn, ii. 210, 478, 480,
 513
 Pringle..... ii. 100, 517
 Prospero..... i. 182
 Prynne i. 185; ii. 351
 Ptolemy's *Geography*, i. 13-20, 26, 28,
 52
 Pugh i. 6, 67
 Pultaden i. 610
 Puntanby, Alex. R. i. 300
 Pytheas i. 3, 52
 Queensberry, Duke of..... i. 251, 252
 Quincy, Roger de, i. 130-131; *Sacer de*
 i. 127
 Quhitorne, *see* Whithorn.
 Races, early i. 3
 Randolph, son of Dovenald ... i. 106-7
 Randolph, or Eadulph, bishop of
 Whithorn..... ii. 423
 Randolphus, abbot i. 104
Ragman Roll..... i. 283
 Ragval, or Reginal, K., i. 72, 96, 280
 Ramsay, Dalhousie, i. 274-5, 318; of
 Boghouse, ii. 92, 103; Sorbie, ii.
 244; Torbane, ii. 222
 Rath Cruachan ii. 314
 Rattray ii. 13, 103
 Ravensglas..... ii. 511
 Ravensburne ii. 511
 Ravensire..... ii. 511
 Ravenspur and Ravensburg,..... ii. 511
 Ravenston, or Castle Stewart, i. 540, ii.
 126, 188-190, 503, 504
 Ravenswath..... ii. 511
 Reafen, the ii. 332
 Redenhall i. 432
 Redhall ii. 29
 Reformation, the i. 186-202
 Reginald, of Durham i. 230
 Registers i. 163
 Reid ii. 379
 Religion..... i. 176-186
 Rephad i. 545
 Rerigonium..... i. 12, 487, 499
 Renda, *see* Dalreulins.
 Rhinns of Galloway..... i. 279, 499
 Rhodes, Knights of..... i. 578
 Rhun i. 70
 Rhys, Professor..... i. 14, 15
 Riada Cairbre..... i. 40
 Richmond and Lennox i. 214
 Rigg, or Cruggleton Bay,..... ii. 252, 301
Riggs, Seat of i. 41
 Ringan St., *see* St. Ninian.
 Ringuinea i. 367
 Rispain i. 418, 480
 Ritchie, D. i. 419
 Ritson i. 3, 96, 97
 Robert I., K., *see* Bruce; II., i. 302,
 ii. 48, 51, 279
 Robroyston i. 137
 Rochester, Viscount, *see* Robert Ker.
 Rocking Stones i. 235
 Roderick i. 68, 69
 Rogers, Dr. Charles i. 161
 Rognwald, or Ronald Jarl, i. 66, 78, 81
 Roland, Lord of Galloway, i. 210, 559,
 ii. 246
 Roll of Battle Abbey i. 260
 Roll of Woodside ii. 64
 Rome i. 76
 Roman camp, Glenlee, i. 564; dyke,
 or Wall, i. 11, 12, 23, 28, 35
 Romans i. 8, 13
 Roome ii. 18, 139

Rorison, of Ardoch..... ii. 375, 518
 Ross district i. 15, ii. 447
 Ross, i. 338, ii. 514; Balkail, i. 509,
 600; of Balneil, i. 529, 588, 595,
 608-9; Balsarroch, i. 415-417; Sir
 John, i. 417; Earls of, i. 217; Sir
 Hew, i. 601; Sir James Clark, i.
 417, 418
 Ruan,..... i. 495
 Rudhruidhe..... i. 19
 Rudraighe i. 38, 49, ii. 317
 Rughecestre i. 108
 Rusco..... ii. 505; castle, i. 630
 Ruskin i. 343
 Russin, abbey of ii. 39
 Ruthven, descent..... i. 426; ii. 266
 Ryvel (Annandale)..... ii. 448

 Salchrie..... i. 412
 Saltersford, Baron ii. 117
 Sandhead i. 331
 Sanquhar, i. 238, 348, 377; barony, ii.
 56
 Saraan..... i. 39, 40
 Sasines and Charter Books..... i. 188
 Saulseat Abbey, i. 375, 516, 518, abbots
 of, i. 499, 519; commendators,
 519-26; Mains..... i. 520
 Saxones i. 16
 Saxon rule i. 64-66
 Saxons i. 44, 52-55
Scala Chronica i. 9, 496
 Scandinavians..... i. 55
 Scar Rocks..... i. 94, 565
 Scarseduchan i. 103
 Schaw i. 163
 Schleswig Holstein..... i. 53
 Schley, or Sley i. 57
 Scone, Lord ii. 39
 Scoti i. 16, 18, 20, 21, 38, 39
Scotichronicon i. 2
 Scotia i. 38
 Scots, wild, of Galloway i. 49
 Scotsmen..... i. 49
 Scott, origin of family, i. 250, 251;
 Branhholm, i. 251; Alex., ii. 154;
 Howplasat, ii. 282; Robert, *see*
 Borthwick, ii. 507; Thomas, i. 249;
 Uchthred, Fitz, i. 250; Walter, Sir,
 i. 247; Walter, Sir, and Galloway,
 i. 245-247
 Scottish State Papers i. 2
 Scriptures, Holy, in Gaelic..... i. 223
 Sculptured stones, Kirkmaiden ... i. 326
 Scythia i. 18
 Segrave, John de..... i. 156
 Selby, son of English Constable, i. 154-
 55
 Selgovæ i. 8, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27
 Selkirk, Earls of i. 248; ii. 225-26
 Senwick i. 291
 Seton..... ii. 50, 52

Severus, Septimus i. 11, 12
 Shanriggie..... i. 497
 Shaw, ii. 436; of Greenock, i. 307; of
 Haillie, ii. 194, 283, 436; of
 Sauchie, ii. 366; of Sornbeg, ii.
 209
 Sheddock ii. 242, 472 3 481
 Shennane, A'..... i. 643
 Sheriffs, Hereditary, of Galloway, i.
 225; Agnew..... ii. 326
 Shetland and Orkney..... i. 75
 Sheuchan, i. 477, 478, 479, 489-91,
 546, 547, 548; the case, i. 477,
 478
 Sidonius Appollinaries..... i. 54
 Sifert, King..... i. 97, 98
 Sigulf ii. 46
 Sigurd i. 78, 89, 110; ii. 308
 Silures..... i. 5
 Simon Dunelmenses..... ii. 37, 40
 Simpson (Penninghame)..... ii. 145
 Simson (Barrachan)..... ii. 96
 Sinclair, ii. 10; Earls of Caithness, i.
 213; Ulster..... i. 530; ii. 500
 Sineiness, or Synnyness, i. 590; sculp-
 tured stone..... i. 591
 Sitric i. 282; ii. 308
 Siward, Earl..... ii. 32
 Skaid..... i. 75
 Skaite ii. 72
 Skaith..... ii. 119
 Skald Arnor i. 80-81
 Skanlaggan..... i. 278, 401
 Skatt i. 21, 89, 90
 Skeat and Scarseduchan..... ii. 103
 Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i. 19, 23, 25;
Chronicle of Picts and Scots... i. 496
 Skeog, Whithorn ii. 451, 452
 Skellarie ii. 227
 Skerries, The..... i. 279
 Skoter, Roger de..... i. 225
 Skotland i. 21
 Skutilsveimar i. 174; ii. 261
 Slavonians..... i. 52
 Slockabbert ii. 219
 Slock, or Flock i. 320
 Soltray (Borthwick) ii. 508
 Solway i. 23, 27
 Somerled, i. 114, 115, 122, 123, 169,
 280, 281
 Somerville, J., Kennox ii. 95
 Somerset..... i. 221
 Somhairle, *see* Mac Sorley.
 Sorbie, Parish of, ii. 249-414; Place,
 ii. 409; historical remains in, etc.,
 ii. 250, 259
 Sorbres..... i. 375
 Sorby..... ii. 405
 Soulis, de, i. 136, 219; ii. 330, 343,
 344, 346, 349, 358, 441, 442
 Soulseat Abbey i. 518
 Spalding, Chirurgeon ii. 18

- Spanish Legion i. 22, 27
 Spirrey i. 479
 Spittal i. 392
 Sproat, Port Mary i. 616
 Sprott i. 394, 554
 Stair, Earls of, i. 405, 499, 534-540,
 553, 554, 587, 589; Viscount, i.
 532-534
 Stallage (Glasserton) ii. 503
 Standard, Battle of the i. 111
 Steinhead ii. 418
 Stelloch, or Stennoch ii. 483, 519
 Stephen, King of England, i. 112; of
 Ireland, ii. 337; Saint i. 323
 Steward of Kirkcudbright ii. 54
 Stewards i. 173-76
 Stewartries i. 236
 Stewarts, origin of ii. 256
 Stewart of Arthurlie, ii. 282; Athole, i.
 213; ii. 506; Aubigne, ii. 273,
 279; Ballymoran, ii. 497; Bal-
 smith, ii. 498; Barclay, *see* Tonder-
 ghie; Bargrennan, ii. 453; Bar-
 venan, ii. 141, 179; Burray, ii. 287;
 Cairnsmuir, ii. 402; Cally, ii. 280;
 Cardonald, ii. 286, 453; Castle-
 milk, ii. 275, 279; Castle Stewart,
 ii. 123, 124, 129, 291, 374, 503-5;
 Castlewigg, ii. 241, 282, 468; Clary,
 ii. 124, 134, 453; Craigiehall, ii.
 275, 280, 281; Dallasche, ii. 98;
 Dalswinton, ii. 120, 269, 273, 275,
 279, 281-2; Darnley, ii. 273, 275;
 De Castel Stuart, ii. 273; Dreg-
 horn, i. 402; ii. 269; Dunduff, i.
 501; Durisdeer, ii. 277, 280;
 Eggerness and Penkill, ii. 412;
 Fintalloch, ii. 60, 120-1; Flaad,
 ii. 256, 267; Fort-Stewart, ii. 282,
 303, 304, 455-57; Gategill, ii. 461;
 Gallieston, ii. 271; Garlies, i. 220,
 221, 403, 635; ii. 112, 120, 159,
 267, 279, 280-81, 282, 288, 489;
 Glasserton, ii. 282, 489; Glenturk,
 ii. 180-81; Grennan, ii. 283, 284;
 Henrieston, ii. 186; Jedworth, ii.
 269, 273-275, 281; Killeikee, ii.
 374; Killoth, ii. 123; Lennox,
 i. 158, 214, 221; ii. 280, 288-89;
 Livingstone, ii. 497; Menteith, i.
 214-15; ii. 275-6; Minto, ii. 239,
 281, 368; Ochiltree, ii. 123; Phys-
 gill, ii. 180-1, 240, 245, 496-7;
 Ravenstone, ii. 504-506; Ruskie,
 i. 137, ii. 254, 276; Stewartfield,
 ii. 60, 497; Stewarton, i. 402;
 Tonderghie, ii. 241, 282-83, 452,
 464, 517; Torrance, ii. 279; Urr-
 ard ii. 506
 Stewart, Alan, ii. 256; Alane, abbot,
 ii. 386; Anthony, Penninghame,
 ii. 134; Rev. Archibald, D.D.,
 Glasserton, ii. 461; Coltran, ii. 245,
 249; Dun., ii. 93, 464; Earls of
 Galloway, ii. 283, 290; Father
 (canon of Whithorn Priory), ii.
 382, 385; Hathorn, i. 599, 646, ii.
 241-42, 500; Hathorn Johnstone,
 i. 646, ii. 499, 501-2; Hathorn
 M'Taggart, i. 365-66, 595, 599, 616;
 High Stewards, i. 173-75, ii. 262;
 John, Kirkmahoe, ii. 453, 496, 497
 Stuart, ii. 292; Robert ii. 367
 Stùicho i. 35
 Stirling, Earl of i. 465
 Stone, the Taxing, Lochryan i. 495
 Stoney Kirk, Parish of, i. 323-372; his-
 torical remains in, etc. i. 323-332
 Stopford ii. 117
 Stopford Blair ii. 115, 116
 Strabo i. 5
 Stradeern i. 15
 Stranraer, Parish of, i. 487-492; his-
 torical remains in, etc. i. 487-492
 Stracathro i. 113
 Strathbogie, Earl of Athole i. 163
 Strath-Clude Kingdom, i. 67-73, 97-103,
 109
 Strathclutenses i. 100
 Strathearn i. 217
 Strathnath i. 104-5-6, 108-9
 Striveling (Stirling), Patrick, ii. 50, 103
 Stroyan i. 634, ii. 143, 144
 Stuart, John, L.L.D. i. 2
 Succession Wars i. 135
 Sudreys i. 80-81
 Sueonis i. 74, 75
 Suetonius, Paulinus i. 10
 Suibne i. 79
 Sumarlidi i. 78
 Sunnones, *see* Sineiness.
 Surnames i. 210, ii. 310
 Sutherland, Earls of, i. 218; Daldred,
 ii. 53; Mabella, Countess of, ii. 52
 Swain, or Sweyne ii. 318-19
 Swedes i. 74, 75
 Symson ii. 186
 Tacitus i. 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 33, 52
 Tadoriton, or Maporiton i. 24
 Talorcan i. 69
 Tannilaggie i. 645, 646
 Tarbet, E. and W., *see* Mull i. 267
 Tarnachrae i. 546
 Texali i. 14
 Telfer, or Taylor ii. 365
 Templar Knights i. 113
 Temple lands ii. 75
 Terally i. 275
 Terregles ii. 75
 Thane, title of i. 117, 218
 Thanes ii. 30
 Theodosius i. 10, 23
 Things i. 95

- Thirlstane..... i. 352
 Thomas, son of Alan..... i. 129
 Thomson, Rev. John, of Duddingston,
 i. 538, 539; Balmeg Warner, Dun-
 bar ii. 175, 177
 Thor, or Torr, Terri ii. 266
 Thorfinn, Earl, i. 78, 80, 81, 83, 84,
 110, 213; ii. 305
 Thorstein, the Red i. 78
 Threave i. 172, ii. 54, 143, 144
 Thurot, commodore ii. 491
 Thurstan, Archbishop of York... ii. 423
 Tibbert i. 394
 Tibberquharan ii. 194
 Tinwald..... i. 95, ii. 74, 76
 Tola, battle of..... ii. 313
 Tonaghty..... i. 34
 Tonderghie ii. 452, 465, 466
 Tondow i. 386
 Tongue, or Tung..... i. 94, 547
 Torhouse, ii. 160, 168-171; Torhouse-
 M'Kie, ii. 171-2; standing stones,
 ii. 167
 Torhousemuir, *see* Balmeg... i. 172, 177
 Tor of Craigoch i. 423, 480
 Torpenhow i. 118
 Tors Genoch..... i. 585
 Toskertown church, or Kirkmadrine, i.
 326-28
 Toskertown, John de.... i. 284, 288, 332
 Tostig ii. 32
 Touraine, Duchess of i. 425, 452-3
 Train, Joseph..... i. 247-48, ii. 389
 Triduana, St..... i. 269
 Tuatha-de-Danaan..... i. 41
 Tuathal-Teachthmar, King, i. 33, 36, 39
 Tulcha Crabh..... i. 45
 Tungland Abbey... i. 114, 117, 231, 423
 Turebrand ii. 32
 Turgot i. 183
 Tweddell..... i. 343
 Tweedie ii. 143, 144
 Twenname, or Twynholm, i. 117, 291,
 ii. 505
 Ubbanford, or Norham..... ii. 44
 Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Gallo-
 way, i. 116, 118, 119, 386-87; Earl
 of Northumberland..... ii. 31-34
 Udallers..... i. 89, 90, 94
 Uileach i. 37
 Uladh, or Ulidia (Ulster)..... i. 40, 43
 Ulgric, or Ulric..... i. 103, 106; ii. 8
 Ulidians, i. 19, 40, 43, 44, 47; ii. 317
 Ulme, or Holme Cultraire..... i. 133
 Ulrigh, Inch..... i. 532
 Ulster, *Annals of*, i. 44; ii. 307, 318;
 kingdom of, i. 37, 38, 39; ii. 313;
 plantation of i. 47
 Umfraville..... i. 136, 170, 219; ii. 268
 Ungust, Unst (Angus)..... i. 49, 62
 Union, the..... i. 226
 Urbicus Lollius i. 10
 Urr, Moat of, i. 25; Water of... ii. 336
 Urral i. 347, 640, 643
 Usipian Cohort..... i. 32
 Vacomagi..... i. 14, 15
 Valleyfield..... ii. 420
 Vallibus, or Vaux, de.... i. 108; ii. 191
 Vans Hathorn, ii. 100; abbots, i. 519-
 20; bishops, ii. 192, 193, 207, 436-
 37; Blaise, ii. 193, 436; Helen, ii.
 202; John, rector, ii. 140; Ninian,
 prior, ii. 194; Patrick, Sir, ii. 154-
 57, 198-99, 389, 428
 Vans, Vaus, Vaux, Allan, ii. 212; Alt-
 cry, ii. 101; Appelbie, ii. 212, 514;
 Auchengallie, ii. 212; Barnbarroch,
 ii. 190-217; Barquhannie, ii. 213,
 229; Barrachan, ii. 94; Campford,
 ii. 234-36; Cascrew, i. 587; Craich-
 dow, ii. 468; Dirleton, ii. 190;
 Longcastle, ii. 188-90; Lybrack, i.
 625, ii. 236-7
 Vecturiones... i. 15
 Vends..... i. 4
 Veneti i. 4
 Venuvians i. 30
 Verneuil, battle of..... i. 452, ii. 274
 Vernicomes..... i. 14
 Verrerie, La..... ii. 273
Vicissitudes of Families, Burke... ii. 281
 Vienne, Admiral..... ii. 272
 Vigfusson, G. i. 82
 Viking ships i. 75-6, 491
 Vikings i. 74, 129; ii. 304
 Vipont (Vitrepont), i. 219; ii. 249-50,
 405
 Viventius i. 327
 Vivian, Cardinal..... ii. 425
 Walcher, Bishop of Durham ii. 35
 Waldeve, Waltheof, ii. 32, 34, 41; first
 Earl of Dunbar..... ii. 45
Wales, Four Ancient Books of, i. 43,
 517, ii. 314
 Wallace of Craigie..... i. 505
 Wallace, Sir William, i. 135, 137, 139,
 147, 152, 155, 158; and Bruce, i.
 135
 Wallace's camp ii. 336
 Wallace's, Sir William, daughter, i.
 158, 160
 Wallace-Dunlop i. 511
Wallace, Henry the Minstrel's, Perth
 edition ii. 319
Wanderings in the West, Father Stew-
 art's ii. 383
 Wandsworth ii. 37
War of the Gaedhil and the Gaill, ii. 308
 Warine..... i. 257
 Waveny, Baron, *see* Adair i. 392
 Weirston i. 406

1875

—

.

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 014 942 341

DATE DUE			
DEC 23 1982	-ILL		

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004

